

WAR CUTS
WAR CUTS and Clippings.
.....

Vol. IX
.....

From. APR 12 1917
.....

To. 1917
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PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (P.R.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENT

13-1917-15

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (P.R.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

a.c.w

EXTRAS IN THIS VOLUME.

PEEL STREET HONOUR ROLL. Page 250.

War Auto and blifings.

VOL ~~IX~~

FROM ——— APR 12 1917

— to ——— DEC 1917

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THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

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142 — 1 end of 3rd year of war.



= To point out
something of special
interest.



= Someone we have known
or have been interested in.

007 K00B

THE HINDENBURG LINE



APR 22 1917

VICTORY AT VIMY RIDGE TAKES TOLL OF LOCAL OFFICERS

The first news of Montreal losses at the Canadian victory at Vimy Ridge has reached the city, through private despatches from overseas, and this preliminary list includes the names of ten Montreal officers killed and wounded. The reports state that Brig.-Gen. Loomis, D.S.O., was slightly wounded but returned to duty. The other casualties are:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. H. Boyd Symonds.
Lieut. Lisle Craddock Ramsay.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. J. Holliday.
Lieut. Edward Goff Penny.
Lieut. Chas. Eldon Black.
Lieut. Geoffrey Sheffield.
Capt. W. S. M. MacTier.
Lieut. J. W. Norsworthy.

BRIG.-GEN. F. O. W. LOOMIS.

Brig.-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, D.S.O., went overseas in command of a Montreal Highland battalion, in which he was succeeded after his promotion by Maj. Victor Buchanan, since killed in action.

Brig.-Gen. Loomis won distinction and the D.S.O. while leading his battalion at Ypres and St. Julien. He was recently attached to the headquarters staff in England.

CAPT. W. S. M. MAC TIER.

Capt. W. S. M. MacTier, now reported wounded for the second time, is suffering from a compound fracture of the thigh, according to news received by his father, A. D. MacTier, general manager C.P.R. eastern lines. He has been in khaki since the beginning of the war, joining a Montreal Highland battalion under Lieut.-Col. Loomis August 8, 1914. Shortly after the battle of Festubert, May 29, 1915, he was wounded in the foot by shrapnel. On his recovery he was appointed staff officer to Brig.-Gen. Loomis with the First Canadian Division. He has since been in hospital through the breaking down of his injured foot and appendicitis. He rejoined the Highland unit last October as captain of C Company.

LIEUT. H. BOYD SYMONDS.

Lieut. H. Boyd Symonds, reported killed in action April 9, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. He enlisted as a private in the battalion of the First Contingent raised by Lieut. Col. Melghen, and earned his commission on active service. Before enlisting he was with the National Trust Company of Montreal. His brother, Pte. Spencer R., formerly of the Princess Patricia's, is a prisoner in Germany, and the other, Pte. Lee Kingsley, is with a Canadian Siege Battery.

LIEUT. L. C. RAMSAY.

Lieut. Lisle Craddock Ramsay, reported killed in action, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, New York. The father was formerly manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada in Montreal and is now New York manager for that institution. At the outbreak of the war Lieut. Ramsay was connected with the Bank of Montreal in Edmonton, Alta., and, although then a mere boy, at once joined the Canadian forces.

LIEUT. J. W. NORSWORTHY.

Lieut. J. W. Norsworthy, reported wounded, is a brother of Maj. Stanley Norsworthy, second in command of a Montreal battalion overseas. Two other brothers have been killed in the war: Maj. E. C., who fell at St. Julien, and Lieut. A. J., killed in action two weeks ago. Although the family is closely identified with Montreal, Lieut. Norsworthy's father, J. C. Norsworthy, resides at Ingersoll

Contingent battalion. He won the Military Cross at Compiègne. He is a brother of Dr. Philip Holliday, of Montreal, but his home is in Quebec, where he was engaged in the steamship and wholesale fishery business. Lieut. Holliday is 39 years of age.

LIEUT. C. E. BLACK.

Lieut. Charles Eldon Black, reported wounded Easter Sunday in the drive for Vimy Ridge, is suffering from slight gunshot wounds in the forehead. He enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war in the artillery under Lieut.-Col. Hanson, being at that time 20 years of age. He has recently been with the trench mortar battery of a First Contingent battalion. He is a son of J. P. Black, 21 Cote des Neiges road, and has three brothers in the service, all lieutenants of artillery, Lieut. A. Harcourt, now invalided home, Lieut. Lennox G., with a Montreal Highland unit, and Lieut. Edgar P., who took over a recent draft.

LIEUT. E. GOFF PENNY.

Lieut. Edward Goff Penny, reported wounded, went overseas last fall with a draft for a Montreal First Contingent battalion. He is a son of E. G. T. Penny, 482 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, and was formerly connected with the law firm of Atwater, Duclos and Bond. No details have been received as yet as to his injuries.

PTE. L. A. CRITCHELL.

Pte. Leonard Arthur Critchell, who had just returned to the trenches after four months in a convalescent home, received wounds that caused his death April 4. He went overseas with the Montreal Highland, now commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sparling, in March, 1916, joining the machine gun section. He was only 22 years of age. Before enlisting he was employed by the James Walker Hardware Company. His parents reside at 164 Fairmount avenue.

LIEUT. P. E. PALMER.

Lieut. Philip E. Palmer, reported dangerously wounded, is a brother of Mrs. John Reay of Lachine. According to cables received by members of his family he is in a hospital at Camiers, with a severe gunshot wound in the head but is progressing satisfactorily. He was wounded on April 1. Lieut. Palmer went overseas last autumn with a western battalion and on arriving in England, was sent directly to the front.

TROOPER C. POSNETT.

Trooper Cecil Posnett, wounded, sustained his injuries while performing a distinguished act of valor at the famous Regina Trench. While carrying to safety Lieut. Campbell, of Toronto, on his back, young Posnett, still only 20, after two years of active service, was himself struck. Maj. W. J. Osborne writes the following account of the incident:

"The splendid little chap, a mere boy and very small, carried Lieut. Campbell about 200 yards on his back, but in going over the officer was again hit and killed."

Trooper Posnett's home is at 228 Hibernia Road.

LANCE-CORP. F. C. B. HENSTRIDGE.

Lance-Corp. Francis Charles Bel Henstridge, reported ill of pneumonia, enlisted in the Princess Patricia's in June, 1915, had been in the trenches since September, 1915, and for the past year serving with a trench mortar battery. He was formerly connected with the Royal Bank. Two brothers and eight cousins are on active service. His home is at 35 Closse street.

PTE. P. GIROUX.

Pte. Philippe is dangerously

ON HONOR ROLL OF LOCAL MEN IN VIMY RIDGE FIGHT



Lieut. C. E. Black, 21 Cote des Neiges road, wounded in action.



Lieut. L. C. Ramsay, Montreal, reported killed in action.



Lieut. H. Boyd Symonds, of Montreal, reported killed in action.



Lieut.-Col. Wood, Leonard, D. S. O., killed in action.



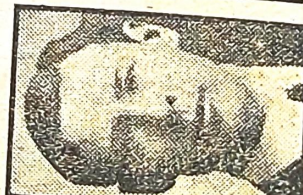
Lieut. E. G. T. Penny, 482 Mount Pleasant avenue, wounded.



Lieut. J. W. Norsworthy, 290 Stanley street, wounded.



Brigadier-General F. O. W. Loomis, D. S. O., Montreal, slightly wounded.



Lieut. Geoffrey Sheffield, Montreal, wounded.



Lieut. W. J. Holliday, 122 Stanley street, wounded.



Capt. W. S. M. MacTier, Montreal, second time wounded.



"There was sharp fighting between St. Quentin and Cambrai before the positions were captured," the Field Marshal continued. "During the night a successful raid southwest of Loos, the enemy's dugouts were both destroyed and defences damaged. In the neighborhood of Ploegstreet, a hostile raiding party came under our machine gun fire and failed to reach our trenches."

A special despatch from the front received by the "Times" today asserted that the total of guns captured from the Germans so far in the British offensive has now reached more than 160.

It is nine miles from Hargicourt to Metz-en-Couture. This sector is the new front between Arras and St. Quentin, where the Germans took up positions after their retirement.

FRENCH VICTORY NEAR ST. QUENTIN

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 13.—Noon.—The French made an attack this morning on the new front south of St. Quentin. Today's official statement says the Germans resisted desperately, but the French captured several lines of trenches, taking prisoners and a considerable number of machine guns.

The French also made further gains east of Goucy la Ville, taking prisoners and booty.

The statement follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise, our troops this morning attacked German positions south of St. Quentin. Notwithstanding desperate resistance by the enemy, we carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the St. Quentin railway. We brought back prisoners and a number of machine guns.

"South of the Oise, our advanced troops made progress east of Goucy la Ville, and took prisoners and material.

"There was artillery fighting in the region of the Aisne, and in the Champagne. Near Verdun two surprise attacks were made by the enemy. They were broken up by our fire.

"The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

VON FALKENHAYN RECALLED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, April 13.—General Von Falkenhayn has left the Italian front after a long sojourn and returned to German headquarters, according to a report reaching here today from Berne. His recall probably comes through the desire of the German staff to utilize Falkenhayn's strategy in trying to stem the tide of the successful British offensive.

"MINOR ENGAGEMENTS" SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, April 13, via London.—

"On the northern wing of the Arras battlefield," says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff, "preliminary successes of strong British attacks against Angres and Givenchy-en-Gohelle were balanced by German counter-attacks.

The German statement adds that on the roads from Peronne to Cambrai and Le Catelet minor engagements occurred yesterday between Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt.

HINDENBURG LINE BADLY PUNCTURED; FRENCH IN SUBURBS OF ST. QUENTIN

Haig's Forces Smash Through on Wide Front, Taking Sart Farm, Gauche Wood and Gouzeaucourt Village and Wood—Take 160 Guns—French Siege Guns Pound St. Quentin

Special Star Cable by Phillip Simms.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, April 13.—Another mile of the Hindenburg line was captured by British forces today. The positions lay southeast of the Cojeul river. Their possession by Gen. Haig's troops more and more threatens the pivotal point of the German line around Arras.

Simultaneous with this advance, an entire salient two miles in width and nearly a mile in depth, in which the particular trench was located, came into the hands of the British. Further to the south, around Metz, the British averaged a mile gain on a front of approximately five miles, including Gouzeaucourt in their sweep.

Canadian troops were steadily advancing from Vimy Ridge to the occupied trenches to the east of the forest on the stem slope of the ridge. At Souchez, 110 prisoners, nine machine guns and one trench gun were captured.

Special to The Star by United Press.

LONDON, April 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig varied the centre of his "push" today and quickly striking toward Cambrai, instead of around Arras, succeeded in capturing enemy positions "on a wide front."

"We captured enemy positions at night on a wide front from north of Gouzeaucourt to Metz-en-Couture, and now hold Sart farm, Gauche wood and Gouzeaucourt village and the wood," his official report asserted today.

BRITISH PULVERIZE OBSTACLES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 14.—Suddenly switching the point of his attack from around Arras, Field Marshal Haig last night smashed the enemy forward far to the south around St. Quentin and advanced to the city. In addition to Fayet, the important positions of Ascension farm and Grand Priel farm were captured, the British Commander-in-Chief reported today.

NO DIMINUTION DURING NIGHT

But if Haig struck fiercely around St. Quentin, there was no diminution during the night in the power of the British assault around Arras—"astride the Hindenburg line," as Haig reported it last night.

"We made progress north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road toward Queant," the British Commander-in-Chief reported today. "To the north of the Scarpe, the enemy was compelled to yield further ground." "We seized Vimy station, La Chaudiere and positions at Fosse Dix and Buquet Mill, between Givenchy-en-Gosnelle and Angres."

"Enemy guns taken include four eight-inch howitzers."

The boasted Hindenburg line was crumbling today in the pulverizing assaults of Field-Marshal Haig's victorious British army around Arras.

Lens, northern pivot point of the "strategic retreat" started a month ago by the Germans to the Hindenburg line, seemed likely to fall very shortly.

British forces have driven a wedge above it to the north around Loos which the day's battlefront despatches indicate no let up in the sweep forward from the Vimy ridge, which means another encircling arm shoved forward to the south of the city. It was on this southern drive that the British made probably their greatest advance in the present big push, according to full details received today. The ground gained was approximately two miles over a front of about twelve miles. Prediction was freely expressed here that the Germans must now retreat to the supplementary rear line of the "Hindenburg line," a front estimated by military experts to run from Droucourt down to Queant. If they do, the Hindenburg line may be turned around Lens.

HAIG'S VICTORIOUS FORCES PULVERIZE HUN LINE BY INCESSANT FIERCE ATTACK

Haig Strikes Again Fiercely About St. Quentin and Also in Arras District—Village of Fayet and Other Points Taken by Storm—Famous Hindenburg Line Bending

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE
April 14, via London, 1:55 p.m. (from a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—The British last night broke the German front for a distance of four miles. The Germans are in retreat.

HUNS RETIRE FIGHTING

The gaps in the German defences were made in two places. Positions on a front of three miles between the Double Crassier and Givenchy and another mile on the north of the flank of the Hindenburg trench system were captured. Advanced posts were pushed well toward Queant and Pronville, important points in the German defences.

The Germans are fighting as they retire from Loos southward and are being hard pressed.

Fires and explosions in the territory to the south of the Hindenburg line continue. The weather is clear and the fighting is going on.

WOUNDED TELL OF INFERNO OF FIRE IN VIMY BATTLE

*Amusing Incidents of Grim Struggle Told by
Canadians Now at Hospital—How Fritz Was
Made Dig Trenches for His Captors*

By Canadian Associated Press.
LONDON, April 14.—To go down the wards at Orpington Hospital yesterday and chat with the patients comfortably tucked away in cots, each bearing the name of some Ontario donor, and to reflect that less than twenty-four hours before these same lads were in the inferno of Vimy, gave one cause for wonder. Orpington's new patients are not disposed to treat this week's ordeal lightly.

"If we feel as we do about it, what must it have been to those poor devils who stood our guns the best part of a week and could not get any food or water," declared one patient, and this is the general feeling, although the Canadians will break into honest merriment, remembering the utter onslaught of the Germans before our collapse.

Supper William Lawrence, of Rosemount, Toronto, has his arm in a sling, but he was as cheerful a specimen as any. He used to work in the Canadian Vickers at home. "My word!" he said, with a sigh of satisfaction, "but it is good to be at Orpington," and then he began laughing at an incident he witnessed on Monday.

MAKING HUNS DIG.

"A lot of our men," he said, "had taken shovels in order to be ready to dig trenches to consolidate the ground won. As they began digging, a whole heap of Germans came out of a tunnel to surrender. Our chaps said nothing, but shoved a shovel apiece into the hands of the Boche. You never saw chaps set to digging so quickly and do it so well, either. They were mighty glad to bend down to it. When they had dug what we wanted, our chaps fixed bayonets and marched the diggers to the rear."

Lawrence also tells of an officer heading a party of men out of a dug-out. The officer had his hands up. A man immediately following was carrying a machine gun, but he just dropped the gun to show he sur-

rendered. The rest of the crowd put up their hands.

Several Canadian tell stories of the dirty work done by Germans. J. Chappell, of Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto, is a butcher by trade, and came over with a battalion in that capacity. He saw butchery of a German sort at Vimy.

His left hand, temporarily useless, became so on Monday morning at 5.45, a quarter of an hour after starting, but he unfixed his bayonet and went after the Germans with that alone.

"And did you catch them?" he was asked. "Not those who were running off," was the answer. "They were too slippery, but there were some who stood the ground and actually threw bombs at us. I don't know how they lived after our artillery had done."

SOME "DIRTY TRICK."

"I was on the Somme and got wounded there, but it was Sunday afternoon in Toronto compared with Vimy. The Germans did dirty tricks though. There were fellows in shell holes throwing bombs, but when we got up they lay down groaning and writhing as though wounded. They were not wounded one bit, and we knew right enough where the bombs had come from."

Lance-Corp. J. A. Johnson speaks of a German officer in the second line waving his arms as if to make his men charge. They refused to move though and were all taken. One German, on being taken to a cage, shook his fist in the direction of his own line and exclaimed in excellent English, "Thank God, I will see you no more."

Some of these returned Canadians declare that our artillery was more than was used at the opening of the Somme attack, but prisoners said their own side had plenty of big guns but were short of ammunition. Every man agrees that the German first line was absolutely obliterated before the Canadians reached it and the second line was not much better.

OFFICIAL STORY OF VICTORY

The text of the British statement reads: "The village of Fayet, one mile northwest of St. Quentin, was captured last night after a sharp fight."

"On the high ground east of Le Verguler we captured the important positions of Ascension Farm and Grand Priel farm. We also made progress north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road in the direction of Queant."

"North of the Scarpe our constant pressure compelled the enemy to yield further ground. We seized

Vimy station, La Chaudiere and the enemy's positions at Fosse Number 6 and Buquet mill between Givenchy-en-Gohelle and Angres.

"The guns taken from the enemy in this area included four howitzers, eight inchers."

"The ground gained in our recent operations now links up with the positions wrested from the enemy in the battle of Loos and includes the double crassier."

"The enemy attempted a raid east of Loos during the night, but was driven off."

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Between the Somme and the Oise. Two German surprise attacks were broken up by our fire.

"In the Champagne the artillery fighting was very severe. On this part of the front we made numerous reconnaissances, bringing back prisoners. Near La Chappellotte a German reconnoitering party attempted to reach our lines after a violent bombardment. It was dispersed and driven back to the German trenches."

SIX 'VILLAGES CAPTURED

Special Star Cable by Arthur S. Draper.

LONDON, April 14.—The great British offensive north and south of Arras gained renewed momentum yesterday and Field Marshal Haig's fighters achieved the most solid success they have won since the first dash on Monday morning—a success which will compel a German retirement to the Drocourt-Queant line five miles farther east.

Tearing through the German defences on a twelve mile front, from the north bank of the River Scarpe to the trench systems just south of Loos, the British division drove ahead and captured six villages, An-

gres, Givenchy, Vimy, Petit-Vimy, Willerval and Baillieu.

South of Baillieu the line was bulged back clear to the Scarpe. Two of the towns, Vimy and Givenchy, were fortified by systems which the Germans considered impregnable.

Further victories were recorded south of Arras. Straightening out the German salient which projected into their lines between Monchy and the Cojeul river, Haig's men stormed the village of Wancourt, and, according to last night's official report, "Have advanced astride the Hindenburg line as far as a point several miles southeast of Arras."

(Continued on Page 11)

LIEUT. C. B. TINLING.

A private cable received yesterday by Mr. Charles W. Tinling, manager of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., stated that his son, Lieut. Charles Burnaby Tinling, previously reported wounded, had died of his injuries. The message came from his son-in-law, Captain William Stewart, who went overseas with the 148th Battalion and has a staff position in England.

Lieut. Tinling went overseas with the McGill Hospital unit, under Col. H. S. Birkett, C.B., as sergeant-major. He later transferred to the Highland battalion commanded by Col. Cantlie and it is presumed that his injuries were received in the battle of Arras.

Charles Burnaby Tinling was born in Hamilton in 1893. His early education was obtained in that city, and he prepared for McGill at Highfield School. He represented his school at cricket and football and was known as a good all-round sportsman.

In the spring of 1910 he passed his matriculation examinations and in the

fall of the same year he entered McGill with the class of Arts '14.

A younger brother, Capt. George Tinling, left an advanced class in the Royal Military College to go overseas and is now with an East Lancashire unit.

CAPT. ERIC B. FINLEY.

Capt. Eric B. Finley, only son of Mr. William Copeland Finley, of 391 Mountain street, is another Montreal officer to be wounded in the fighting around Arras. He is a nephew of Lt.-Col. F. G. Finley, of the Army Medical Corps, who cabled that he had been wounded, but not dangerously, that he had "walked out" and was in Boulogne. A later message was received from Capt. Finley, who stated his gunshot wounds in back and shoulder were not serious, that the operation had been successful, he being in the War Hospital at Reading. Capt. Finley is 23 years of age, and was educated at the Montreal High School. He spent two years in France with a shipping firm studying the French language, which had been of great use to him. On his return he took up a position with P. S. Ross & Sons, and in October, 1914, he enlisted as lieutenant with the Highland battalion commanded by Lt.-Col. Cantlie, receiving his promotion at the front.

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"

Lord and Lady Aberdeen to Lead Huge Parade

New York, April 15.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen, at the head of 2,000 British veterans and members of the British-American War Relief, will lead the main parade in the celebration of "Wake up, America Day," in this city, April 19. In the line behind the former Governor-General of Canada will march 20,000 boys and girls from the schools of New York.

TACKLED TEN HUNS.



PRIVATE F. D. HASLAM.

(Yorkshire Light Infantry) who, finding himself faced by ten Germans, tackled them single-handed, killing two and taking the others prisoner. He received the D.C.M. and a Montenegrin medal.

Lt.-Col. V. Eaton Killed In Action In Vimy Battle

(Special to The Herald.)

London, April 14.—Lieut.-Col. Vernon Eaton, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, died of wounds on April 11. He served in the South African war, and for some time was on Gen. Baden-Powell's staff. He was specially recommended to the staff college by Lord Roberts, and was the first officer of any of the colonial forces to pass through it.

In 1916, after serving at the front with the Canadian Horse Artillery he was relieved and sent to England, where he trained the Canadian third division artillery. He returned to the front in command of a brigade and was killed in the performance of his duty. He was born in Truro, N.S., but has had his home for years in Kingston, Ontario.

MINING AREAS WEST AND SOUTH OF LENS IN BRITISH HANDS

Fighting is in Progress on Hill
70 in Torrential Rains—
Terrific German Losses

2,500 IN ONE SECTION

Tanks Still Doing Curious,
Splendid, and Ungainly
Things—Tales of Glor-
ious Battle Tours

Special Cable to The Montreal Gazette from The London Times.

British Headquarters in France, April 16.—Another day of torrential rain and gale. On the north side of Lens fighting is in progress about the famous "Hill 70." On the south and west of the city we are in possession of all the outlying suburbs and mining areas. Several positions were abandoned by the Germans without resistance. Two fires are burning in the town and others outside to the east, but do not look serious. As showing the Germans evacuated Lievin in a panic, we came into possession there of immense stores and little damage was done to the houses. The troops engaged in the counter-attacks of Lagnicourt were parts of five regiments of the Prussian Guard. The enemy's attack covered the entire front of five villages, but the Germans broke through only one, and a counter-attack drove them back. The Guard fled in utter confusion and became entangled in his own wire. Our infantry used every round of rifle ammunition we had. Rarely in modern warfare does the infantry get such a chance to use rifles at such a mark, and the execution was terrific.

At Monchy the Germans attacked heavily. One section alone suffered losses of over 2,500. Everything point to the German intention to resist strenuously further advances; also the fact that the Germans are shaken.

I heard more gallant tales of tanks. One entered a village and put out six machine gun positions before it was crippled. Then the crew and part of the crew got on foot off the German party, who attempted to rush the machine. The tank had a glorious tour south to River Scarpe. It advanced before the infantry, parading along the main lines until all its ammunition was exhausted, by which time the infantry carried the positions without difficulty. All the army asks now is fine weather.

APR 15 1917

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH IN ALSACE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 16.—Noon.—The French penetrated the German second line last night at several points in Alsace. The War Office reports that great numbers of German dead were found in the trenches, which had been torn up by the French shell-fire. Prisoners and booty were brought back by the French.

Further gains were made by French troops south of the Oise. There was heavy artillery firing during the night in Alsace, Lorraine, the Champagne in the region of Soissons and Rheims and south of the Oise.

Between Soissons and Rheims the shell fire was particularly severe.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, April 16, via London.—On various parts of the Russian western front yesterday, says the official statement issued today, groups of Russian soldiers carrying flags attempted to approach the Russian positions. On coming under the Russian fire, the troops fled back to their trenches.

BERLIN OSTRICH STATEMENT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 16, via London.—"Between Soissons and Verdun," says the official statement issued today by German army headquarters, "the British and French yesterday lost eleven airplanes, mostly of the latest type."

"On the north bank of the river," says the official statement, "our destructive fire kept down the British attacking waves and a storming attack could not be carried out."

"Northeast of Croiselles, our fire rendered abortive a strong British attack, the enemy suffering severe losses."

"North of the Arras-Cambrai road," the statement adds, "our thrust drove the enemy back on Lagnicourt and Boursies. To the sanguinary losses of the Australians must be added the loss of 475 prisoners and fifteen machine guns which have been brought in, and also twenty-two gun captured and rendered useless by explosion."

"Near St. Quentin," says the announcement, "the artillery fire again increased."

"From Soissons to Rheims and in the western Champagne there was exceptionally heavy artillery fire and mine throwing. After the failure of my reconnoitering thrusts yesterday, infantry fighting developed this morning over wide sectors."

EVACUATION OF DIXMUDE MAY BE FORERUNNER OF WHOLESALE HUN RETREAT

British Take Villeret and Trois Sauvages—Fall of Both Lens and St. Quentin Expected Hourly—French Penetrate German Second Line in Alsace

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 16.—Occupation of Dixmude by Belgian troops, without opposition from the Germans, gave hint to experts here today that the Germans may be planning a retirement on a vast scale on the West front. Some believe this retreat might even carry the Germans back to the Belgian border. Such a manoeuvre would greatly shorten the German line, and therefore release a mass of men for defence against the smashing British and French attacks.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 16.—Capture of the village of Villeret, southeast of Hardicourt, and more progress to the northeast of Lens, was reported by Field-Marshal Haig early today.

Large captures of guns and war material were made by the British at Lievin and on the Souche river in the Lens region, the statement announces. The cannon taken include a six-inch naval gun of long range. Truckloads of new tools, many thousand rounds of munitions and quantities of bombs, grenades and engineering equipment also were captured.

HAD A FRIENDLY BOUT WITH HUN; THEN BREAKFAST

Irishman and German Fought
Hard, but in Jovial Way, in
Front of Dug-out at Angres

CAME TO UNDERSTANDING

Fight Called Off and They
Shared German's Meal—
Another Son of Erin Got
Lean Horse for
Fat Padre

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Times
and Montreal Gazette.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
April 18.—For a day or two there is a
pause in the great struggle, begun
by the battle of Arras, which is by
no means ended. It is a breathing
space while the British armies and
the enemy's stand and wait for the
next round of this fight to a finish.

The enemy has brought new bat-
teries and massed them round Lens
and Loos in order to replace those
captured by the British in the first
days of the battle, and they are
sending heavy shells into Lievin, An-
gres, Bois de Riaumont, and the sub-
urbs of Lens. East of Arras their
batteries are active against Monchy
and they are sweeping the ridge and
slopes down to the valley with ma-
chine gun fire. The British guns are
answering back with a more formid-
able bombardment, and beyond all
doubt or any exaggeration of reck-
oning the enemy's losses in dead and
wounded are twice as many as the
British.

Now, as always before, the Germans
go to great trouble in the removal of
their dead and show the same or-
ganizing method in this side of the
war, this important department of
the war's wholesale business as in
the other branches of its industry.
As a proof of this the British found
a large number of coffins ready for
immediate use in Angres, close to
some dugouts in which candles were
still burning when the English and
Irish troops came so quickly upon the
German garrison that they were seen
running up the streets.

QUEER THINGS HAPPEN.

Some queer things happened in
Angres. I have already told the story
of a soldier who had breakfast in a
dugout where lay the body of a dead
German officer. There was another
soldier, an Irishman, who ate break-
fast in Angres. But he was in jovial
company. He came across a German
at the entrance and fought with him,
but in a friendly way. After knock-
ing each other about they came to
an understanding and sat down to-
gether in a dugout to a meal of Ger-
man sausage, cheese, black bread,
and French wine. They found a
great deal of human nature in com-
mon and were seen coming out later
arm in arm, and in this way the
Irishman brought back his prisoner.

An Irish colonel told today an-
other queer tale of an Irishman in
the outskirts of Lens. The colonel
saw him after the battle of Bois, in
France, which was a terrible affair
and a great feat of arms in the mud,
and snow, bringing back a German
horse under machine gun fire and
shrapnel. He was guiding the poor,
lean beast over frightful ground
round a ridge of monstrous shell cra-
ters, through broken strands of barb-
ed wire and across trenches and
parapets.

"What are you doing with that
poor brute?" asked the commanding
officer.

"Sure, sir," said the Irishman, "I'm
bringing the horse back for Father
Malone to ride."

HE WEIGHS 266 POUNDS.

The horse was in the last stages
of starvation, and the padre weighs
nineteen stone, according to the popu-
lar estimate of the men who adore
him, and that is part of the story's
humor, although the Irish soldier was
very serious. It is a tribute, anyhow,
to the affection of the men for this
Irish padre, a laughing giant of a
man, who is always out in No Man's
Land when there are any of his lads
out there, going as far as the Ger-
man barbed wire to give the last
rites to dying men. Today, when I
called on the battalion, he was away,
burying the poor boys who lie in
the mud of the battlefield. There is
no humor in that side of the war, al-
though the Irish soldiers and English
soldiers too, refuse to be beaten by
the foulest conditions until the last
strength is out of them.

In addition to the ordeal of battle
they are enduring now a weather so
abominable that the men fight for
days wet to the skin, lie out at night
frozen stiff, and struggle after the
enemy up to their knees in mud. So
it was in this little battle of Bois
en Hache, a historic episode in the
battle of Arras, because it broke the
enemy's last hope of counter-attack
against Vimy Ridge. Through a blind-
ing blizzard of snow the English and
Irish troops attacked this hill above
the River Souchez, and had to cross
through a quagmire so that numbers
of them were stuck up to their knees
and could go neither forward nor
backwards, while they were swept by
machine-gun and rifle fire. The men
came back from this fighting line fig-
ures of clay, and so stiff at the joints
that they can hardly walk, and with
voices gone. So they speak in whis-
pers, and yet they have not lost heart
or spirit, and are concerned about
those who seem worse off than them-
selves, not walling about their own
troubles.

N'T STAND FOR ARMAND LAVERGNE

General Newburn Says He Will
Not Accept Him—Appoint-
ment Not Yet Ratified

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, April 19.—A report has
been circulated that General S. C.
Mewburn, who is the director-general
of the Home Defence Force is to re-
sign because of alleged dissatisfaction
with the way the scheme is working
and, particularly, by reason of the
proposed engagement of Lieut.-Col.
Armand Lavergne as a recruiting of-
ficer in Quebec.

"I am not intending to resign,"
said General Mewburn today. "What
I am doing, however, is to disasso-
ciate myself from French-Canadian
recruiting. It is directed by General
Lessard, who is well able to handle
it. I have no fault to find with the
French people. I am willing to assist
in any way I can, but I understand
it is proposed to engage as a re-
cruiting director for Home Defence,
Lieut.-Col. Lavergne whose regiment,
being a rural one, is not to be mo-
bilized. I do object to Col. Lavergne
and don't propose to accept any res-
ponsibility for any campaign he ma-
inaurate."

The situation is that Lieut.-Col.
Lavergne was approached by Col.
Blondin and General Lessard and
asked to help in home defence re-
cruiting in the Quebec district. He
accepted and got into khaki, but so
far as can be learned here the ap-
pointment has never been ratified
headquarters.

EXPULSED AGAIN

Garrison Club Drops Lavergne
From Membership

Quebec, April 19.—Because of al-
leged recent utterances the commit-
tee of the Quebec Garrison Club has
decided to again expel Armand La-
vergne, who by the way is now wear-
ing the King's uniform. Lavergne re-
ceived notice of his expulsion from
the club today. It is said he will take
out a writ of mandamus.

Lieut.-Col. Lavergne was previous-
ly expelled from the court.

ALL DOCTORS CALLED UP

Sub. Menace Necessitates
More Hospitals Overseas

London, April 20.—The War Cab-
inet decided today that every physi-
cian and surgeon, and every man with
medical training of military age, must
be called up for service immediately.

In reference to the calling up of the
physicians and surgeons, the following
official explanation is given: "The
enemy, in total disregard of the ac-
cepted tenets of civilized warfare, has
deliberately instituted a submarine
campaign against hospital ships, and
it has, therefore, become essential
that a large number of hospitals
should be established overseas in the
various theatres of war for the treat-
ment of sick and wounded. In order
to allow this to be done with great
rapidity, it is essential to secure the
services of every doctor that can pos-
sibly be spared from the United
Kingdom."

CANADIAN LEFT SURROUNDED IN VIMY ASSAULT

Germans Disgorge from Tunnel
Behind Canadian Front and Re-
occupied Old Front Line

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Vigorous Fire Caught Cana-
dians Behind—Battle Last-
ed All Day, When Forces
in Their Rear Were
Dispersed

Associated Press Cable.

London, April 20.—The following official communique is issued by the Canadian War Records Office on the capture of Vimy Ridge: "Again the Canadians have acquired merit in the capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9. As in the lesser action of Courcellette in September of last year, they have shown the same high qualities in victorious advance as they have displayed in earlier days in desperate resistance on many stricken fields.

"Preparations for Easter Monday's attack had been extensive and thorough. The actual infantry assault and final deluge of shells were but the logical and irresistible conclusion of an offensive which had been maintained against Vimy Ridge for months by the Canadian corps. The tactical importance of this position had increased recently to a marked extent, owing to the withdrawal of the enemy before the third army, to the south.

"At half-past five on Monday morning April 9th, the great attack was launched with terrific fire from our massed artillery and from many field guns in hidden advanced positions. Our heaviest bombarded the enemy positions on and beyond the ridge and trenches, dugouts, emplacements and roads, which for long had been kept in a continual state of disrepair by our fire, were now smashed to uselessness. An intense barrage of shrapnel from our field guns, strengthened by the indirect fire of hundreds of machine guns, was laid along the front. At the same moment the Canadian troops advanced in line in three waves of attack.

FIRST ADVANCE STAGE.

"Flurries of snow drifted over the battlefield as the Canadians left their jumping-off trenches. Behind the rolling barrage the light was sufficient for manoeuvring purposes and yet obscure enough to obstruct the range of vision and lessen the accuracy of fire of the German riflemen and machine gunners. The first stage of the advance was made over ground indescribably tangled with obstacles of all sorts, with great mine craters, many of which were impassible, with thousands of shell holes which had churned the whole field into a vast puddle of mud, with crumbled trenches, coils and hedges of torn entanglements of barbed wire. But over this difficult ground, over and round gaping craters and clawing tangles, into and under the fire of the enemy, the long lines of heavily-laden infantry moved forward unbroken on the fringe of our rolling curtain of shrapnel fire. The troops on the extreme left made a start under conditions as favorable as those in the centre and right, but they were soon confronted by a strong and constantly strengthening opposition. The advance of these troops was checked between its first and second lines of objectives by heavy fighting, which was more formidable against the centre of the line than against the flanks. A dip in the ground caused a change of direction, which swung these troops off their central objectives. They reached their goals on the flanks, only to find themselves subjected to heavy close range fire of machine guns and rifles.

CAUGHT IN THE REAR.

"To be enfiladed from the centre and the north was bad enough, but to add to the situation, caves or a tunnel of the hostile line over which we had already advanced now disgorged Germans, who promptly re-occupied their old front line and opened fire on our rear. The enemy at these points fought with unusual vigor and resolution.

"The troops on the extreme left fought all day against the surrounding Huns and by ten o'clock at night succeeded in dispersing the rear of the enemy and capturing the major portion of the enemy trenches.

"Only the 'Pimple' to the north, still remained to the enemy, but by then snow was falling heavily and it was decided to consolidate the hard won gains and prepare for a counter-attack rather than to undertake a further assault that night. The 'Pimple' would keep for the morrow.

"In the meantime the other troops fought forward to one line after another without serious check, but with many brisk encounters and not without casualties. Most of these were the result of shrapnel fire. Only a small percentage were fatal and the majority of the wounds were of minor character.

"From the fall of the first man, our battalion stretcher bearers and every grade and unit of the Canadian Army Medical Corps were on the alert. The work of the officers and men was one of the splendid, outstanding achievements of this great day.

"On the German second line the troops drew breath and consolidated their gains. Our barrage was laid before them steady as a wall. Fresh troops came up and deployed into position. They were

TWO LONE CANADIANS FOUGHT ENEMY FORCE

Met Germans in Tunnel, Dis-
posed of Several With Re-
volvers and Brought
Back 12 Captives

By STEWART LYON.

Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 22.—This is again a period of preparation. Tens of thousands of men are building roads and hauling up munition stores to the new front.

The enemy continues to shell as much of the area occupied by us as he can reach, but with a remarkable lack of results. Experts in big gun ammunition say that his larger shells have greatly deteriorated of late, and that his bombs and grenades, while still capable of making much noise, no longer have the destructive effect they had at an earlier period in the war. This decline in the value of the high explosives of the enemy adds to the confidence of our infantry. When they see the many unexploded enemy shells and scarcely one British on the ground whereon our shells by the hundred thousand were recently poured, the soldiers are quick to draw their own conclusions.

Many stores of gallantry in the recent actions are still being told. The latest concerns two Ontario artillery officers and two corporals who, while laying out wire for an observation post in a tunnel which the Germans were believed to have evacuated came upon a considerable company of the enemy, who had with them a machine gun. In the narrow confines of the dimly lighted tunnel the wire-layers, armed only with revolvers, tackled the enemy, and after disposing of a number brought back with them twelve prisoners.

Late on Friday last fires were observed within the enemy lines. The corps of artillery continues its work in the villages untenable and

BRITAIN IS IN EARNEST

March's National Service Vol-
unteers Numbered 288,000

London, April 20.—(Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—An official report of the National Service scheme for March shows that the number of volunteers enrolled increased from 92,000 in February to 288,000 last month. The agricultural section provided sufficient ploughmen to meet all the ascertained requirements of the farmers; the trades section ordered restrictions in the use of labor in certain trades of least national importance; 35,000 women registered for service behind the lines in France and 12,450 enrolled for the women's land army, that is for labor in agricultural, dairying and other rural industries. Good progress was made with the work of substituting National Service volunteers for men withdrawn from trades of national importance for service in the



SCALE OF MILES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
RAILROADS
HIGHWAYS

BATTLE FRONT LAST YEAR
BATTLE FRONT TO-DAY

See war map for library or de showing British line today and what

WAS DICTATOR OF BELGIUM



Gen. Von Bissing, German Military Governor of Belgium, reported to have died in Brussels, was the man who ordered the murder of Nurse Cavell.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, April 19.—Gen. von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium, is dead, according to apparently authentic information reaching here today from various German sources.

General von Bissing, Germany's dictator in Belgium, was reported ill with pneumonia several months ago. Early in the year the GKaiser relieved him from his duties for an

indefinite leave, that he might recuperate.

Von Bissing was a master type of German military autocrat. He ruled Belgium with a hand of steel. It was he who was credited with conceiving the idea of deporting Belgians; it was von Bissing who approved the sentence of death passed by a court-martial on Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, charged with espionage.

WAS KAISER URGED TO ABDICATE?

Hohenzollern Family Meeting Said to Have Been Scene When Warning Given to the "All-Highest"

Rome, via Paris, April 24.—The Corriere D'Italia, the clerical organ, declares that it is able to confirm reports, published in the Spanish newspapers, that the immediate following of the German Emperor is exerting pressure on him to abdicate. The paper says that at a recent meeting of the Hohenzollern family one member, bolder than the rest, intimated that the Emperor might save the situation by following the example of the Emperor Nicholas.

The German monarch is reported to have turned pale and after observing that the general opinion was against him left the room muttering, "We shall see." The same evening he summoned another family council. The Chancellor and some of the ministers were present but whatever passed remains unknown.

Little importance is attached to this story in Italian political circles.

BRITISH BRING DOWN 40 ENEMY PLANES IN DAY

Terrific All-Day Battle In Air
Yesterday; Only Two British
Missing; Far Behind Hun Lines

BOMBED REINFORCEMENTS

Most Wonderful Air Duel Ended
in Draw, Both Combatants
Manoeuvring Perfectly
for Over an Hour;
Couldn't Fire

The British armies in France. London, April 24.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The intensely bitter ground fighting of the past two days has been reflected in the air, and the British Royal Flying Corps yesterday established a new record by bringing down forty German machines. Fifteen of these were actually seen to crash, while twenty-five collapsed or fell in spinning nose dives, completely out of control.

The fights took place 15,000 feet in the air, from which distance it is barely possible to see the ground, and wholly impossible to see an adversary crash unless the pilot deliberately follows down. Such a course is not feasible where the fighting has taken on the character of a general melee, as is nowadays often the case. A remarkable part of yesterday's performance is that only two British machines are missing.

It was the finest day for war flying that the young khaki pilots ever had, and today they have been at it again since sunrise, but the full reports of their exploits are not yet in. It is known, however, that one intrepid young flier, failing to find a single German observation balloon aloft sought out one in its hangar on the ground, dived at it and set the big gas bag ablaze from stem to stern.

Since Sunday the British airmen have been revelling in weather they have long desired. Not a cloud was in the sky today behind which a German could find shelter. Deprived of that means of "digging themselves in," the German fliers were far scarcer than usual, and very difficult to find.

British machines were everywhere along the battlefield, and far behind the German lines. Bombing raids were carried out forty-five miles back, the machines deliberately flying over grounds where battles were raging with the greatest fury. German

trains rushing reinforcements to the front were attacked and transport columns on the roads were bombed and completely disorganized. In several instances the British machines came low over the fighting lines and poured machine gun fire into the German ranks. In doing this machines have deliberately crossed the fire of their own as well as the enemy's guns.

Yesterday one British pilot, after bringing down two Germans and his ammunition was gone, descended, re-loaded, filled up his petrol tanks and took to the air again. Within half an hour he had brought down his third machine for that day. Another pilot felled two machines, while the other thirty-five were divided among a similar number of British pilots.

A MOST WONDERFUL DUEL.

The greatest fight yesterday, oddly enough, was a drawn battle.

One of the British pilots met a brilliant German flier and for a full hour they manoeuvred in a most marvellous manner without either being able to bring his gun to bear on the other. They rolled, looped, twisted, deliberately stalled their engines and

standing the machines on their tails, slid backwards through the air, but all to no avail. It was probably the most wonderful air duel the war has yet seen.

The British pilot reported today that several times he felt sure he would get his adversary between his sights, but the latter invariably wriggled out of the line of fire. The British flier himself was kept busy avoiding the German, and once he had to dive almost perpendicularly. The combat did not break off until both pilots had fairly exhausted themselves and their petrol.

Strangely enough, later in the day, another British pilot encountered the same German machine. The Britisher was winging his way home after a hard day's work, but he jockeyed with the German for nearly a quarter of an hour before flying on.

In strange contrast to this was the experience of one British pilot, who somewhat peevishly complained last night that, "I only got a rabbit." He explained this by saying that while his opponent had a good machine he was a clumsy fellow, and could not fight at all, and went spinning with the first burst of gun fire.

Still another pilot mounted a fast new machine and deliberately allowed a German to get on his tail. Then he suddenly looped behind his adversary and caught him just within the sights, the burst of fire killing the German instantly. The machine swerved and the dead man pitched out ten thousand feet from the ground.

The fighting yesterday was all within the enemy territory. Several British machines had bullet holes through

LT. JOHN MORGAN DIED OF WOUNDS

Went Overseas With Highland
Unit as Private—Won Com-
mission Last Month

LT. L. G. ANGLIN KILLED

Lieuts. J. L. Dashwood and W.
J. Pearse Dead—Lieut. G. E.
Leprohon and Lieut. A. S.
Macculloch Wounded

Mr. Collin Morgan, of Henry Morgan and Company, received a cable from Berwick-on-Tweed stating that Lt. John Morgan had died yesterday of wounds received in the engagement at Vimy Ridge two weeks ago. He was taken to a Canadian Military Hospital at Boulogne where the end came. He went overseas as a private in the Highland Battalion raised by Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, and went with that unit when it left Montreal in March, 1916. He gained his commission as lieutenant on the field, about a month ago.

Lt. Morgan, son of Mr. William Morgan, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in 1887. He came to the firm of Henry Morgan and Company twelve

years ago. His only relatives in Montreal are his brother, Mr. Sidney Morgan, who is with the Morgan factory at Beaver Hall Hill, and Mr. Collin Morgan and family, who are cousins.

Lt. Morgan was of a quiet and retiring disposition, but was an enthusiastic and successful golfer. He played in many championship matches was at one time champion of the Beaconsfield Golf Club, of which he was a member, and on other years was a runner-up. In golfing circles he was regarded as a promising young player and looked upon as a coming

TABLET UNVEILED TO MAJOR M'GIBBON

Simple Ceremony at St. Paul's
Presbyterian Church Yes-
terday Morning

FEARED UNKNOWN GRAVE

Several of His Men Under
Great Difficulties Placed
Stone on His Grave, and
Had Inscription Carved

A memorial tablet to Major Gilbert Donald McGibbon was unveiled at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church at the morning service yesterday, by Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, O.C., of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada. Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, eulogized the services of the dead soldier and announced that a memorial tablet to Lieut. E. McNaughton, who was killed in April, 1916, would be unveiled in St. Paul's Church on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Major Taylor stated that this was an insurance age; men insured against fire, death, and practically every contingency; this was very well in itself but it destroyed the view of life which considers it a great adventure. The Christian view was that there were many things worse than death. The suicide sacrificed his life through fear; while the brave man did so through lack of fear. The Christian, who was true to the teachings and the example of Christ, was prepared to sacrifice his life for a cause that was worth the price.

Major McGibbon was killed in action on April 20th, 1916, and was buried in a military cemetery in Belgium. Prior to the outbreak of the war he held a commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, and when the first call for men was made joined the 13th Battalion as a captain. He went to Valcartier with that unit and was made signalling officer. During the time the battalion was in training, and the year he served in the firing line he was given many opportunities and availed himself of them to the full. He held the esteem of his fellow officers and the love of the men under his command. He was wounded by the explosion of

a trench mortar bomb while in a dug-out in a dangerous part of the line. His wounds proved fatal shortly afterwards, and he was buried by his men.

Lieut.-Col. Victor Buchanan, D.S.O., who has since been killed in action, wrote that Major McGibbon's one fear was that if killed he would be buried in an unknown grave. One of his men writing from the front told of the efforts made by Major McGibbon's men to have a stone placed at the head of his grave. On a dark night shortly after his burial several of them set out to get a stone and place it at the grave. They were near the front line, and did not dare strike a light, and had to grope in the dark excepting when a German flare illumined their way. After some time searching one of them whistled for the others to join him. He had a stone which felt to be all right, they carried it to the grave. It was afterwards found that it was a black marble slab, and a suitable inscription was placed on it by one of the boys in the battalion, who was a stone cutter.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL HIT

Several Portions Irreparably Damaged by Huns

Paris, April 26.—Stung by the steady advance on the French front, the Germans today threw fifteen large calibre shells at the Rheims Cathedral, damaging several important parts of the famous monument. Encouraged by their first success, sixteen more heavy shells were thrown upon the vaults and towers. The northern tower suffered most from the shelling and is leaning so that its stability may give way at any time.

S. A. B. G. Sainsaulieu, the architect of the cathedral, is seriously concerned as to the further resistance of the edifice to heavy projectiles. The vaults and transept have suffered irreparable loss. The projectiles being used are of the 380-millimetre size. Some of these huge missiles crashed into the building during Sunday.

INVENTED LIQUID FIRE

Paul Saggan Dead—Was Very Angry With the Kaiser

Special to The Gazette.

Atlantic City, N.J., May 3.—Paul Saggan, reputed inventor of the deadly liquid fire used by the Germans with such ghastly effect on the Allied troops at the beginning of the war, died in this city in a hospital today from poisoning. Saggan is said to have maintained an extensive laboratory here and was known as an eccentric chemist. He was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States about five years ago.

Investigation brought to light that Saggan had become embittered against the Kaiser and the German War Council because of broken promises. He had claimed that he had invented the "liquid fire" several years prior to the war and had given his patent to the Government with an understanding of huge royalties. At the time that war was declared by the United States he was about to start proceedings against Germany.

Saggan, it is understood, had recently been experimenting with other deadly gases and acids which he intended to offer the United States.

Wounded Private Got His Revenge--Dropped Load Of Bombs Into Hun Trench!

Major Asselin, Now Serving with Famous 22nd Battalion, Writes Graphic Letter Describing War Conditions as He Has Seen Them.

The British Artillery is sending the Germans ten shells for every one of theirs and the volume of the bombardment which the British daily direct against the German line on this part of the front is a veritable steel curtain through which nothing can pass, says Major Olivar Asselin, who raised the 163rd French-Canadian Battalion here and is now in France with the famous 22nd French-Canadians, to which the 163rd were sent as reinforcements.

Major Asselin's letter is highly descriptive of every day life on the front. He touches on the ultra-scientific manner in which modern warfare is carried on and not one of the least interesting of his remarks is that during ten days' course of instruction which was divided into two periods of six and four days, he saw but few British soldiers, almost no French troops and not a solitary German.

Dealing with the superiority of the British artillery to-day, Major Asselin does not give away any military secrets when he points out that a brief ten minute barrage of a section of the German lines costs approximately \$75,000 for the amount of ammunition expended. What the cost of twenty-four continuous hours' barraging of the German lines all along the British front amounts to, Major Asselin leaves to the imagination or the curiosity of those with a liking for statistics. Frequently, he says, a brief barraging fire lasting ten minutes, will result in the killing of one or the wounding of one or two men. The amount of powder, steel, copper and gas necessary to kill a man in this war is enormous, Major Asselin says.

A Heroic Private.

There is included in Major Asselin's letter, which was addressed to a friend in Ottawa, a thrilling story of a French-Canadian corporal whom he says, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross because of repeated gallantry. The soldier's name is DeBlois, but Major Asselin does not state from whence he comes. However, this soldier can neither read nor write but as an indication that lack of education is no bar to great bravery, the corporal already possesses two decorations besides having been recommended for the highest honor to which a British fighting man can aspire.

Corporal DeBlois, during a short but while it lasted, severe engagement, went out into No Man's Land and gave aid



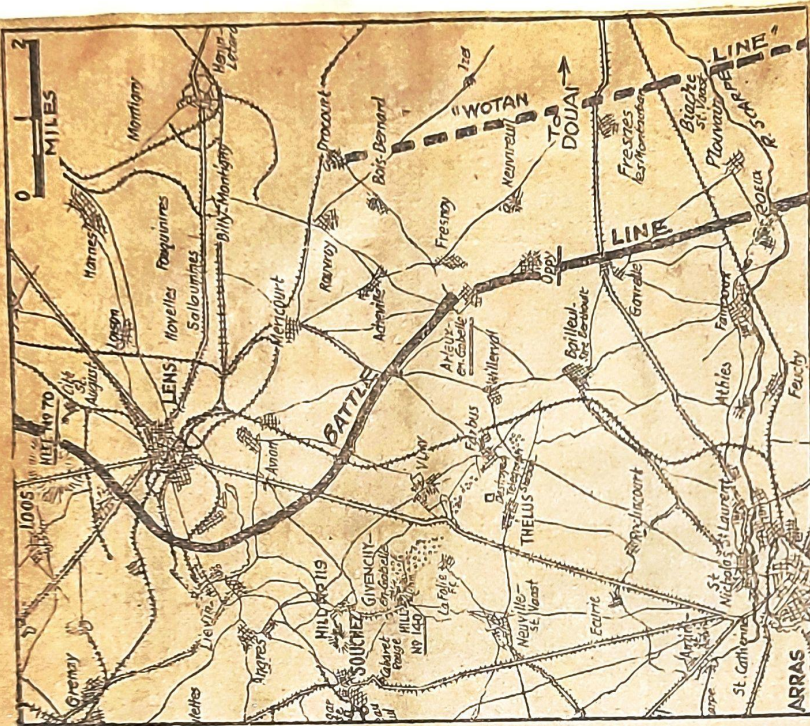
MAJOR ASSELIN.

to a dozen soldiers and a wounded officer before he was himself hit twice, one bullet penetrating his steel helmet and the other catching him in the shoulder. Nothing daunted the corporal continued at his work and that his wounds were fortunately not serious enough to prevent him going out after the Germans to get his revenge, is evidenced by the further recital of Major Asselin, who states that on the following day Corporal DeBlois went out under the white moonlight, crept up to the German front line trench and shot down a load of bombs on the unsuspecting occupants. Then he came back to his own trench, evidently quite satisfied with his work.

One outstanding quality of Corporal DeBlois, says Major Asselin, is his absolute lack of vanity, while his strength is likened by Major Asselin to the Tower of Auvergne.

Major Asselin tells most interestingly of a mass celebrated for the 22nd Battalion by an Oblate Father from Ottawa who, called to the colors of France, is now aumônier of a French artillery division. Another good father, the Major says, who came to the front to act as a chaplain and incidentally to do anything else he could for the glory of France, was placed in charge of a canteen. It was wonderful, Major Asselin says, to see the reverend father in peace time a strong temperance advocate, serving his soldier clients with their drinks of good Scotch and putting their money in the cash box without taking his eyes from his breviary.

NEW BRITISH GAINS TOWARD THE WOTAN LINE



By the capture of Arleux-en-Gobelle and part of the village of Oppy the British have advanced another mile toward the northern part of the new German trenches on the Wotan line. —N. Y. H. Special

FIRST FRENCH FIGHTERS TO PARADE IN AMERICA SINCE REVOLUTIONARY WAR



Here for the first time since the close of the Revolutionary war are shown sea fighters of France, marching un-
der arms on American soil as brothers-in-arms of Americans. They are the men of a French cruiser now in Ameri-
can waters on parade in the streets of Norfolk, Va.

—N. Y. H. Special.

BILLY SUNDAY NO FLATTERER; FLAYS WHITE WAYFARERS

Says He Won't Take Cent from N. Y.—Give it to War Funds

VOCABULARY TURNS ON GERMAN LUST

Evangelist Arouses Great Enthusiasm at Packed Meetings

Special to The Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Billy Sunday scored a home run in the first inning of the biggest game he ever played on "God's nine"—his fight to win New York. The ringing cheers of sixty thousand welcoming voices today resounded through every glittering cranny of the Great White Way.

It was a smashing initial victory, and as the stocky evangelist reached his clenched fists heavenward and yelled defiance to Broadway and the devil, the enemy was perturbed. First off, he stole the Joe's thunder by announcing that not one cent of New York's gold would he take for himself.

"Every penny, whether I get five thousand or five hundred thousand," said Sunday, "I will give to the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. work among the troops."

It was a knockout. "That's my answer to the skunks who say I'm out for money," he yelled. The crowd went wild.

Clad in a serge suit, blue bow tie, white "tango" shirt and patent leather shoes, Sunday leaped into the arena and, after the manner of Napoleon, led surprise attack after attack.

Twice the great throngs, amid the pinshavings and sawdust trails of the giant tabernacle, jumped to their feet and howled with inspired emotion.

Then came the climax:

Leaning far back, and cupping his hands as he hurled his rasping voice directly into the mammoth sounding board that threw his words into the farthest reaches of the tabernacle, Sunday issued his defi:

DID SOMEONE'S EAR BURN?

"Come on, you God forsaken degenerates; come on, you forces of iniquity in New York that have made the church a cuspidor and a door mat to wipe your dirty feet on; come on, you traducers; come on, you triple assassins of character; come on, you sponsors of harlotry; come on, you defamers of God and enemies of the church; come on, you bull-necked, beetle-browed, hog-jowled, brainless, weasel-eyed four peanut false alarms."

BRITISH ANNIHILATE THOUSANDS IN FIGHT IN SCARPE SECTOR

One of the Most Sanguinary Battles of the War is Raging Today Between Fampoux and Guemappe With the German Forces Losing Men by the Thousand and the British Line Slowly Creeping Forward—Paris Reports Minor Successes and the Repulse of All Enemy Counter-Attacks

General Sir Douglas Haig is to-day directing an attack along the front between the Cojeul and Scarpe rivers. This is a stretch of about three miles, extending roughly from Guemappe north to Fampoux, almost directly east of Arras, where probably the most desperate fighting of the offensive has taken place. Monchy-le-Preux lies within this area. Further ground has been seized by the British here, says to-day's official statement, and the gains have been secured. The number of prisoners taken by the British since the resumption of the attack in force on Monday are steadily swelling and have now passed the 3,000 mark.

London, April 25, 4.45 p.m.—Captain Rice, of the American steamship Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press to-day that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sank a German submarine. The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit, and there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

Havrincourt Passed, 3,000 Prisoners

Mr. Balfour Tells Of Commission's Duty

Washington, April 25.—The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, stated to-day that the Allied governments, completely convinced of America's wholehearted consecration towards the common end of destroying Prussian militarism, would not think of asking the United States to depart from its traditional policies or enter into any formal alliance which might prove embarrassing.

"Our confidence in the Alliance and the assurances of this government," Mr. Balfour said, "is not based on such shallow considerations as arise from treaties. No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States having come into the war will see it through to the great end we all hope for."

Mr. Balfour, after his first two days here consented to an interview to express his deep gratitude for the warmth of his reception and his conviction that America's services in the war could not be exaggerated. Standing in the midst of a semi-circle of correspondents, Mr. Balfour spoke with the deepest feeling of the losses already experienced in France and England and of the gratitude felt in both countries at the decision of the United States to enter the war.

"I am told," said Mr. Balfour, "that there are some doubting critics who say the object of the commissions in coming to this country is to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policies and embark it on a career opposed to all its teachings."

"Such an attempt would be utterly unnecessary and futile. If there is any certainty in human affairs, it is that

the United States having come into the war, will see it through.

"For two and a half years," Mr. Balfour continued, "people here in this country have watched the great and bloodstained drama abroad, and with each passing month the conviction has grown that this was no ordinary struggle involving a few miles of territory, or some small national ambitions, but nothing short of the whole welfare of mankind."

"Such a case," Mr. Balfour said, "could not fail to affect the United States."

"And now, when, after all these months, you feel impelled to enter the struggle, I am certain you will throw into it all your resources, incomparably the richest in the world all your man power and your will power and effort, I am sure nothing will turn you from your consecrated task until success crowns our joint efforts."

Mr. Balfour speaking of the arrival of the French commission here to-day, said the commission was memorable, especially as one of its members was General Joffre.

"He was the successful general commanding the Allied forces at one of the most critical moments in history. There is no question but that the battle of the Marne was the most decisive in the history of mankind."

"We rejoice to think," Mr. Balfour said, "that the hero of that battle has come to join us in laying before the people of the United States our gratitude for the infinite aid and moral encouragement given to the Allied cause. I am certain that the reception accorded to them will be not less warm or heartfelt than that so ungrudgingly given us."

A FINE BAG



Le Poilu:—Moi Aussi!

ARMING HAVING EFFECT

No Ship Must Go to Sea Unless Armed, Says Expert

Special Cable to The Montreal Gazette from The London Times.

London, May 2.—Under the headline "Incomplete Returns," the Times' naval correspondent writes: "Last week's returns of the heavy loss by submarine and mine awakened many people for the first time to the gravity of the menace to our supplies of food and other necessities. This week's return, though it shows a slight decrease in the number of ships sunk, should drive home the impression then created. There is no cause for satisfaction because the return merely shows the number of ships which had fallen victims this week. It affords no indication of the carrying capacity and it may well be that the tonnage lost is greater this week than last.

"Arrivals and sailings show an increase when compared with the figures of last week, but it is well to remember that no deduction of value can be drawn from a comparison of these figures representing the movement of all the ships with the losses of British vessels given in return. The slight decrease in numbers sunk is no real indication of an improvement in the situation that may come, but there is nothing in the return to raise any hopes, false or otherwise. No one denies the accuracy of these figures, which are given in the form accepted and adopted by our allies, but no one can dispute either that they convey a misleading impression.

"The return also shows when corrected that 22 British merchant ships were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, compared with 27 on the week ending April 22, a decrease of five. Both these figures, however, show a considerable increase in the number of vessels, which managed to evade attack compared with the numbers of the preceding weeks. There is little doubt the policy of arming merchant vessels is having its effect. It is satisfactory to know officially that this policy is being extended with all possible speed. It is now stated that all ships which can usefully be employed in the carrying trade have been taken over by the Government. It may be assumed that all this tonnage is being most effectively used. The question is being asked, however, if shipping is being protected as effectively as possible. The time has come when no ship should be allowed to go to sea unless armed or otherwise provided with protection through the dangerous area.

SHORTAGE OF GERMAN MUNITIONS OBVIOUS

Shells Used Generally Exclusively on Warships Fired from Land Batteries Now

By STEWART LYON.

Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 2.—The enemy is now thoroughly alarmed over our thrust forward toward Douai from Vimy Ridge, and he has increased his artillery fire on this part of the front. He is expending projectiles more freely now on this part of the front. Among the new guns he has brought up is a long one of fourteen inches calibre, probably originally meant for battle cruisers of the Hindenburg class. Shells fired from it appear to be of fairly recent make. Others of a smaller calibre, which were used a short time ago, were armour-piercing generally used only on warships, which would indicate a scarcity of ordinary high explosive ammunition. This morning, aeroplanes on our corps front temporarily blinded the enemy by destroying four of his observation balloons, while maintaining vigilant guard against enemy planes. Bright sunshine has resulted in a great increase of aerial activity. In a pitched battle near Douai, five British planes sent five of the best German fighting planes crashing to earth, without themselves sustaining any loss. There is now greater confidence, as the season advances and the armies move out to the level country, where aerial observation is vital to success, the British supremacy is beyond doubt.

Enemy patrols in the region between Arleux and Fresnoy are very nervous and call for aid from their artillery at the slightest sign of abnormal activity on our front. They are clearly apprehensive of an attack on Fresnoy.

The Germans attempted to raid our lines last night, but failed to reach them. Some casualties were inflicted by us.

CHEERFUL BRITISH SOLDIERS IN CAPTURED BAPAUME



Photo shows cheerful troops in a street in Bapaume during the day on which they captured this important French city.

CHAVONNE AND CHIVY FALL TO FRENCH: NEW ADVANCES BY BRITISH

Haig's Men Take Villers Guislain—French Driving Forward Over All Obstacles—Patrols in Braye-en-Laonnois—Desperate Counter-Attacks Fail—14,000 Prisoners and Much Booty

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 18, 2:15 p.m.—Important progress was made last night by the French in their attack east of Soissons. The War Office announced the capture of Chavonne and Chivy. The French pushed on north of these points, reaching the vicinity of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The Germans made three desperate counter-attacks in the Champagne last night. They were checked by the French, who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking troops.

Since Monday the French have captured upward of 14,000 unwounded Germans. In the Champagne, large numbers of machine-guns and trench mortars have been captured, and also twelve cannon, including three of large calibre.

ANOTHER THRUST ON CAMBRAI

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 18.—Field Marshal Haig's greatest thrust today was toward Cambrai.

Capture of the village of Villers Guislain, nine miles south of Cambrai, was reported by the British Commander-in-Chief. Improvement of the British position around Lagnicourt, about the same distance to the west of this pivotal point in the Hindenburg line was likewise achieved, he said.

The text of the statement follows:

"During the night we made further progress southeast and east of Epehey, and this morning captured the village of Villers-Guislain with some prisoners. We also improved our position in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt.

"Elsewhere there is nothing to report of special interest. Heavy rain is again falling."

By the capture of Villers Guislain, northeast of Epehey, the British have pushed another wall of steel parallel to the artery of German communications between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Like Epehey, Ronsoy, Villers, Le Verguier, and Maissemy—all of which villages lie to the south—Villers Guislain is approximately two miles distant from the Cambrai-St. Quentin high road. The British now parallel the high road for a distance of fifteen of the twenty-two miles between the two towns.

The drive which enveloped Villers Guislain was from the direction of Epehey, Haig reported, indicating apparently a definite plan to parallel the Cambrai-St. Quentin line by British forces which may at any time strike suddenly somewhere along this twenty-two mile stretch and sever the artery.

In the meantime, Haig's laconic report "the Lagnicourt position was improved" means a blow struck at the key-city of Cambrai from the west.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF LAON

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 18.—French forces smashed their way to within two miles of Laon today. British troops coincidentally began closing in about Cambrai while still maintaining their strangling pressure about St. Quentin and Lens.

The fighting along the whole of this vast front was bitter.

Chivy, taken in the French sweep around Laon, is only two miles distant from that city. The other points mentioned by the French official statement show an encircling movement about Laon that must force its fall into the hands of the French very shortly.

GERMANY CLOSE TO BANKRUPTCY WHEN STRUGGLE IS OVER

Such Is Opinion of Financial Expert With British Commission to U.S.

CONTRAST TO ALLIES

Latter Paying Their Way and Will Be in Very Good Financial Shape When Peace Comes

Washington, May 3.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the Allied Governments, was forecasted here today by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. Sir Hardman was careful to say that negotiations to this end still were incomplete, but he pointed out why a joint directing bureau would be essential to secure the most economical administration of the huge credits authorized by this country, and the fairest distribution of supplies among the various nations. The American Government is preparing to do its part toward seeing that the Allies get their money's worth for every dollar spent here.

GERMANY BANKRUPT AFTER WAR.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either repudiate a large part of their debt, which in itself would be disastrous, or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction. The Allies, he added, had paid their way in the war, "by the straightforward and natural means by pouring out our gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans."

As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the Allies in very good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

The British mission today spent one of its busiest days since its arrival, opened by some of the members at breakfast conferences with American officials. Tonight Mr. Balfour entertained at dinner Secretary and Mrs. Lansing, Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Barclay, and the American attaches to the mission.

Lens and St. Quentin are both so far encircled by British forces now that their capture will be easy at any time Haig desires. In the meantime, however, the British Commander in Chief apparently is battering away toward Cambrai.

BERLIN'S PARROT CRY

Special Star Cable by United Press.
BERLIN, via London, April 18.—Our prisoners on the Aisne were increased to over 3,000," declared today's official statement.

The War Office said that following

a failure to advance yesterday, the French, under the effect of the heavy losses and exhausted condition did not continue "an attempt today, the object of which was to pierce our lines."

BRITISH CAPTURES 14,000 MEN, 227 GUNS

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms of United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, April 18.—Captures by the British army in its great push since April 9 reached the vast total of 14,000 men and 227 guns today.

There are still more streaming back constantly from the front.

Around Lens and St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig is stretching a tight noose—and increasing the pressure every hour.

The Germans are fighting desperately against this steadily applied pressure, but the prisoners exhibit a

loss of courage to face the tremendous hell of the British artillery fire that must be giving the German general staff deepest concern.

Between Gouzeourt and Villaret the British made a slight advance today. Wancourt tower in which the Germans had regained a footing in bitter counter attacks was again captured. It was noticeable today that the German artillery has a bad case of the nerves. Their gunners fire excitedly—and wildly—on the slightest provocation. Their marksmanship was wretched.

FRENCH SUCCESSES GREAT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 18.—The text of the official French report follows:

"In the region to the south of St. Quentin last night was characterized by great activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces, together with numerous encounters between patrols. Similar conditions prevailed south of the Oise, in the sector to the east of the lower forest of Concy.

"Northeast of Soissons, a surprise attack upon the enemy lines north of Laffaux resulted in our bringing back twenty prisoners.

"Between Soissons and Auberive, French troops last night conducted at various points of the front operations which resulted in operations which brought us distinct advantages. A particularly brilliant movement resulted in our occupying the village of Chavonne, and in completing the occupation of the village of Chivy. To the north of these locations, we have taken possession of ground as far as the suburbs of Bryne-en-Laonnois. Our patrols have gone into this village. We took here 250 prisoners.

"In the sector of Ville-au-Bois, we have captured several fortified positions, as well as the wood to the east of this Ville-au-Bois. We took 400 prisoners.

"In the Champagne district, three counter-attacks of the enemy upon our positions at Mont Cornillet were checked by our fire. The enemy gained nothing, and suffered sanguinary losses.

"Artillery fighting has been violent along a large portion of the front attack. The war material found in the territory taken by main force from the enemy includes a considerable number of machine-guns and numerous trench mortars. The enemy drew back behind his second positions his heavy artillery as well as his field pieces. Nevertheless we captured twelve cannon, including three heavy pieces. Most of these were taken on the Champagne front.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us since April 16 is more than 14,000. There has been intermittent artillery fighting and encounters between patrols along remainder of the front."

MAJ. MATHEWSON REPORTED WOUNDED

Figured in List Last Year—
Lt.-Col. G. E. McCuaig, D. S. O., III in London Hospital

MAJOR McMURTRY BURIED

Montreal Officer, Killed While
Flying, Accorded Full Military Honors—Pte. G. Murray Shot in Back

Word has been received that Major Samuel Mathewson, M.C., who was wounded last summer, and was earlier in the present year in Montreal, on short leave, has been wounded again in the shoulder during the recent fighting. He is a son of Mr. Samuel J. Mathewson, 202 McGill street, and with his two brothers went overseas in the Montreal Highland battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cantlie. One later transferred to the flying corps, and fell in action.

LIEUT.-COL. G. E. McCUAIG

TOOK 23,000 PRISONERS

French Captures Since April
16—175 Heavy Guns

Paris, May 4.—The French in their operations between Soissons and Auberive, says an official statement, have since April 16 captured nearly 23,000 prisoners, 175 field and heavy guns, 412 machine guns, 119 trench guns and mortars, without taking into account vast quantities of material of different kinds, stores, provisions and munitions.

The Germans, who had forty-three divisions in reserve behind the Franco-British front, according to the latest information, have been obliged since April 9 to throw in thirty-three of these divisions, and by April 27 seventeen divisions, badly cut up, had already been withdrawn to the rear to be reorganized.

BRITISH PREPARING FOR SECOND PHASE OF THEIR DRIVE: FRENCH PUSH ON

Capture of Important Heights Renders
Stay in France Shorter—Enemy
Huge Masses of Men to Stem Ever
Increasing Tide

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—The entire Austrian Cabinet has resigned, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung this afternoon. Amsterdam advices yesterday asserted that two pro-German members of the Cabinet had resigned.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 19.—It was still France's turn today in the Franco-British offensive. British troops were evidently fairly inactive, consolidating their positions, bringing up more supplies and seeking out the enemy's weak spot for the next "turn" they will have against the Germans.

Field Marshal Haig reported nothing of special interest in the fighting along all of his front. The first phase of the British drive has been entirely successful—now comes the pause in preparation for the second.

FRENCH TAKE IMPORTANT HEIGHTS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 19.—The official announcement from the War Office today says there is nothing of special interest to report.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 19.—Capture of Mont Haut and several heights, including Hill 227, in further progress of the great Champagne offensive was announced in today's French official statement.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, April 19, via London, 2:50 p.m.—"Activity on all fronts was confined to rifle fire and scouting operations," says today's official communication.

ITALIANS TAKE AUSTRIAN POST

By Canadian Press.

ROME, April 19, via London.—Following is the official statement issued here today:

"In the Lagarina valley further effective firing from our heavy guns upon the station of Calliano caused great fires, which were increased by a strong wind. Minor engagements are reported, in which we took prisoners.

"On the Julian front yesterday, the

artillery fighting was more intense in the region of Gorizia. On the Carso, small Italian detachments, favored by darkness, crossed the defenses of an advanced position north of Castagnavizza. They occupied the position, capturing the defenders, arms and munitions.

"One of our aerial squadrons bombarded enemy establishments in the region of Chiapovano, Dorimbergo, Rittenbergo and Comeno. All our machines returned undamaged."

BERLIN ADMITS RETREAT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 19, via London, 4 p.m.—The Battle in the Champagne northwest of Auberive yesterday continued into the night, says today's official announcement. This morning the fighting increased in intensity as a result of the introduction of fresh forces.

"Near Ville-aux-Bois," the statement says, "the forest position became unsuitable to us and we established ourselves in a rear-ward line."

"Official orders found indicate how far reaching were the objects of the French attack on Monday," declared the official statement. "The French commands did not realize them at any point practically, and only approximately attained their tactical objects."

A local French attack near Brayen-Lannois succeeded, the statement adds, but assaults on the elevated front along the Chemin des Dames and near Craonne failed.

SWEEP ON ST. QUENTIN DUE

Special Star Cable by W. S. Forrest, of United Press.

PARIS, April 19.—"Everywhere success," was the epitome of today's official statement, detailing the continued sweep forward of General Nivelle's armies.

The great German defensive positions dominating Nauroy and Moronvillers were captured in this sweep east of Rheims. Smashing blows north of Villy and Ostel gained more ground northeast of Soissons. Desperate German attempts to create diversions elsewhere along the front failed. All German counter-attacks on ground newly wrested from their hands in the St. Quentin to Rheims front signally failed.

Today there is fighting along almost the entire French front. Around St. Quentin, General Nivelle reported great activity of artillery. It may possibly be the precursor of another tremendous infantry assault there which will sweep the town—long menaced—into French hands.

In the Coucy forest, further south in the bend of the fighting front, the statement reported patrol fighting. Still further along to the north of the

Aisne, the French Commander-in-Chief reported "further progress" north of Villy and Ostel. In approximately the same sector in the region of Courtecon, due south of Laon, German machine-gun attack was checked and stopped.

BITTER COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

Further southeast, on the Vaucloere plateau, Nivelle described a German attack of the most violent character, launched on Wednesday night at 6 o'clock. It was checked in bitter fighting. The assaulting waves were forced to stop before they reached the French lines.

In the Champagne, Nivelle reported as "pursuing their success in the Moronvillers region."

"Attacks everywhere were successful," he said, "our troops carrying Mont Haut and several heights to the east, including Hill 227. During the course of the night two German batteries were captured."

"Between Soissons and Auberive twelve new German divisions have been identified."

"In the region of St. Mihiel, a German attack failed."

MAJOR E. M'MURTRY KILLED IN FLIGHT

Montrealer Who "Won His Wings" at Easter Met Death in France

SHELL-SHOCKED BEFORE

Has Two Brothers on Active Service—Major J. A. De-Lancey, M.C., and Major H. C. Symmes Killed

Major Eric O. McMurtry, who had won his wings in the Royal Flying Corps only three weeks ago, has been "instantly killed while flying," according to a brief cable received by his parents from France, yesterday afternoon.

Major McMurtry was the youngest of five sons of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McMurtry, of Montreal, three of whom volunteered for overseas service in the early days of the war. The cable received yesterday announcing Major Eric McMurtry's death was sent by his brother, Lieut. Rennie O. McMurtry, who went over with Cape's Battery, Heavy Artillery, a unit which has been in the thick of the recent fighting, as the news of the wounding of Major Cape made clear yesterday morning. The third brother, Capt. Alex. O. McMurtry, had seen active service with the C.F.A. through a long period in France, but is now in hospital at London, recovering from the effects of an operation.

Major Eric O. McMurtry graduated from the Royal Military College in June, 1914, or just on the eve of the war. As soon as recruiting started he joined the 24th Battalion, and, although only twenty years of age, went over with that battalion with the rank of Major, and the reputation of being an exceptionally proficient officer. Last summer he was invalided home, suffering from shell shock.

In September Major McMurtry married Miss Amy Southam, daughter of Mr. F. N. Southam, and with his wife went back to England in October. He was attached for about a month to a reserve battalion there, but left that post to take a course in aviation. He won his "wings" only on Easter Sunday, and on April 15th he left his wife at London to join the Royal Flying Corps at the front in France. He was thus in France only ten days when he met his death.

OFFICIAL LIST OF SUCCESSES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 19. —The full text of the French statement follows:

"South and southwest of St. Quentin there was very active artillery fighting. Patrol encounters occurred on the outskirts of the Upper Forest of Coucy. We took prisoners.

"Between the Aisne and the Chemin-des-Dames we continued to make progress north of Vailly and Ostel. An enemy attack in the region of Courtecon was checked by our machine-guns.

"Further east the Germans at six o'clock last night made a very violent attack on our positions on the Vauciers plateau. They were mowed down by our fire. This futile attack was beaten back with very heavy losses and the Germans were not able to reach our lines.

"During the night there was heavy artillery fighting in the sectors of Sapigneul, Le Godat, and La Pompele.

"In the Champagne our successes on a great scale were continued. At Moronvilliers we attacked, achieving success everywhere. We carried La Mont Haut and several heights to the east of that point, including Hill 227. In the region south of Moronvilliers in the course of an engagement last night we captured two more German batteries.

"On the front between Soissons and Auberive we have identified twelve new German divisions.

"In the region of St. Mihiel a German attack on Romainville farm was broken up by our fire. The enemy left prisoners in our hands."

(Continued on Page Three.)

TORONTO M. P. FOR PERTH
TORONTO, April 19 Alex. F. MacLaren, Conservative member for South Perth in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1906, died in the General Hospital this morning aged 63.

MANY SUBS. DESTROYED

British Mines Having Very Effective Results

Special Cable to The Gazette.

A Port in Europe, May 2.—The mines newly placed by the British in the war zone off the German coast have recently been destroying many submarines.

It is known that these results have greatly heartened the British Admiralty.

SOUTH AFRICAN PAPER FINDS REASON FOR HUN RETREAT



During a February snowstorm a British force made an attack clad in white night-gowns. The Rand Daily Mail thereupon printed the above cartoon with this caption, "Run, Fritz, it must be the Suffragettes."

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE



The worm in the r...mes out

FRENCH TAKE SEVERAL LINES OF TRENCHES AND REPEL FURIOUS ATTACKS

**Advance Continues in Regions of Laffaux and
Vauclerc—British Strike Another Blow at
Cambrai, Taking More Ground—French Have
Reclaimed 77 Square Miles in Five Days**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 20.—Field-Marshal Haig struck against last night at Cambrai.

"We gained ground in the neighborhood of Villers Guislain," he reported today. "Elsewhere there was nothing especially interesting."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 20.—Undiminished in its force, Gen. Nivelle's great offensive today reclaimed more land for France from the invader in fierce fighting at several sections of the forty-mile front.

"In the regions of Laffaux and the plateau of Vauclerc, the French further progressed," the War Office statement declared. "In the Champagne, violent counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. East of the Loire, several lines of German trenches were captured."

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, April 20, via London.—"There have been scouting and rifle firing on all the fronts," says today's War Office statement.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES RETREAT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, April 20, via London—The occupation of the Siegfried positions which long have been under construction, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters, began on March 16 and ended yesterday by the abandonment of the bank of the river Aisne between Conde and Soupir. "The enemy," the statement adds, "followed hesitatingly."

"On the Arras battlefield, the firing increases daily. Near St. Quentin it varies. The double battle on the Aisne and in the Champagne continues its normal course."

"A second French attempt to break through in the Champagne has been frustrated."

77 SQUARE MILES RECLAIMED

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, April 20.—Seventy-seven square miles of France has been reclaimed up to today from the invader by five days continuous, steady smashing by the French.

General Nivelle's men have now progressed over a front of nearly forty miles to a depth of from three-quarters of a mile to four full miles.

A score of villages and towns have been taken since Monday, when the great offensive started. The German losses have been staggering.

Two complete divisions, (40,000 men) which made a counter attack on Juvin-court were literally wiped out by the French artillery alone. Demoralization is spreading among the Germans—even among their officers.

Great masses of reinforcements hurriedly rushed to the line are unavailing in stopping the advance.

FOE SUFFERS TERRIBLE LOSSES

PARIS, April 20.—The complete French official statement follows: "South of St. Quentin, the enemy's artillery kept up a heavy fire, to which our batteries replied vigorously. During the night patrol engagements occurred north of Urvillers. In the region of Laffaux we made appreciable progress and took fifty prisoners. We repulsed several counter-attacks by the Germans in this sector. On the Vauclerc plateau and southwest of Courcy, we carried several trenches with grenades. East of Loire a well conducted operation enabled us to gain ground and take 250 prisoners."

"In the Champagne, the night was marked by violent reactions of the enemy. Very strong counter-attacks, preceded by bombardments, were launched by the Germans in the region of Moronvillers. Our curtain of fire and our machine guns completely negated these efforts which cost the enemy very heavy losses. A score of prisoners remained in our hands."

"Everywhere else the night passed in quiet. On April 16, ten German airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down by our pilots in aerial engagements."

CLOSING IN ON LAON

The French made further progress last night in the great battle along the Aisne and in the Champagne. This is notably true of the region northeast of Soissons, where the lines of envelopment are gradually being drawn nearer to the important railway centre of Laon, the strategic objective in this division of the front.

The French here gained ground in the vicinity of Laffaux, the advance being characterized in the official statement as "considerable."

The Germans reacted strongly on this front, but were unable to make any impression on the new French lines. General Nivelle's pressure here is calculated to force the Germans speedily out of the salient to which they have clung, projecting

toward the Aisne in the direction of Conde. The advance toward Laon also was continued on the Vauclerc plateau, almost directly south of this city, where the French are pushing northward west of the Rheims-Laon road. On the plains north of Rheims where the Germans are clinging stubbornly to their strongly entrenched positions, several of their trenches near Courcy were carried in grenade attacks. Headway also was made east of Leuvre in this sector. In the Champagne, notably near Moronvillers, the Germans launched their expected violent counter-attacks, which the French troops, their artillery brought up, were amply prepared to meet.

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ANOTHER BRILLIANT GERMAN DIPLOMATIC VICTORY



A. G. RACEY

Warm reception accorded to Berlin's separate peace offer by New Russia.

NO LIMIT TO FRENCH OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

THE FIELD, April 21.—The French out-Hindenburgh Hindenburg in their great offensive.

It is possible today for the first time to reveal some of the strategy which to date has swept the French forces on in their greatest victory in general offensive since the war began.

It was the same strategy superiority that enabled the French to force the Germans' acceptance of the ground previously chosen by the French, as the site of the battle of the Marne. In the same fashion, the French forced the Germans to accept the site of the present battle of the Alsne—on ground carefully selected by the French strategists from Solissons to Auberville.

Hindenburgh's "strategic retreat" was for the purpose of forcing the French to accept battle on ground which the German staff had chosen before the Hindenburg line. That strategy has failed. The French did not choose Hindenburg's line as the main point of their offensive.

Likewise, all the wanton destruction in the pathway of the German retreat—all the razing of trees, farms and villages—done to interfere with the Allies advance, has now proved utterly useless as a military stop, and completely unjustifiable.

The battle of the Alsne is now in its sixth day. It will likely continue for weeks, before a decisive moment is reached, according to the general impression among strategists at the front. Along the forty odd miles of fighting line there are three general sections where the topography of the country makes three natural divisions. The left is the section from Solissons to Craonne, the centre lies between Craonne and Rheims, and the right is between Rheims and Auberville.

Information obtainable here at the front today was that these divisions are likely to undergo modifications, with the possibility always of a great extension of the front.

Today the battle is raging everywhere, along the three divisions with incredible fury. The great struggle subdivides itself into numerous smaller engagements. They may

seem meaningless little or big clashes—but every one of them tend to a common objective, fixed long beforehand.

Scarcely an hour of the day or night does not witness at some point either an attack or the repulse of a counter attack. They are always indicated by a sudden rise to terrific intensity of the ceaseless artillery roll along front of one, two, three or more miles.

Although these battles are furious in their intensity, only the artillery is usually visible as the sign of the conflict,—because the infantry fights its way forward under the cover of forests, ravines and valleys, or, slipping through former German trenches.

The ability of the French to bombard without limit any point, at any time, is what permits the absolute certainty of an advance. Such concentration of fire as the French pour in where they want it, completely wipes out every defensive device known to German genius or constructed by German labor since 1914.

TOKIO, April 21.—Indications are that the Administration has won the elections. The result will be close and many outlying districts are still to be heard from.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copy-right.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspar Street, London, April 21.—Today's casualties consist of 254 officers, of whom fifty-eight are dead, and 752 men, of whom 290 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Manchester, Highland Light Infantry, London Regiment, Liverpool, Rifle Brigade, Welsh Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, Royal Scots, West Surreys and Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second Lieut. the Hon. George Dawson Damer, of the Hussars, who has died of wounds, was the only brother of the Earl of Port Arlington. WINNEBAGO

VILLAGE OF GONNELCU, ON ST. QUENTIN-CAMBRAI LINE, IS CAPTURED BY BRITISH

French Also Make Further Gains in Grenade Fighting South of Juvincourt and East of Courcy—Artillery Very Active on Entire French Front

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 21.—British troops last night captured the village of Gonnelcu, on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai, it was officially announced today. A number of prisoners were taken in the sharp fighting here.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, April 21.—French troops made further gains last night in grenade fighting south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy.

A German attack against Mont Haut failed, the War Office announces. The artillery was very active over the front of the French offensive. The battle of guns raged with particular violence east of Craonne and north of Rheims.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 21.—British troops last night captured the village of Gonnelcu, on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai, it was officially announced today. A number of prisoners were taken in the sharp fighting here.

ANOTHER SMASH AT CAMBRAI

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 21.—Field Marshal Haig smashed another blow at Cambrai today, and advanced more than a mile toward that stronghold of the Hindenburg line. His capture of Gonnelcu was announced in an official statement today.

Joffre and Viviani To The French-Canadians

**They Cannot Visit Canada, But Send a Message
Through The Herald.**

Knowing with what interest the utterances of M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre and the other distinguished members of the French Mission now in the United States are being followed by our readers, the Editor of The Herald telegraphed them asking if they would send a message to the people of the Province of Quebec.

The following answer has been received by mail:

1624 Crescent Place, Washington,
May 3rd, 1917.
Mr. C. Gordonsmith,
Editor, The Herald,
Montreal, Canada:

Monsieur Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat and the members of the French Mission, express warmest appreciation for your telegram and deeply regret that the shortness of their stay in America precludes them from visiting Canada, and wish to say that they are in entire sympathy with all Canadians, especially those of French descent.

LIVE CANADIANS OUTNUMBERED BY GERMAN CORPSES

**Every Canadian Defending Fres-
noy Had Been Killed Number
Would Not Be Near Enemy's**

BATTLE STILL RAGING

**Thirty-five German Divisions
Were Withdrawn in Ex-
hausted Condition—Huns
Faced With a Double
Menace**

Special Cable to The Montreal Gazette
From The London Times.

British Headquarters in France,
May 3.—The loss of Fresnoy yester-
day is, I believe, the first instance
in the battles either at the Somme
or Arras, that any village, after be-
ing firmly in our hands for 24 hours,
has been won back by the Germans,
but such a thing was bound to hap-
pen sooner or later, provided the en-
emy was willing to use troops enough.
Though it may sound absurd to say
it, perhaps, it is just as well it hap-
pened. A glance at the map will show
that, as the enemy held the trench
lines north and northwest of Fresnoy
on the front from Acherville and Meri-
court, as well as the Oppy part of the
trenches north of that point, Fres-
noy was a dangerously exposed po-
sition.

The German attacks were with a
much greater weight of men than we
ever use. The troops normally holding
the German line at Fresnoy were the
15th Reserve Division and the 4th
Guards Division on the right of Ache-
ville. The first attack made early in
the morning, was preceded by a heavy
bombardment, ordinary and gas shells
being used. Then a joint attack was
made by the 15th Reserve and 4th
Guard Divisions, which latter had been
slipped down from Acherville. Appar-
ently both bodies, but certainly the
Guards came on in solid masses.
Their losses were tremendous. By
weight of numbers they reached our
trenches, only to be immediately driv-
en out, what was left of them suf-
fered badly from our guns and ma-
chine guns in retiring.

Meanwhile, besides these two divi-
sions, the Germans brought a third,
namely the 5th Bavarian Division,
which had been kept in reserve. The



JOHN SAGE, Esq.,
26th March
Dear Mr. Sage,—With refer-
ence to the letter of 14th ultimo I have much
to enclose herewith a copy of a
letter for their account four billions of
notes bought, and by this time she has
the responsibility for the credit of all
arrangements Great Britain took upon her-
self of the whole Alliance. Under
score of the bankers as well as the
a has been the

second attack was delivered by this entirely fresh division, which again came in solid formation. Our men, worn out, were compelled to give ground before the enemy's overwhelming strength. But it was these same tired men who a few hours later recovered a large part of the ground yielded. The enemy losses were so heavy that if we had used up every man we had in the field we should not have approached them. If operations cost us ground we have a large credit of man-power to balance elsewhere on the line. The enemy is again attacking heavily and uselessly, notably at Gavrelle Windmill. Apart from these local efforts the situation on the whole line continues to be quiet. The new high velocity German field gun of which we heard so much from German prisoners, does not seem to have reached this front, or is not yet noticeably effective.

BATTLE STILL RAGING

Desperation of Germans Caused by Double Menace

London, May 9.—The sanguinary battle between the British and Germans for possession of the village of Fresnoy goes on apparently without abatement. It is a battle of desperation on the part of the Germans who see in the loss of the village a double menace—the placing in jeopardy of their entire line north, especially the town of Lens and its adjacent coal fields, and a deeply projecting salient into their lines which would virtually put the British at the threshold of Cambrai.

The exact situation in the little village, which was recaptured by the Germans Tuesday after a stubborn defence of the Canadians, is somewhat obscure. The British War Office says Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's men met with reverses west of the village Tuesday night during a counter-attack, while unofficial advisers are to the effect that they have been expelled from a greater portion of the village, but are still holding out, although barely able to maintain themselves against the stubborn onslaught of the Canadians.

Wednesday saw a return of unfavorable weather along the Anglo-German front, and, except around Fresnoy, the fighting was mainly by means of the artillery.

In the meantime the French have been busy consolidating the positions captured from the Germans in Tuesday's fighting near Chevreux, repulsing counter-attacks and engaging in artillery duels with the Germans. Northwest of Rheims, in the single instance where the infantry left the trenches, the French attacked and captured German positions on a front of more than 400 yards and brought back 100 prisoners.

north of Fresnoy to the windmill at Gavrelle, the Germans have made prodigious use of their reserves in the last 24 hours in an endeavor to press us back, but their attempts were broken up by our intense artillery fire, mostly before they got within bombing distance of our positions.

"Some idea of what this fighting is costing the enemy may be gained from the fact that since April 1 it would have been withdrawn on this front existing strength of the German army on the western front is 157 divisions. In ever, it should be borne in mind that visions now consist of only three regiments, or about 2,000 rifles."

PASSED THROUGH OWN BARRAGE TO GET AT GERMANS

Philip Gibbs Tells of Astonishing Feats of Human Courage Performed by the Canadians

DOGGED ENGLISH LADS

South Country Lads Stood a Withering Fire on Canadian Flank—"By Gum, I Was Scared," Says French-Canadian Hero

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Times and Montreal Gazette.

War Correspondents' Headquarters.

May 9.—The night bombardment I described yesterday was the preliminary of a strong morning attack against the British position in and round Fresnoy. Upon this village and the neighboring ground the enemy concentrated everything he has in artillery which can be directed on this sector of the front, and in addition to the ordinary high explosives and shrapnel, he flung a storm of gas shells wherever he thought the British had battery positions.

Fresnoy itself had been a difficult place to hold since the Canadians took it so gallantly on May 3. Having Acherville to the north of it and Oppy to the south, it jutted like a square-walled bastion with exposed sides, along which at the time of capture the Canadians had to form defensive flanks. The enemy had marked it down for attack, and for several days made strong counter-thrusts on each side of it in order to prevent British troops getting forward to straighten out the line. English troops had to bear the brunt of the German concentrated fury.

The German army corps staff evidently decided to attack with the greatest strength possible on a narrow front, which was already held by their best troops. North and south of Acherville they had the fourth Guards division, and north and south of Oppy the first Guards reserve division. Round about Fresnoy was the fifteenth reserve division, and to stiffen and support this the German Guards side-slipped down a thousand yards. As

further precautions against any weakness on the part of the fifteenth reserve division, already tried by shell fire, fresh troops of the fifth Bavarians were suddenly brought up and after the first attack yesterday morning passed through the lines of the fifteenth and in dense column formation went forward like a battering ram against the English troops, who had already suffered the horrors of an intense bombardment.

PRAISE FOR ENGLISH.

Canadian officers are full of praise for the dogged spirit of the South Country English lads, who held on in spite of the frightful fire, served their machine guns to the last, and only fell back from their advanced lines when Fresnoy village, a heap of ruins, like all these villages, of war, became a death trap, in which no man could stay alive.

They have already gained back part of the lost ground and hold it at the time I write, the line running up from the northwest corner of Fresnoy Wood.

It is a setback on a small scale such as must be expected from time to time now that the enemy has decided to stand and give battle, rather than to retreat at once beyond the Hindenburg line, and is an episode revealing again his desperate way of fighting since the British success on April 20 menaced him with supreme disaster. The Canadian troops who fought up from Neuville St. Vaast, right over Vimy Ridge, and then on through Arleux to Fresnoy, a marvelous thrust of six miles in depth since the first day of the fighting in April, have in spite of their losses—and the price of all this was not light—absolute faith in their supremacy as soldiers over the enemy's troops, although they do not despise him or under-estimate his strength.

I find today that the battalions which lost much are by some strange inward light, the most high-spirited and hopeful. These men, who took Arleux and Fresnoy are great soldiers excelling in certain grim qualities of spirit which make them terrible in attack and strong to endure. They have been long in this war, and suffered much at Ypres, St. Elol, and Courcellette, and all that training in and out of the trenches has made them hard as steel. The sound of shell fire is as familiar to them as their bands, which I heard playing today when the guard turned out and the other day under shell fire on the southern slopes of Vimy. Even these bandmen had just come back from Fresnoy, where they carried up supplies to the fighting men. The pipers of the Canadian Scots played their men into battle and out again with a lament for those who did not come back.

DID ASTONISHING THINGS.

"In a month of hot fighting the men I saw today have done astonishing things to add to the great tales of human courage, and acts, which reveal not only that but the life which goes on day after day on these stricken fields of France. Imagine the spirit of men who will walk through two barrages, falling walls of shell fire, in order to get at the enemy be-

PASSED THROUGH OWN BARRAGE TO GET AT GERMANS

(Continued from Page One.)

yond. That was what happened on the way to Fresnoy. The enemy dropped his barrage this side of the British barrage to smash the men if they went on. They went on, and through their own shells and into the German trenches, where they routed the enemy. They waited a minute or two while the British storm of shells swept over them and beyond them. Through such a wall of shells one of these Canadians ran straight to a German machine gun emplacement which he saw beyond, waiting to mow down his comrades as soon as the British curtain fire had passed on. By some miracle he passed unscathed just as the enemy machine gun team came up from the dugout to begin their deadly work. They never made a start for that single Canadian soldier ended their business. The Canadians' hard training has told and they are quick to see the thing to do in a moment of extreme hazard.

On the way to Fresnoy, when they found in front of them a trench filled with German Grenadiers, they fell flat as in their practice camps and fired rifle grenades steadily and with deadly aim until the enemy surrendered or fled or died. It was an act of high sacrifice when a corporal said to his men, caught under machine gun fire and dying in a shell crater: "Wait till I run, then you beat it." He ran, drawing the enemy's fire, and the other men had a greater chance. In an attack a mortar bomb fell at the feet of a bomber and he had fourteen seconds to save his men and himself. He flung it at a German machine gun emplacement, where it exploded instantly. What is the dividing line between courage and fear? I cannot tell; and I have seen a great deal of war. Certainly the bravest men are the most candid in their telling of fear.

"BY GUM, I GOT SCARED."

It was a very brave man, a French-Canadian, who said the other day between Arleux and Fresnoy: "By gum, I got scared." No wonder, for, arriving outside a German dugout a man whom he took prisoner told him in French there were more inside. "More" is an uncertain word. The French-Canadian expected two or three, but out came two German officers and seventy men, and just then the Canadian was quite alone. It was then he got scared. He was armed with only two bombs. He shouted: "Stand back! Stand back, or I will kill you." The seventy-two Germans stood back until three other Canadians arrived and formed an escort for them.

But it was men no braver who captured Fresnoy. For a time that village is lost, but one day, sooner or later, the British will take it back. These men do not reckon cost, even though it is their own life that pays.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Soldier-Workmen Council Warns People Of Russia

German Army and German Plotters Must be Checked and Peace Obtained Only Through All the Nations in Agree- ment --- Army Urged to Fight to a Finish

Petrograd, via London, May 15.—The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued an appeal to the army, in which it declares that German imperialism is seeking to destroy revolutionary Russia and enslave the Russian people. It appeals to the soldiers to defend Russia with all their power and declares that a separate peace is impossible.

The appeal says that the only solution of the war must be a general peace among all nations by common agreement. It asserts that the Council is aiming at peace by calling for a revolution among the workmen and peasants of Germany and Austria-Hungary but that peace cannot be achieved unless the enemy at the front is checked.

The manifesto concludes with beginning the soldiers not to renounce their offensive and warns against fraternizing with the enemy, which it says cannot end the war.

Text of Manifesto.

The following is the text of the manifesto to the Russian army issued by the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, urging the continuance of the war and declaring that a separate peace is impossible.

"Soldiers and comrades at the front, we speak to you in the name of the Russian revolutionary democracy. The people did not wish the war, which was begun by the emperors and capitalists of all countries, and therefore, after the abdication of the Czar, the people considered it urgent to end the war as rapidly as possible. Do not forget, soldiers and comrades, that the regiments of William are destroying revolutionary Russia. Do not forget that the loss of free Russia would be a catastrophe, not only to us but to the working classes of the entire world. Defend therefore revolutionary Russia with all your power.

"The workmen and peasants of Russia long for peace but it must be a general peace of all nations, the result of their common agreement. A separate peace is an impossible thing which must not be allowed to interfere with or embarrass the course of events in the world. It is evident that German imperialism, after having de-

feated our western allies, would turn against us the whole power of its arms, seize our country and enslave the Russian people.

Peace Through Revolution.

"The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates leads you toward peace in another way. By calling for a revolution of the workmen and peasants of Germany and Austria-Hungary we will lead you to peace after having obtained from our government a renunciation from the Allied powers. But do not forget, soldiers and comrades, that peace cannot be achieved if you do not check the enemy's pressure at the front, if your ranks are pierced and the Russian revolution lies like an inanimate body at William's feet. Do not forget, you in the trenches, that you are defending the liberty of the Russian revolution and your brother workmen and peasants.

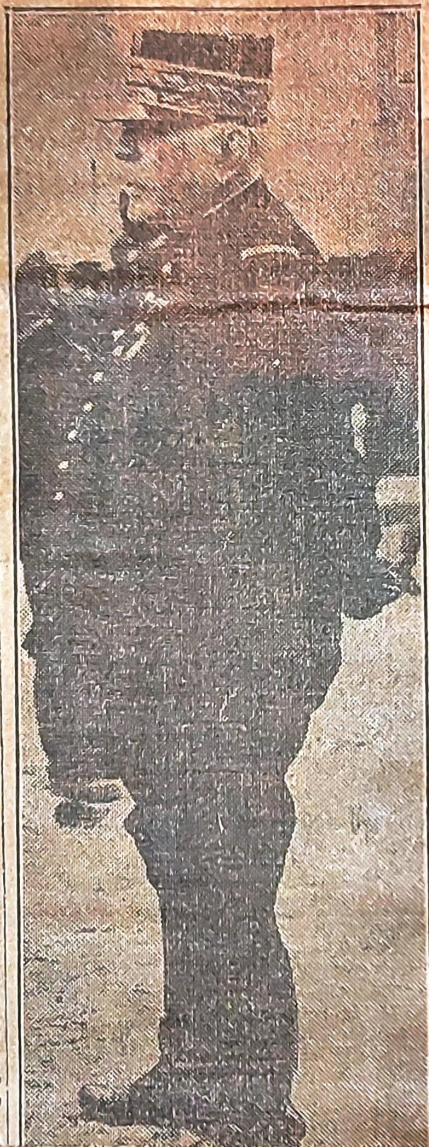
"Now how are you to accomplish this defence if you remain inactive in your trenches. Frequently only an offensive can repel or check a hostile offensive, frequently those who await an attack perish. Soldiers and comrades, having sworn to defend Russian liberty do not renounce the offensive. Fight and struggle for this liberty and while fighting and struggling fear the enemy's traps. The fraternizing which is taking place at present at the front can easily become a trap. Do not forget that revolutionary troops have only the right to fraternize with troops who are also revolutionary and who are also ready to die for peace and liberty.

"The German army is not a revolutionary army if it is still blindly following William and Charles, emperors and capitalists. You are fraternizing openly, not with enemy soldiers, but with officers of the enemy's general staff, disguised as common soldiers. Peace will not be obtained by separate treaties or by the fraternizing of isolated regiments and battalions. This will only lead to the loss of the Russian revolution, the safety of which does not lie in a separate peace or armistice.

"Reject therefore everything which weakens your military power, which distracts the army and lowers its morale. Soldiers, be worthy of the trust that revolutionary Russia puts in you."

CANADIANS
HAVE TAKEN
POSITIONS

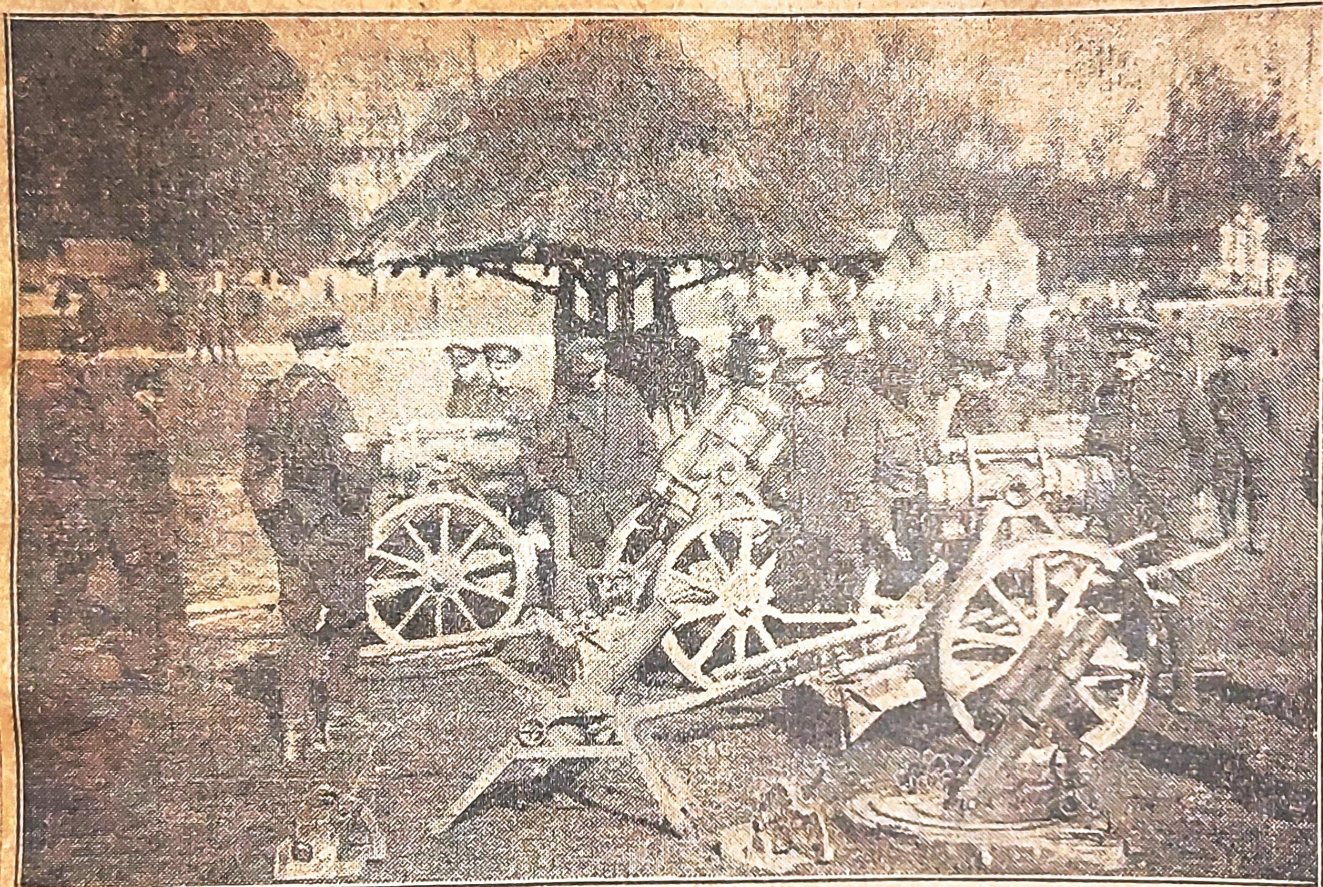
ment of five hundred rifles. The point-
Ross rifles to the British authorities
rested with the Dominion Government
and asked for an explanation as to Al-
lison's dealings with the British Gov-
ernment in regard to rifles.
Sir Charles Ross, in his reply to the
Auditor-General, said that the rifles
sold to the British Government by Alli-
son were made up of rejected parts.
Chairman Middleton expressed the
view that this was a matter which does
not concern the Dominion Parliament
as Allison's dealings had been exclu-
sively with the British authorities. Mr.
Carvell insisted, however, that Sir
Charles Ross should be examined and
the committee agreed to have him sub-
poenaed to give evidence.



formation, and electric losses.
The average pumpage at Alwater
avenue is at the rate of 54,000,000 im-
perial gallons per day. On account of
the insufficient reservoir capacity, the
output varies from 73,000,000 maximum
to 56,000,000 minimum. This variation
greatly increases the cost of power for
operating."

The wastage of the last few weeks is rapidly being made up by drafts.

:: CANADIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE WESTERN FRONT ::



The Canadians Captured Several German Trench Mortars at Vimy Ridge

—Acknowledged Canadian War Records, copyright reserved.

HAIG SNIPS OFF HINDENBURG LINE HERE AND THERE

British Closing in on Lens by
Some Almost Imperceptible Ad-
vances as at Bullecourt

MAN POWER IS CONSERVED

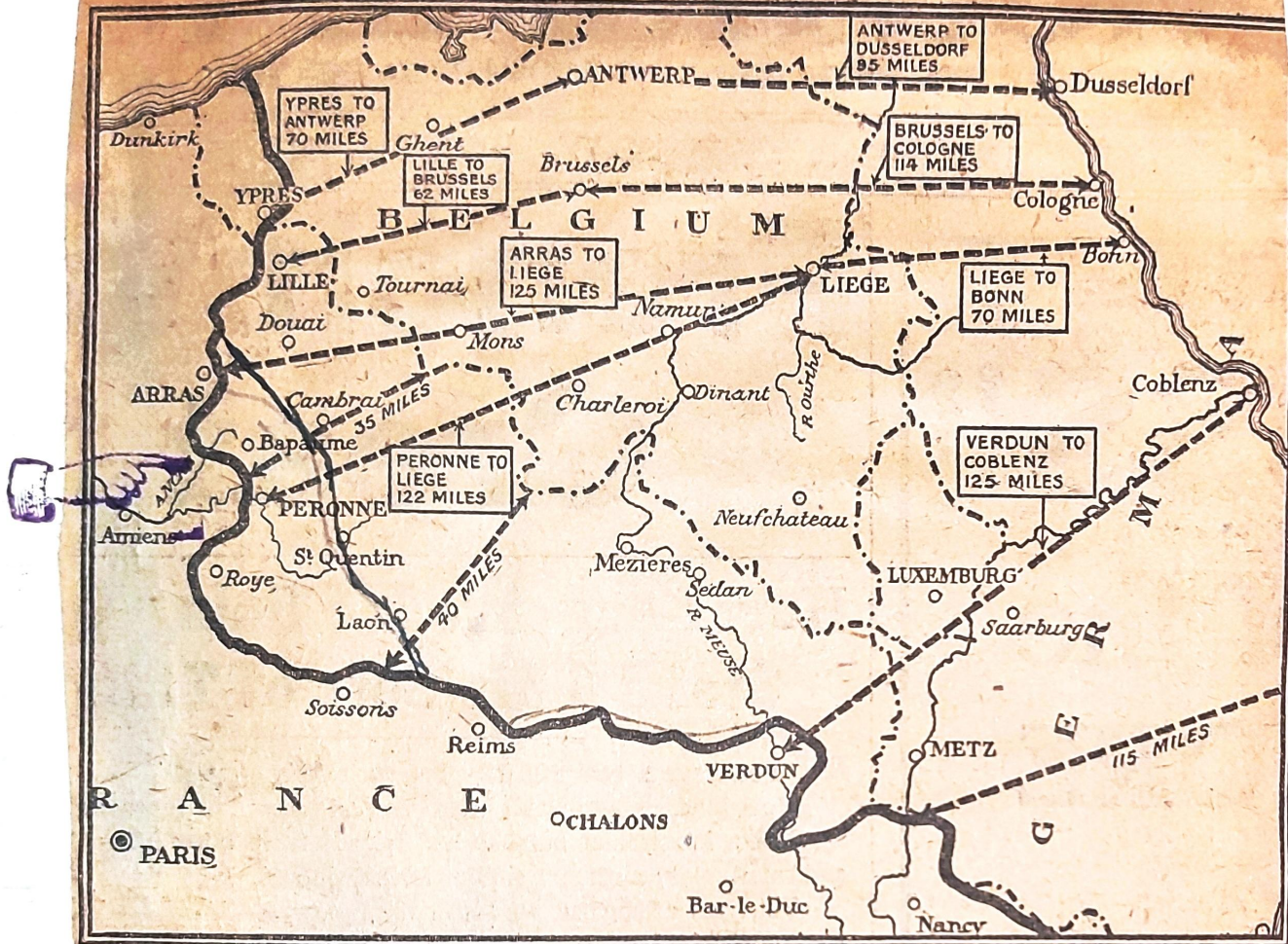
Germans, on the Other Hand,
Throw Fresh Battalions Into
Counter-Attacks Only to
Withdraw Slashed
Remnants

From a Staff Correspondent of the
Associated Press with the British
Armies in France, via London, May 15.
—Though a lull overhangs the greater
portion of the battle line, so complete
in places that larks' singing and
swallows' fussing make welcome
breaks in the oasis of silence, other
spots are witnessing unending fight-
ing. Bullecourt is one of these spots.
Lens is another, and the valley of the
Scarpe another.

Here the Germans never cease coun-
ter-attacking, throwing in fresh bat-
talion after battalion, only to pull
them out after three or four days as
slashed remnants.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, ap-
preciating the homely axiom that there
are more ways of killing a dog than
by choking him to death on butter,
refuses to sacrifice his men in frontal
attacks on such positions. Thus, day

THE DISTANCES OF THE RETIRING GERMAN LINE FROM ITS BASES



The Distance of the Retiring German Line from its Bases

On this map eight main distance lines are taken stretching from various points on the fighting line: (1) to the French frontier, (2) to the German advanced bases in Belgium, (3) to their main bases on the Rhine. South of Metz the Germans are about 115 miles in a direct line to Mannheim, at Verdun about 125 miles from Coblenz, and at Péronne they were 122 miles from Liège, and nearly 200 miles from the Rhine at Bonn.

day, snipping off a piece here and there, he is gradually cutting away the fabric known as the Hindenburg line, and threatening positions farther back. He carefully nips the edges of the enemy's strong points, conserving his own force until, at a given moment, he closes in like a cat in capturing points, with their garrison and supplies.

The Bullecourt fighting is a typical example. Here, what amounts to a hand-to-hand struggle has continued for two weeks, sometimes advancing and sometimes retreating, but always netting slow but sure gains for Haig's legions. The German wireless recently said: "This is the twelfth attack on the mass of craters which represent Bullecourt since April 11. If, however, the English are bent upon possession of this heap of ruins, they will have to repeat the attack for the thirteenth time."

In effect the village is now virtually all British, not needing the German admission that the thirteenth assault was complete in its conquest. The Germans twice have frenziedly counter-attacked the British holdings in the Hindenburg line through the edge of the village, leaving many dead as they staggered back defeated.

The British are almost imperceptibly closing in about Lens in much the same manner, with almost continuous fighting reported. Southeast of Loos the Germans attacking from trenches near Cite St. Laurent, are breaking up under the English artillery. In a snappy encounter around the Gille-mont farm, the Germans drove out the British in a midnight attack, but British counter-attacked and recaptured the farm before dawn.

FIGHTING AT BULLECOURT Germans Drove British Back for Short Distance

London, May 15.—What had everywhere been thought to be a commencement of a strong offensive by the Germans against the British, along the Lens-St. Quentin line, and the French, from the region northwest of Soissons into Champagne, apparently was only one of the sporadic counter-attacks which the Germans have been throwing against the fronts since the spring

THE LION-HEARTED MEN WHO SAVED THE WORLD

"Men who saved the world."

Such may be said to have been the words of Mr. Lloyd George in moving the thanks of the House of Commons, early in the month, to the Imperial Forces and the Mercantile Marine for their services in the war.

Included in the resolution were the officers and men of the Navy and of the Army, the women in the medical and other auxiliary services, and the troops from the Overseas Command, from India, and from the Crown Colonies.

It need hardly be said that here the Premier had a theme entirely to his own heart. In stirring phrases he dwelt on the valor and steadfast courage of all those valiant souls who, whether above or below the sea, in the air or on the land, had saved Europe and the world from Prussia. As many members felt, his speech was intended more for the country and the world than for Parliament itself.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, gave the House, as usual, a perfect word-perforated, full of classic cadence. In his reference to the death of young Francis McLaren, a youth full of radiant promise, he was especially touching, seeing that his father, Lord Aberdeen, was in the Peer's Gallery, and listened with very natural emotion to the eloquent tribute to his lost son.

After Mr. Asquith came Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader. Always a favorite with the House, notwithstanding a speech full of dignity and tact, Mr. Redmond, Captain W. A. Redmond, D.S.O., just recovering from his injury, was an attentive listener to his father's words.

FIRST, THE NAVY
In the exact phraseology, the motion before the House was as follows:—That this House do acknowledge with grateful admiration the valor

and devotion of those who offered their lives in the service of the country, and tenders its sympathy to their survivors and friends in the sorrowful hours of bereavement.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke first of the British Navy, which he said was like one of those internal organs essential to life, the existence of which we were not conscious of until something went wrong. In this war the British Navy had been the anchor of the Allied cause. If it lost its hold, the hopes of the Alliance would be shattered. But for the Navy overwhelming disaster would have fallen on the Allied cause, and Prussia would have been the absolute mistress of Europe, and through Europe, of the world.

Navy's Stupefying Figures
Never in the whole of the history of the world had the British Navy been so important nor had exercised a more beneficent influence in the affairs of men. For the British Army and Allies there had been transported across the seas since the beginning of the war—

25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies,
51,000,000 tons of coal and oil fuel,
2,000,000 mules,
500,000 horses,
Of the 13,000,000 men carried the losses had been only 3,500, of whom 2,700 were lost by the action of the enemy, and the remainder through the ordinary perils of the sea.

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Of the 13,000,000 men carried the losses had been only 3,500, of whom 2,700 were lost by the action of the enemy, and the remainder through the ordinary perils of the sea.

All this was apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other materials transported in British ships. It was too early yet to summarize the efforts of the blockade upon our foes. The Navy had not had many opportunities of meeting the enemy in battle, and since the battle of Jutland the German had not seen it was the best proof that they did not trust the veracity of their own communications that they had not again challenged the

coming to the smaller end of the First Atlantic, and part never ended their work and part never ended through their action, economy and plenty were enjoyed by the population of these islands. In this respect he was glad that special recognition was accorded to the officer and man of the Mercantile Marine, who had won a proud place by the side of the British Navy.

Despite all perils, the merchant men were never afraid to return to sea. There were men who had been torpedoed twice, three, and even seven times. They adopted the deplorable action of securing their lives by the sea, and that was why they steadily refused to leave any land.

As to our shipping, 90 per cent. of them were in the Atlantic, and here their travels were engaged in the most perilous tasks. They were not only trained to war, they were also trained to peace, and that was the spirit which had animated our sailors, whether in the Navy or in the Mercantile Marine.

For their courage, for their resolution, for the services they had rendered, and for the rescue they had shown, he invited the House to thank them—officers and men.

The First Expedition
Coming to the part of the resolution which dealt with the Imperial Forces, Mr. Lloyd George said that the first expeditionary force numbered at the beginning of the war 160,000 men. Our expeditionary force to-day numbered over three millions—one of the greatest feats of military organization in the history of the world—and they could have been and the self-sacrifice of the old Army. (Cheers.)

Our old Army was the most highly trained, more disciplined, more per-

fect in physique, and they saved Europe. (Cheers.) The retreat from Mons delayed overwhelming borders of the enemy, and at the Marne they helped to roll back the invader.

Ypres more than all the great battles of the war, the Allied tenacity and sacrifice, had superior forces for weeks and held them finally.

By doggedness and determination officers and men held out to the last, and saved us from disaster. One division went into battle 12,000 strong, and came out 2,000, and of 400 officers only fifty were left.

That old Army was the Army which gathered the square of the Prussian legion into the breast, and in perishing the old Army gave—and here let them say a word for the Territorials—(cheers)—the old Army gave and the new army not ready, somebody had to occupy the water-logged trenches, and to stand shot and shell from a well-equipped artillery, with orders that only two or three shells could be spared for our guns.

Our Territorials fought with the ardor of recruits in their first charge, and with the steadiness of veterans in their hand-to-hand fight. We owed a debt of gratitude to the man who created the organization which came to the rescue of the Empire at that critical hour. (Cheers.)

As to the new Army, which occupied the battle-line from the German Ocean to the Persian Gulf, the training and the dash and tenacity of the Territorials was an unassailable fact, and it would be always associated with the great name of Lord Kitchener. (Cheers.)

Salonica, Mesopotamia, Africa
In Salonica our men had had few opportunities for glory, but they had borne great disappointments with spirit and good cheer. No country had ever had more cheerful heroes in the field.

In Mesopotamia there was a record of heroism. Early disasters had been bravely averted, and British presence had been re-established throughout the East.

In Africa, under most trying conditions of climate, everywhere these men had behaved in a way which was worthy of the great country they belonged to. This time had not yet come for singling out individuals, and he would only depart from precedent by naming the most conspicuous heroes—Lord French, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Stanley.

The United Kingdom
As to the contributions of men of the different parts of the Empire, England had contributed 75 per cent. of the men and the losses.

Mr. Lloyd George: Great Britain? The country had been circulating the old calumny that England had fought her battles with the help of others. There never was a time when it was less true. England had contributed 75 per cent. of the men.

Scotland, as always, had done her share. Ireland had made a distinguished contribution, and it was his pride that Wales, in the days of voluntary service, made the record.

Canada, Australasia, India
The Dominions had contributed between 700,000 and 1,800,000 men, and having spoken of the ready, cool, resourceful courage of the Canadians and the dash and tenacity of the Aussies, the Prime Minister referred to the loyal support of India, and said to the memory of the powerful aid which India would not be forgotten when the war was over, and when the affairs of India came up for examination and action. Never had the British Empire shown greater and more effective unity.

It would be invitations to distinction between the various arms of the service, but special reference must be made of an arm which had appeared for the first time in this war—the Air Service. The heavens were their battlefield. They were the cavalry of the clouds; high above the squall of the mud, so high in the firmament that they were not visible from earth, they fought the eternal issues of right and wrong. (Cheers.)

In Days Yet to Come
There would be millions who would come back and live to tell of their new uniform how the men in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the ends of the earth were willing to leave ease and comfort to face privation, work and justice for the common good, and there were hundreds of thousands who would never come back, but they would never be forgotten, for they were in a myriad homes of brave, chivalrous men who gave up their lives for justice, for right, for freedom.

What the resolution meant was that the greatest Empire on earth, throughout its vastness, through the living force of its millions, with which they played their game, and through their own sacrifice, grasped the borrowed by hand and said: "The Empire owes you gratitude for your share of the sacrifice as well as to them for their valour, and in your grief for their fall."

Mr. Asquith's Tribute
Mr. Asquith, in his speech, said the resolution needed no words of advocacy or of appeal to commend it to the House. Nothing could be more impressive, and, in a true sense, a more eloquent tribute than passing it in silence for we were face to face in this war with facts and with emotions which were too much for speech. Everything in it was on a scale unexampled in the annals of mankind.

As they witnessed month by month, and year by year, the gradual unfolding of the vast panorama of triumph and suffering from the latter end of the last century, the war was any rate, from the spirit of the war, some sense abdicating the duty of Parliament if they did not from time to time convey the recognition and the thanks of the House—the authentic mouthpiece of the nation—not only to their great generals and admirals—and to those names already mentioned we would add Admiral Sir John Jellicoe—but to their soldiers and sailors and merchant seamen, doctors and nurses and their countrymen and countrywomen who trusted in every department of war, and for all quarters of the Empire who, for all quarters of the Empire, and unbounded sacrifices, ensured the victory of the Allies.

Mr. Redmond Speaks for Ireland
Mr. Redmond said he believed that the heart of every member of the House went out in pride, admiration and gratitude to the gallant men who were fighting the cause of civilization and liberty, and in the deepest veneration for the memories of the dead.

Irish troops, by their constancy, their endurance, and their gallantry in every field of war, had shed a lustre upon their race. However torn by disunion or by misfortune, their country might be at this moment, he believed that the heart of the Irish race would be filled with pride and gratitude for their achievements.

Victory Irishmen had regarded every victory of the Canadians and of the Aussies with feelings of the deepest pride, because they felt justified in recalling the fact that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the gallant men were the sons of Irish parents.

On the resolution being put it was carried amid cheers, and the Speaker was directed to communicate it to the Services named therein.

W. M.F., Vancouver; Chris Spencer, Vancouver. Standing—E. C. Knight, general manager Vancouver Lumber
 v.yn, marine editor, Vancouver Daily Province. Photo taken in front of the temporary parliament buildings, Ottawa.

CANADIAN ON WAY TO RECEIVE PROUD DISTINCTION



Col. McCuaig walking to Buckingham Palace to an investiture at which he received from the King's hands the Distinguished Service Order for gallant and able work in battle. Col. McCuaig comes of one of the Dominion's most famous fighting families.

RED ANARCHISTS THREATEN

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GERMANY REPLIES BY BIG AIRPLANE RAID OVER THAMES

Commodore Tyrwhitt's Squadron Had Running Fight With German Squadron, Sank One Destroyer, Damaged Another and Compelled Rest to Flee---British Fleet Shelled Ostend Docks and Harbor, Doing Much Damage --- Airplanes Now Raiding Thames Estuary

London, June 5 (7 p.m.)—Official announcement is made that an airplane raid is now in progress over the Thames estuary.

London, June 5.—The German naval base at Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been bombarded by British warships, the Admiralty announces. The British forces were undamaged.

A German destroyer has been sunk and another damaged in a running fight between six German destroyers and Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron, the Admiralty announces. The text of the Admiralty's announcement reads:

"The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that the enemy naval base and workshops at Ostend were heavily bombarded in the early hours this morning. A large number of rounds were fired with good results. The enemy shore batteries returned our fire, but our bombarding forces suffered no damage.

"Commodore Tyrwhitt also reports that early this morning a force of light cruisers and destroyers under his command sighted six German destroyers and engaged them at long range in a running fight. One of the enemy destroyers, the S-20, was sunk by our gun fire and another severely damaged. Seven survivors from the S-20 have been picked up and made prisoner. There were no casualties on our side."

The aerial attacks on German establishments in Belgium are being continued vigorously by the British. Further operations were reported officially to-day as follows:

"Naval airplanes on Sunday night attacked the airdrome at St. Denis Westrem, near Ghent. Many bombs were dropped with good results. The enemy seaplane base at Zeebrugge was attacked by our seaplanes at the same time, and shipping in Bruges also was bombed. All our machines returned safely."

ACTUAL LOSSES IN WAR SEALED BOOK TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Reward to Anyone Who Causes
Conviction of Propagator of
Discouraging Rumors

HEARTILY WEARY OF WAR

Begin to Realize U-Boats
Have Disgraced German
Name Among Civilized
Nations

(Special Cable to The Gazette from
The London Times.)

London, Friday, June 8.—The third article from Prof. Delmer, the Australian professor, who has just returned from Berlin, which appears in today's Times, is headed: "War Weary, But Still Alive."

Some of his observations follow: "Everybody knows that the Major-General of the Staff gathers the newspaper editors together once a week and tells them what they are to talk about in the newspapers during the coming week, and what attitude to adopt."

"The courage of even that most dauntless of Berlin journalists, Maximilian Harden, oozes out of his finger-tips when it comes to the point. I heard him one evening tell a crowded public meeting in Philpatic Hall that he had been forbidden by the authorities to discuss peace terms, and he protested that 'I would not let the wish of the Government stand in my way if I thought it was to Germany's advantage to disregard it.' The crowd applauded this unheard-of independence of spirit, but at Harden's next meeting he cooed soft as any dove, for his magazine, *Zukunft*, had in the meantime been confiscated. From private source I know Harden is convinced that not only would there have been no European war had Germany not decided on it, but that England and France did their best to prevent the war. But what is worse in his eyes, he thinks that Germany blundered into an unequal and, therefore, disastrous contest, through departing from Bismarkian traditions."

MOVIE AUDIENCES' IMPRESSIONS

The professor describes the audiences at the cinema and how the films depress rather than exhilarate by the cold-blooded murder of passengers on ships. "Shrecklich" (frightful) they whisper, as if it is just beginning to dawn on them that the more terrible and cowardly form of hostilities, the U-boat war, has made the German name detested in the civilized world."

The writer says that the German has no idea of the actual losses on the field. The Deutsche Bank report placed the killed at the end of March, 1917, at thirteen hundred thousand. One official commented on this figure and said it was half a million too low.

the professor refers to police espionage and suppressing of discontented statements. A standing reward of \$750 is offered anyone causing the conviction of the propagator of discouraging rumors. The writer concludes: "Even their idol Hindenburg now comes in for criticism. He has the reputation of being a man who boasts of never having read books except those written on military subjects, nor have I ever seen or heard a single statement of his that betrayed anything more than a mediocre mind. Nevertheless, among the Reventlow party Hindenburg is still a fetish. Both soldiers and officers are heartily sick of the war. A general on the western front in particular regularly heads his letters home with the words 'Noch am leben' (still alive), that, I think, will express the state of Germany regarded as a whole."

GENERAL PERSHING AND STAFF ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TO-DAY

British Port, June 8.—Major General Pershing and his staff arrived here this morning after an uneventful trip. All the members of his party were in good health and spirits. Their ship was escorted into port by American destroyers.

A hearty welcome was extended to the Americans by official representatives. The War Office has assigned a Brigadier-General of the British army as aide to General Pershing. He took up his duties with the commander-in-chief as soon as the latter reached here.

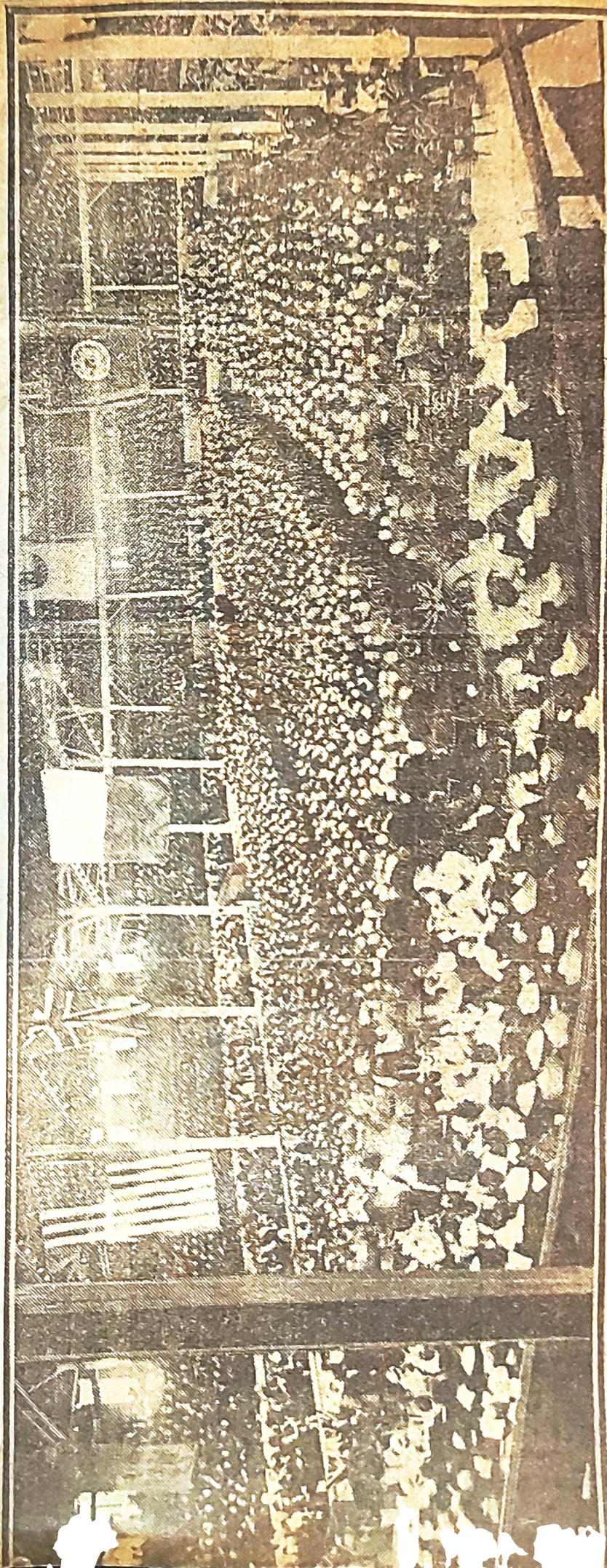
The formal welcome to the Americans on the landing stage here was a stirring scene. A guard of honor composed of Royal Welsh Fusiliers was drawn up at the landing, with a regimental band. After General Pershing had been introduced to the military officer in command of the port, he inspected the guard of honor, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The British delegation which welcomed the Pershing party on board the liner, consisted of Rear-Admiral Stilleman, Lieut-General Sir Wm. Pitt-Campbell and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The ship docked at 9 o'clock.

General Pershing said to the Associated Press: "Speaking for myself and my staff, we are glad to be the standard bearers of America in this great war for civilization. The opportunity of landing at a British port and the welcome we received are very significant and are deeply appreciated. We expect in the course of a very short time to be playing our part, which, I hope, will be a very big part, on the western front."

General Pershing and his staff proceeded toward London.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS COMMEMORATE VICTORY AT YPRES



Photograph of the interior of the Arena yesterday afternoon. The vast edifice was packed from floor to rafters.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 23— (From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—In their new offensive, the British have captured the town of Gavrelle, the last part of the defences of the Hindenburg line north of the Scarpe. They have also taken the village of Guemappe, south of the Scarpe.

More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken today.

Guemappe is located on the main road from Arras to Cambrai, about five miles distant from Arras. It lies directly to the south of Monchy.

Gavrelle is on the main highway from Arras to Douai—about equi-distant between the two cities. It is the point at which the British have approached closest to Douai so far. The newly captured town is only eight miles from Douai.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 23.—Over a wide front on both sides of the river Scarpe, Field-Marshal Haig early today resumed the British drive with a tremendously forceful attack.

"We attacked at dawn this morning on a wide front on both banks of the Scarpe, and made satisfactory progress," he reported.

"South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, we captured the remainder of the village of Trescault, and at night gained the greater part of the Havrincourt wood.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, April 23.—A German battleship and cruiser squadron has left Libau, presumably to attempt an attack behind the Russian lines from the Baltic, according to official word from Riga today. It was reported also that another German warship squadron was en route to the Russian Baltic positions from Kiel.

The Riga despatches asserted that a number of transports, loaded with troops, were accompanying the German squadron from Libau.

FRENCH CRUSH VIOLENT ATTACKS

Paris, April 23.—French troops fought back two violent German attacks in the vicinity of Moronvilliers and Mont Haut in fierce fighting the French official statement today asserted. Three German surprise attacks in the Woevre and the Vosges—evidently designed to create a diversion and relieve pressure of the great French offensive in the north—were likewise beaten back.

"From south of St. Quentin and Soissons to Rheims during the night, artillery on both sides was most active," the War Office declared.

"East of Craonne, there was a bombardment preceding German attacks. We counter-fought and the German attacks did not materialize.

"In the Champagne, two German attacks on Mont Haut and Moronvilliers were followed by heavy fighting, the attacks being checked by artillery and machine gun fire.

"East of St. Michel, in the Woevre and in the Vosges, three German surprise attacks were beaten back."

CONCERTED BRITISH DRIVE STARTS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 23.—London hailed Haig's report as indicative of resumption of the general British offensive. While there has been no abatement in the pressure around Lens and on the Cambrai St. Quentin line during the past week, nevertheless it was felt here that the Franco-British strategical plans contemplated alternate smashes in force between the Haig and Nivelle armies.

While the French army was making its terrific assault on the Soissons-Anberve front, the British seized the time to consolidate the positions they won in the first smashing drive, and during the week have more or less confined their offensive to smashing drives suddenly executed at scattered points.

Now, however, according to military experts' belief, the British army has started its concerted, all-along-the-front offensive, forcing Hindenburg to concentrate his reserves in position, and permitting the British in turn to consolidate their gains, bring up more guns, and breathing spell.

Thrust along the Scarpe was

regarded as a new development in the Allied offensive. Haig is now reaching out with powerful force toward Douai. Today's statement did not definitely locate exactly where Haig's blow on both banks of the Scarpe was delivered, but it was probably near Fampoux. Fampoux is about eight miles southwest of Douai.

A drive in this direction is not only a menace at Douai, but it is part of the general enveloping scheme around Lens. Sunday's official statements indicated a lightening of the noose around this coal city by attacks delivered by the British near Loos—to the north of Lens. The Scarpe offensive is to the south, nine miles from the city.

Further indication that Haig's forces on all the British front are starting in motion in a concerted offensive was seen in the official report of gains on the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Havrincourt wood is now practically surrounded by the British forces. Trescault itself is a bare eight miles distant from Cambrai, a pivotal point in the "Hindenburg line."

ARTISTS, POETS AND WRITERS IN BRILLIANT FIGHT

London Lads from Round Kensington Gardens in Thick of Gruelling Battle for Nine Days

A SUBALTERN "PICNIC"

Heavy Casualties Among the
Commanding Officers and
Attackers Led by
Great Little Boy
Captains

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Times and Montreal Gazette.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, May 11.—From Kensington Gardens to the fields around Arras is a far journey and a bad one, and it gave me a queer kind of thrill yesterday as a man who used to walk every day through the old court suburb, to hear how the Kensingtons had been fighting in this kingdom of hell fire. The Kensingtons did well, says their general, and not only the Kensingtons, but a lot of London men belonging to the City of London regiment and other battalions recruiting from the little houses in the London suburbs. In all the battles of this war the London men fought as well as any of our fighting men from whatever part of the Empire they come.

From one end of the front to the other, from the Ypres salient to the Somme, they have held lines and gone over bags and struggled forward through shell slashed woods and proved themselves every time worthy sons of the great old city which is London. They were not built for war. They have no use for it. They fight on their nerves, and imagination makes them more sensible to the foul and frightful things of war than other men of more stolid framework. In their rest billets they behave like college men. There is never any crime among them, as crime is defined in the military textbooks. Some of them are poets in their spare time and artists, and if there is any piano in the French billet there is always a London lad who can make it merry or sad.

Now they have been "in" again, into the old fires and fury, and once again they have shown great and glorious spirit.

BERLIN STATES BATTLE RAGES

Adrian Press.
LIN, April 23, via London. —
an Loos and the Arras-Cam-
railway artillery firing contin-
nday," says the official state-
ssued today by the German
headquarters.

thwest of Lens English thrust-
oops penetrated our first line
es on a width of 500 yards.
ere driven back by a counter-

attack. The fire remained stron-
during the night. Early this morn-
ing after drumfire infantry fighting
recommenced on a wide front.

"Along the river Aisne," the Ger-
man state continues, "the ar-
tillery fire increased in violence
from the afternoon onwards. The
Germans set fire to eleven enemy
balloons and brought down eleven
airplanes on the western front."

ALL FRENCH AIMS ACHIEVED

Al Star Cable.

RIS, April 23. — The opening
of the French operations was
ed by the complete achievement
l the aims embraced in the first
e of the gigantic thrust as con-
ed by Gen. Nivelle.

ie operations around Brimont,
hof Rheims, are the only ones
h the Germans dare to assert
not been completed, but even the
optimistic French tactician
dreamed that such an inaccess-
stronghold would fall before it

had been masked and threatened
with encirclement, an operation the
Russian and French troops are grad-
ually carrying out.

On the other hand, the seizure of
the entire Moronvilliers ridge posi-
tion, including Mont Haut and Hills
227 and 257, surpassed the fondest
hopes of the French high command,
which, none the less, lost no time in
consolidating it. Until now the Crown
Prince's massed counter-attacks are
literally blasted to bits before the
enemy troops can debouch from the
woods about Moronvilliers village, in
the hollow to the northward.

FRENCH ALSO MAKE IMPORTANT GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE SECTOR

**General Haig's Forces Drove Wedge Farther Into Famed
Defence Line and Hold it Against Counter-Attacks ---
Near Moronvilliers the French Took a Number of Ger-
man Defences — Russian Troops Beat Off Attacks ---
Berlin Admits Loss Near Bullecourt**

Rome, May 21 (via London, 4.55 p.m.)—Ital-
ian troops yesterday took a hill between Palliova
and Britovo in their offensive on the Julian front
and also extended their positions on the Vodice,
says the official statement issued to-day by the
War Office.

British Advance Near Bullecourt

London, May 21 (1.46 p.m.)—British troops during last eve-
ning captured a support trench behind the Hindenburg line trench
taken during the morning, the War Office announces to-day.

The text of the statement reads:

"Our operations in the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and
Fontaine-les-Croisilles were continued with success during the night.
Our troops, who had carried a front trench in the Hindenburg line
yesterday morning and had repelled several counter-attacks, re-
newed the attack in the evening and after hand-to-hand fighting
captured a support trench also.

"Hostile counter-attacks were again beaten off with heavy loss
to the enemy, whose troops were engaged in the open by our massed
artillery. A large number of the enemy's dead were found in the
captured positions. About 150 prisoners have so far been taken by
us in these operations. Two German divisions have been engaged
in the fighting in this neighborhood since yesterday morning.

A SPLENDID EPISODE.

On April 9, the Londoners attack
at dawn was one of the splendid epi-
sodes of the battle. They went through
the German lines in long waves and
streamed forward like a living tide,
very quick and very far, taking a
thousand prisoners on their way.
Later in the day they were held up
in their right flank by enfilade fire,
while the troops on their right were
in difficulties against uncut wire and
machine guns, and from that time on-
wards the London men had perilous
hours and hard, costly fighting.

They were forced to extend beyond
their line on their left to join up a
gap between themselves and the troops
to the north and to work down with
bombing parties on the right to gain
ground in which the Germans were
holding out desperately and inflicting
many casualties on our men. In the
centre the London men were expected
to attack fortified villages from which
machine gun bullets swept the ground
and where our assault was checked by
stout belts of wire with unbroken
strands.

It was in those hours on April 9
and 10 that many young London men
showed the highest qualities of spirit,
risking death and worse than death
with a most careless gallantry and
steeling their hearts against creeping
fear. A young subaltern saw those
wire traps in the centre of the village
and led the way to them with a party
of bombers and Lewis gunners, smash-
ed them up and jumped on the ma-
chine guns beyond. It opened a gate
to all the other Londoners, who swept
through this village and beyond.
Many officers fell, but there was al-
ways someone to take the command
and lead the men.

A GREAT BOY CAPTAIN.

It was a boy of nineteen who took
command of one company when he
was the only one to lead. He had
never been under fire before and had
never seen all this blood and horror.
He was a slip of a fellow who had
been spelling out fairy tales ten
years ago, which is not far back in
history. Now he led a company of
fighting men who followed him as a
great captain all through that day's
battle and from one German line to
another and from one village to an-
other until all the ground had been
gained according to the first plan.

It was a battle of the second lieut-
enants of London, owing to heavy
casualties of the commanding officers.
One of them was wounded in the head
early in the day, but led his men until
hours later he fell and fainted. The
London men went on for nine days,
which were like nine years on such a
battlefield. They went on until they
were checked and held by the enemy,
who had time to rush up strong re-
serves and bring up a new weight of
guns. All through those nine days and
afterwards in a second spell worse
than those the London men lived un-
der a great fire, those that had the
luck to live, and, though their nerves
were all frayed with the strain of it,
and they suffered great agonies, they
never lost courage and kept their
pride, London pride.

MONTREAL LIEUTENANT WELL-KNOWN IN SPORT WRITES SPORTING STORY FROM THE FRONT



From left to right, standing—Lieut. W. Bynum, Richmond, Va.; Lieut. H. Miller, Montreal; Lieut. T. Martin, Lieut. H. Cowling, East Angus, Que. Sitting—Lieut. C. James Hanratty, Montreal; Capt. W. J. Atherton, Lieut. Rice.

The following letter is received, dated "Somewhere in France," from Lieut. C. James Hanratty, a well-known local sportsman and newspaper writer on sporting and general topics and at different times connected in various capacities with the editorial department of The Star. He first was an officer in charge of the Victoria Bridge squad of the Composite Battalion and afterwards joined the Irish Rangers. Offering for overseas service before that regiment left, he was attached when reaching France to the Mounted Rifles.

France, March 26th, 1917.

Here is a really truly, honest to goodness sporting story. It is absolutely true as I was present and saw the occurrence. Recently, when on the march from one "somewhere" to another "somewhere," we were ordered into a big field at noon so that the men might rest and partake of luncheon. The C.O., Lt.-Col. D. C. Draper, D.S.O., had walked into the field first and as he reached the middle of it, a bird rose at his feet. The Colonel, pretending that his stout stick was a gun, pointed it at the bird, which now was rising hurriedly. The bird rose higher, and to the astonishment of those who were in advance and could observe the incident, flew against the wire that line the roadside. There for a moment it fluttered and fell to the ground. To our further amazement when we walked over we found the headless body of a grouse on the ground. The bird in its flight had driven itself against the thin and tightly-strung wire and had decapitated itself.

It sounds incredible, old pal, but it's truth.

Now I have another yarn. Yesterday, pip emma, in the language of the soldier, having nothing to do, I wandered over the hills and far away to visit some friends in a Montreal battalion. I reached there in time to be invited to join in a game of ball, and accepted, spending the remainder of the afternoon in this congenial occupation. We did it to the King of the Hill. Unfortunately I cannot send you a box score. The names were not interesting reading. The interesting part of the game was that the pitcher was busy hammering away at part of our town while we were at play. He failed to interrupt our game. I don't think Sammy L. would be making a bad deal if he picked up some of our players, but I think it could cause a big drop in his roll if he paid the proper salaries, because some of them were rated high in their own professions.

I enclose a group of officers of my company, "A" Coy. The central figure is Capt. W. J. Atherton, our present O.C., a nephew of Lieut. H. Miller, of Montreal. The Miller is Lt. L. H. Miller, a nephew of "Bob" Miller, of the C. P. R. Rice is a N.B. man; Cowling from the E. T., and Martin from N.S., and Bynum from Virginia. So you see we are a mixed bunch. My picture is terrible, due to the fact that I was laughing at the time.

130 CANNON TAKEN IN WEEK

PARIS, April 27. 2:07 p.m. — The official French statement follows: "The artillery fighting was rather spirited south of St. Quentin, in the sector between Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Sancy, and near Ville-aux-Bois. During the night the Germans attempted various surprise attacks against our front. They were repulsed easily by our machine guns or by our grenades. The enemy suffered appreciable losses, especially on the western edge of the forest of St. Gobain, in the Rhénus sector and northwest of Auberville. "We carried out several successful operations. In the region of Hurtebise and near Cerny we gained ground. We took forty prisoners. "Near Moronvillers we captured several trench elements and occupied a point of support east of the Mountain without a name. "During an incursion into the enemy lines at the forest of Le Pretre French detachments inflicted heavy losses on the adversary, destroyed shelters and brought back prisoners. "The number of cannon which we have captured between Soissons and Auberville during the fighting since April 16 has reached 130."

DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN AT WASHINGTON



M. VIVIANI.



MARSHALL JOFFRE.

MONGOLIA FIRES FIRST SHOT FOR UNITED STATES AND SINKS HUN U-BOAT

**Gunners on American Liner Spotted Submarine
About to Attack Liner and Shattered Pirate's
Periscope With First Shell—Uncle Sam Has
Fired His First Shot Since Entering War**

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, April 25, 4:45 p.m.—Captain Rice, of the American steamship Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press today that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit, and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine.

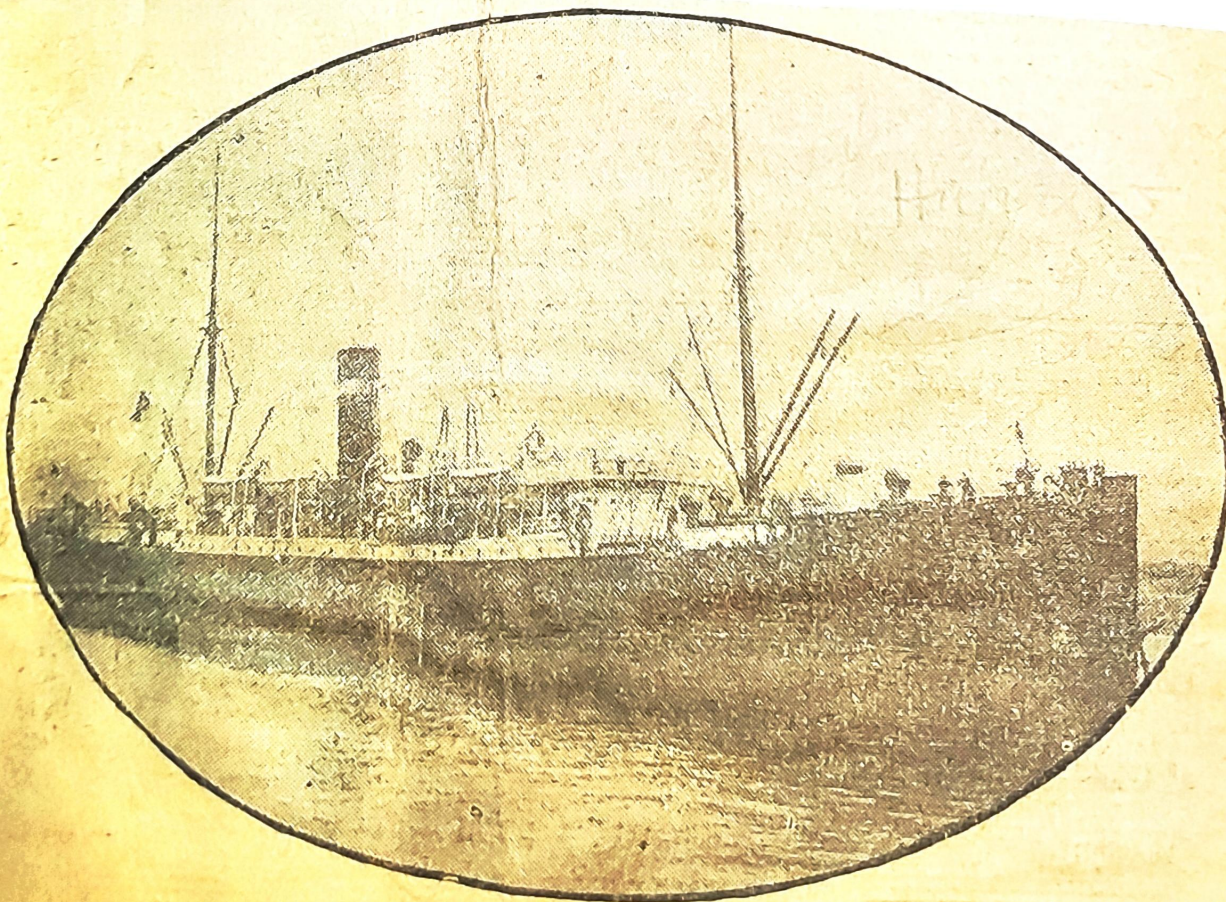
The periscope disappeared, and a few minutes later reappeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a mountain of water.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered. Even more pertinent a fact as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The captain stated that a shell always ricochets in the waters and can be seen again unless it finds the mark.

Oil also was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The Mongolia was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridge the officers observed the spot through their glasses, and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

The steamship Mongolia, a vessel of 13,638 tons, owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, left an American port for England on April 7, on her second trip since Germany's submarine declaration of February 1.



The S.S. Mongolia, which sank a German submarine off the English coast.



—Photograph for The Buffalo TIMES, copyright, by Underwood, N. Y.

British war commission greeted by enthusiastic crowd on arrival at the national capital station.

General view of the large crowd that turned out to greet Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., Foreign Minister of Great Britain and head of the mission, and his party as they arrived at Union Station, Washington. Secretary of State Robert Lansing greeted Mr. Balfour personally at the station.

"CHIPS OF THE OLD BLOCK"



Well done "Swift"

HERE IN FRANCE



Officers of D Co., 24th Battalion. Standing, left to right: Lieuts. Grant, Hill, Drummond and Hawkins. Seated: Lieuts. Evans and Weaver.

MARSHAL JOFFRE WELCOMED IN WASHINGTON



Photo shows, left to right, Marshal Joffre, the noted French commander, Ambassador Jusserand, the French envoy to the United States, and Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the U. S. Army.

HINDENBURG NOT ABLE TO RECOVER GROUND ON WEST

Germans Delivering Furious Counter-Attacks at Bullecourt and all Along the French Front With Practically no Success --- Bullecourt Still in Hands of the British With Enemy in One Small Corner--Russians Show Some Activity on the East --- Serbs Announce Gains

London, May 15 (1 p.m.)—A heavy attack was launched by the Germans to-day on British positions in the Bullecourt region, on the Arras front. To-day's official statement says the Germans were repulsed in Bullecourt, but that the British advanced posts in the northwestern portion of the village were forced back a short distance.

The statement follows:

"Small engagements between outposts, in which our troops were successful, took place during the night southeast of Epehy. Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in Bullecourt and the Hindenburg line and again delivered two determined counter-attacks. His attack upon the Hindenburg line completely failed. In Bullecourt his attack was also repulsed after fighting in which our advanced posts in the northwestern portion of the village were forced back a short distance.

"Another hostile counter-attack southeast of Loos was stopped by our artillery. We made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Ypres and captured a few prisoners."

Rome, May 15.—The Italians took the offensive to-day. The War Office announces that considerable progress was made in the Plava area, on the slopes of Monte Cucco and on the hills east of Gorizia and Vertebizza.

The Italians also made a thrust in the northern sector of the Carso. They reached the wrecked lines of the enemy east of Dosso and took prisoners.

German Co...

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S PART

IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR.

A short resume of an address delivered before Clan MacDonald,
Brooklyn, on April 21st by Past Chief Duncan MacInnes.

Mr. MacInnes said in part:—

The part which the British Empire has played in the world war which has been raging in Europe, Asia and Africa since the beginning of August, 1914, can only be touched upon in a very brief outline in an evening's address, being careful not to clog our story with too many details, but endeavour to emphasize those features of the Empire's work which have saved civilization from its greatest menace in all the centuries of Christianity. What Great Britain has done in this world's war would fill volumes, and before entering upon the immediate purpose of outlining her splendid participation I wish to say a few words regarding what Great Britain did not do.

She did not begin this war.

She did not even remotely bring on this war.

She did not wish this war.

On the contrary, she made superhuman efforts, even humiliating herself to Germany, to prevent this war.

The murder of the Austrian Archduke and his consort at Sarajevo on June 23d, 1914, was the pretext for, but was not the cause of the war. This is very evident from a brief review of the salient facts. The tragedy startled all the chancelleries of Europe with the exception of Germany. The Kaiser went on a North Sea trip, and the Ministers of France, Britain and Russia breathed freer. The political atmosphere again became encouragingly peaceful, when suddenly, like a bolt out of the blue, the brutal and humiliating ultimatum to Serbia was launched by Austria on July 23d, 1914; and from then on, as all the official Blue, White, Grey and Yellow books, subsequently published by Britain, France, Germany and Russia show, Sir Edward Grey, the British Ambassador at the European Courts, the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of France and Russia and of Italy, made stupendous efforts to stay the hands of Germany and her catspaw, Austria, from plunging all Europe into the vortex of war—but all in vain. At the eleventh hour an agreement between Russia and Austria was about to be realized, but Germany crushed it to the ground by declaring war on Russia and proceeding to invade France by way of Belgium.

As late as the second day of August Germany promised the Belgian Minister that her neutrality would be respected. On the third of August a brusque demand was made for the passage of Prussian troops through Belgium to invade France. On the fourth of August Belgium was invaded.

World Power or Downfall was the theme of Prussian statesmen, professors and military writers for many years preceding the war. When France, within four years, paid Prussia the enormous indemnity of one thousand millions of dollars imposed upon her in the war of 1870-71, and was even then again entering upon an era of prosperity, Bismarck said, "The next time we will bleed her white." Professor Wilhelm Oswald said, a few years ago, "Germany should crush England, break up Russia and reduce France to vassalage; . . . We are going to destroy England . . . and we will not rest until we have gained our object." Bernhardi, whose book was lauded by the Crown Prince and has become a Prussian bible, says—

"The all-important point is, not to postpone the war as long as possible but to bring it on under the most favourable conditions possible."

It is this same gentleman who asserts that—

"The whole realm of human knowledge has been concentrated in the German brain."

"It is the grossest immorality," said Munsterberg, late professor to Harvard, "that strong nations should respect the possessions of weaker nations"; and Professor Lasson boastfully asserts that the Germans are morally and intellectually "beyond all comparison superior to all other nations."

The invasion of Belgium and all the brutal outrages and massacres which Germany has been guilty of; the raids of Zepelins on open towns; the destruction of great passenger steamers by submarines and the drowning of hundreds of helpless women and babies; the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war; the judicial murder of Miss Cavell, who had nursed their own wounded, and of Captain Fryatt; the deportation to slavery of civilian populations; the bestial barbarity and ruthless destruction of property in Northern France, from which the British and the French are driving the Hun back to the Rhine, mark Germany as a nation of war-crazed barbar-

ians, with whom the world can have no peace until their military despotism is utterly destroyed and the future of civilization is assured.

No historical fact is more clearly and solidly established than that this war was planned in Germany, prepared in Germany and "Made in Germany."

"Colonies," said a German general, "why speak of colonies when the richest of all, Holland, is within our grasp, ready made, with her splendid harbours as bases from which to crush England."

The magnitude of the task which confronted Great Britain may be dimly imagined when it is realized that before she could be a continuing powerful factor in the war on land it was necessary to build up a military organization in all of its manifold departments, practically equalling in proportion to her population (two-thirds of Germany's) the greatest munition establishments which it had taken Prussia half a century to create. Material equipment for several millions of soldiers had to be provided, such as barracks, training camps, munition factories, artillery, uniforms, supplies of every kind, including rifles and bayonets, for her soldiers.

THE RALLY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Who may tell the sons of fame,
Who at the call of honour came
To battle for the Right,
From Lizard Head to shores of Ross,
From Canadian plate to Southern Cross,
They bound them for the fight.

The Aldershot Division was the first of the expeditionary forces, and within ten days the whole of the force of some 150,000 men, with all their equipment of artillery, machine guns, horses, ambulances, etc., were landed at various ports in France. This splendid feat of transportation was accomplished without a hitch. One great Atlantic liner carried three thousand men on one trip across. Every kind of a steamer was carrying guns, horses and stores across the Channel. The performance of the railways in Scotland and England was magnificent. The London & North Western Railway's accomplishment is typical. It was ordered to dispatch to Southampton 350 trains each of thirty cars within sixty hours. It did the work in 45 hours. During the first three weeks of war there were dispatched and unloaded at the ships' sides 73 such trains every 14 hours.

The despatch of the Expeditionary Force was but the beginning of the great muster of the manhood and womanhood of the Empire, the British conception of Empire, that the liberty of the parts was necessary as to the stability of the whole, and that the Empire which had grown, "as the trees grow, while men sleep," was a living organism far more enduring than any military machine, has been wonderfully realized. The response to the call of honour is a landmark which cannot be equalled in the history of any other people. No one can think without emotion of this rallying from all parts of the globe, with its underlying purpose, "Never to let the old flag fall." Canada, the eldest daughter of the Empire, has given 400,000 of her sons and has provided largely for her own war charges. There was no obligation, no compulsion. Canada was absolutely free to go in or free to stay out. But her response was instantaneous. An army of 35,000 men, fully equipped, with its quota of machine guns and artillery, was on its way safely across the Atlantic when the Prussians expected the whole fabric of the far-flung Empire would go to pieces.

Australia and New Zealand have vied with Canada in their loyalty and bravery. From the self-governing Colony of South Africa came Boer and Britisher alike, and the small Crown Colonies sent both men and supplies—no unit of the Empire, however small or remote, but bore a part in this noble emulation.

But the performance of India took the world by surprise and thrilled every British heart—India, whose alleged disloyalty was one of the main factors in German miscalculations. It is like reading the tales of the Arabian Nights to read of the Rajahs, Maharajahs, and other Indian Princes and potentates who offered native troops and money to the Great Sahib, the King-Emperor.

Geographically this rally of the Empire brought under one banner, the British flag, the trapper of Athabasca, the stockman of Victoria, the farmer from Alberta, the Boer and South African from the back-veldt, the tribesman from the Khyber, the ploughman from the Border, the gillie from our Highland hills, the mechanic

TANKS DID BIG THINGS IN THE CAMBRAI FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

space, jammed up against their engine, deafened by the noise of their own gunfire, shaken and banged over the rough ground and surrounded by hostile troops and guns, it seems astounding that men could endure it so long.

One young officer of the tanks, one of those second lieutenants who has done so many heroic things in this war, was 400 yards ahead of the infantry, when he reached the German trenches, and for an hour and a half after reaching that position his tank was lashed by machine-gun fire, so that one gunner was seriously wounded and it was difficult to work the port gun, owing to the splinters.

At 10.30 that morning the tank was hit direct by a field gun shell from a battery near Flesquieres, which smashed up some of the machinery and put it out of action, but the tank pilot and his crew were not put out of action. They got out of the disabled machine, dismounted their Lewis guns and brought them into action from an old German communication trench, firing on the enemy, who were still holding the village of Flesquieres.

Other tanks came up to the attack under the fire of field guns, worked as we know now, by a German major, and the second lieutenant of the disabled tank directed them to a nest of machine-guns which were holding up the Seaforths. Afterwards he climbed on to the back of his own tank, so as

THEN FOUGHT ON FOOT.

His crew remained in action with him, and when all their guns had become red hot and jammed and all their ammunition was exhausted, their officer withdrew them about twenty yards further back, where the Scots were holding their line at the time, and this young pilot of a tank took over the command of a company of these men, as their captain was killed soon after his arrival. He remained with them until relieved by another officer.

This episode revealed the high quality and courage of the young men who take the tanks into action, but every day for a fortnight has been notable in the history of the tanks for acts of gallantry and good service.

In the attack on Graincourt village several tanks were checked by the direct fire of two light field guns, which the enemy had brought forward. While the infantry were held up in the face of deadly machine-gun fire from the streets of Graincourt, two tanks worked round the village on each side, stamped out the machine-guns and captured the field guns, so that the infantry could advance and take possession of the place.

In the attacks on Bourlon Wood the tanks advanced ahead of the infantry, destroying the enemy's machine-gun emplacements on the outskirts of Bourlon Village, and afterward, when part of this wood had been lost, owing to the enemy's violent counter-attacks, they went inside the forest, fighting large bodies of German troops, who tried to put them out of action by rifle and machine-gun fire, many of these men were killed by the tanks, who remained in the forest for four hours, until darkness closed in upon them.

It was a squadron of six tanks that led the way into Arneux after a cavalry reconnaissance and after a long fight with enemy machine-gunners, hidden in the northern edge of the village, cleared the way for the infantry.

Many times during these actions the tanks, which removed the enemy's machine-guns, were driven back by a terrific onslaught to retake his lost ground.

I have told some of the adventures of the tank crews, but there are others to tell, and worth telling, because these men have shown daring and courage and endurance, which is the more marvellous the more one knows of their difficulties and their dangers and their utter exhaustion of body when only their spirit was unbeaten.

After the third day of the battle I saw some of them coming home. They had been in action for many hours of those days before they crawled back to their lair, where the dark forts of their machines looked very beastlike among their campfires, which flickered with ruddy glances on their mud-caked flanks, so that it seemed a nightmare to me with the flash of shell-flare etching the outlines of trees about them.

IN ACTION 64 HOURS

One tank was in action continually, driving and fighting for sixty-four hours, and when one knows, as I know, what a frightful physical strain it is

and more than one tank fighting after went on driving and fighting after they had been wounded.

In the counter-attacks of the last few days the tanks have advanced upon the enemy without any advantage of surprise and under the fire of field guns laid against them at short range, and in the actions they have again proved their quality as fighting engines and fighting men.

They are a little sensitive, these young men, to comic descriptions we use to give of them when they were first seen and when words had to camouflage their real shape and structure. "Look here," said one of their officers, "don't go calling the tanks 'obscene monsters,' or 'ichthyosauri' or 'prehistoric toads.' It seems to make a joke of what after all is no joke."

I believe the commander of the tank corps is anxious that it should be known that in his order before the day of battle he did not ask in a literal way, that "every tank should do its damndest" (that was the breezy interpretation of his words), but rather pointed out more solemnly the greatness and the honor of the task that lay ahead of them.

Let us take the tanks seriously, for inside their steel walls are bodies and souls of men who are going out into battle with no light-heartedness, for it is a grim and deadly business, but with ideals of duty and endeavor, which lead them to great and terrible adventures, to enormous sacrifices of body and spirit and to many ugly places where, unless they have luck, they may be ditched for ever.

LEUT. FRANK STEERS WAS WOUNDED AT LENS

Lieut. Frank Steers, 543 Bonser street, who has been overseas since August 15 at Lens, arrived home late last night on two month's leave. He was hit by a sniper's bullet, his injury being severe, but he is recovering rapidly. Before enlisting Lieut. Steers was a land surveyor.

TEACHERS IN ALMONTIC.
ALMONTIC, Oct. 13.—The Teachers' Convention which was held here Thursday and Friday brought into town a large number of the teachers from the surrounding towns. The town hall which was to have quartered the convention is having its heating apparatus renovated and no sufficient heat could not be secured for the teachers to proceed with their program. The lecture hall of the Presbyterian Church was therefore put at the disposal of the convention and their concert last evening was also held there.

LIEUT. HENRY BOTTERELL IS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Lieut. Sub-Lieut. Henry J. L. Botterell, son of Mrs. Annie Botterell, of Woodroffe, is reported seriously injured. He was with the Royal Naval Air Service and had been on active service since September 15. He is in the Alexandria Hospital at Dunkirk, France, and is reported to be progressing favorably. Lieut. Sub-Lieut. Botterell enlisted in Ottawa last March and got his training in England.

Previous to enlisting he was a teller in the Bank of British North America.

POLICE HAVE RECOVERED STOLEN AUTOMOBILE

A four passenger Overland car belonging to Llewellyn Rowlands of the International Motor, which was stolen from the corner of Laurier avenue and O'Connor street, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, was recovered by the police near Thurmond's bridge. This morning no trace of the thieves has yet been found.

Devonshire.
[L.S.]



CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, in which the same may in any wise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men the Military Service Act, 1917

E. J. Newson
The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada

the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, held in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada;

and that service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusive religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the said Act service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being trained in military service, he should continue to be educated or employed for any work for which he is specially qualified.

comprised in Class 1 as described by

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1 as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to the strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destination as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out, that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals, on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Esq. Garter, One of Our Most Honourable Order of

MILITARY CROSS FOR
GALLANT CITY OFFICER



CAPTAIN BRIAN SIMPSON.

Captain Brian Simpson, son of Dr. Thos. Simpson, of 660 Sherbrooke street west, who was yesterday reported in the official casualty lists as being wounded and critically ill, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in a successful raid on German territory, according to a list of decorations made public to-day. The record read that Captain Simpson receives the Military Cross because "Although wounded, he continued to lead his men gallantly, entered enemy trenches and was largely responsible for the success of the raid." Captain Simpson went overseas with a local Highland Battalion with the rank of Lieutenant and was promoted for gallant service. He left the Bank of Montreal's service two years before the war to enter partnership in the firm of H. M. Simpson, real estate and financial agents. He received his first military training in the McGill C. O. T. C.

GEN. MAUDE NOW WELL SUPPLIED

Communication Lines
Marvellous Considering
Nature of the Country
Traversed—Everything
Humanly Possible Has
Been Arranged to Keep
the British Force in Per-
fect Condition to Pun-
ish the Turks

CASUALTY LIST



Major E. O. McMurtry (Killed in Action), Montreal.

British Army Headquarters in Mesopotamia, April 16 (British eye witness.)—Nothing more efficient than the lines of communications and supplies serving the British forces in Mesopotamia can well be imagined. The days of muddle are ended and order has been evolved out of chaos. All that human agency can do has been to success and prevent future breakdowns in organization. Communications by road, railway and river have been laid out and developed on a well thought out plan. Facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels at Basra are now adequate scale. Stores in ample available and methodically introduced on a lavish scale every base and camp.

DOING HIS SHARE



Determination and sharp teeth, or the right animal to use on anything wooden.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH () OF CANADA
MEMORIAL MUSEUM

CONSCRIPTION



John Bull:—Right you are, Samuel! Learn by my mistakes. It is not fair for the willing man to bear the burden of, and make sacrifices for the unwilling man. All should be made to share alike.

LONDON, May 2.—A report from Amsterdam says there was a series of air attacks on Zeebrugge about midnight on April 30. There was also a terrific cannonade, the flashes of which could be clearly seen at Flushing.

BRITISH GUNS BLAZING TRAIL

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 2.—Another night of inaction in so far as large movements were concerned was reported from the British front today by Field Marshal Haig.

"Between St. Quentin and Lens there was mutual artillerying at night," he declared. "In the neighborhood of Fauquissart a German raiding party was repulsed."

The halt in major operations on the British front has now extended over three days. Meanwhile, the armies on both sides continue locked along the Scarpe, neither side being able to gain against the big forces opposing.

FRENCH GAIN IN CHAMPAGNE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 2, 2:07 p.m.—The Germans made several attacks last night on the Aisne front. Today's official announcement says they were partially repulsed by French machine-gun fire and grenades. In the Champagne the French made progress.

The statement follows: In the region of the Chemin des Dames, the artillery was fairly active. On the Cerny-Hurtelise-Cruonne front the enemy made several attacks on our trenches and small posts. The attacks were partially repulsed by our machine-gun fire and our grenadiers. "In the Champagne the artillery fighting attained a degree of violence in the sectors of Mont Cornillet and Mont Haut.

"Active grenade fighting occurred in the wood west of Mont Cornillet, in the course of which we made appreciable progress. Near Epargues our detachments penetrated the German lines at several points, destroying defence works and returning with material.

"In Lorraine there was patrol activity near Moncel and Embervill. We took prisoners. "On Monday night French aerial squadrons threw a number of projectiles on several railway stations and military establishments in the regions of Laon, Vouziers and Rethel."

RUSSIANS EVACUATE MUSK?

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1, via London, May 2, 1:50 p.m.—The evacuation by the Russians of Musk, in Turkish Armenia, is announced by the War Office. The town has been occupied by the Turks.

Retirement of the Russians on the Caucasian front apparently has been under way for several days, although no announcement to this effect has come from Petrograd. The official Russian announcement of Monday said the Russians were withdrawing at various points. Musk is an important town 83 miles southeast of Erzerum and forty miles west of Lake Van. The Russians have been in possession of virtually all of Turkish Armenia since last year, and there has been no indication of any change in the military situation which would cause them to retire. In fact, the Russian armies further south, on their British Allies in Mesopotamia have won a series of striking victories in the last few months.

BRITISH GUNS PULPING GERMAN DEFENCES ALONG ST. QUENTIN-LENS FRONT

Another Period of Infantry Inactivity—French Make Progress in Champagne Woods and Repulse Attacks—Turks Claim Russians Have Evacuated Mush—Raid on Zeebrugge

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 2 (via London, 4:01 p.m.)—The speech which was to have been made in the Reichstag by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, on peace and international relations, has been postponed to "a more fitting occasion," according to word received here.

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 2 (via London).—The postponement of the Chancellor's declaration of peace terms, reported today, appears to be due to the following situation:—

At a caucus of the majority of Socialists in the Reichstag, the group that supports the policy of not embarrassing the Chancellor and the Government decided to defer an interpellation proposed regarding Germany's peace plans until a more suitable occasion. The interpellation was to have been made today.

It is now expected debate upon the political situation, together with the Chancellor's speech, will probably be postponed until the third reading of the finance measures.

By Canadian Press.

RED REVOLUTION'S FLAME THREATENS TO WIPE OUT NEW SLAV GOVERNMENT

ITALIAN AVIATORS RAID TRIESTE

By Canadian Press.
ROME, May 2, via Paris.—Recl-
procal air raids in the Northern
Adriatic are reported in an official
announcement by the War Office.
The announcement says:

"Enemy airplanes last night raid-
ed Vicentina. Immediately a squad-
ron of Italian seaplanes and a section of
military airplanes bombed with
visible effect enemy sheds in the
vicinity of Trieste and returned to
their bases intact. An enemy air-
plane also raided Vallona yesterday,
doing insignificant material damage.
There were no victims."

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 2, via London, 5:00
p.m.—"Artillery was particularly ac-
tive on the Asiago plateau and on
the Carso," says the official state-
ment issued today by the Italian
War Department. Attempts on the
part of the enemy to enter our line
in the Ledro valley, northwest of
Tolmino, and in the middle Isonez
were promptly repulsed by us.
"There was considerable aerial ac-
tivity by machines of both sides
Last night two of our airplanes
bombed the railway station of Op-
cina and returned safely."

FOE HEAVILY SHELLS RUSSIAN LINES

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, May 2, via London.
—Except for an intense bombard-
ment by the Germans in one sector,
there have been only the usual ac-
tivities along the Russian front and
in the Rumanian war theatre.

The official statement regarding
the operation in these areas reads:
"Western front: In the direction
of Rogozan, southeast of Mechis-
lav, the enemy intensively bom-
barded our positions, chiefly with
shells of heavy calibre. There have
been rifle firing and scouting opera-
tions on the remainder of the front.
"Rumanian front: There have been

rifle firing and scouting reconnais-
sances.

"Caucasian front: Southwest of
Gumishkhan, the Turks launched
several attacks which were repelled.
Turkish attacks northwest of Ognott
also were beaten back.

"Black Sea: One of our submarines
in the Bosphorus sank a large sailing
ship of 1,000 tons and a steam tug.
The crews fled ashore. While de-
stroying the sailing ship, the subma-
rine was subjected to gunfire from a
three-inch shore battery. The sub-
marine silenced the battery with
three successful shots.

"Aviation: A squadron of enemy
airplanes flew over Tecuchin, dropping
about twenty bombs on the town."

THE DEADLY ARRAS BATTLEFIELD



The fiercest fighting of the war is raging here, where the British made large gains yesterday, but gave some ground back last night in face of heavy counter-attacks. The heavy line is the recent battle front, yesterday's net gains being indicated by shaded portions. The dotted line shows the original British front and the shaded line at the left is the famous Wotan Line.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee Demands Removal of Milukoff Following His Promise Nation Would Fight to End to Crush Teutons —Crisis Grows in Intensity

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—German Socialists in this country who attempt to force or influence a separate peace between Russia and Germany will be dealt with to the full extent of American law. The State Department indicated this unmistakably today following publication of charges by J. G. Phelps Stokes, wealthy Socialist, that some of the German wings of the American Socialists are trying to force such a peace.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, May 4 (via London).—The evening newspapers declare that the Government is united in its responsibility for the note to the Allies, promising energetic co-operation in the war against Germany. They say that the Government is supported by the Executive Committee of the Duma.

PETROGRAD, May 4 (via London).—The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates discussed M. Milukoff's note to the Allies all of Wednesday night. Later the committee sat with the Council of the Provisional Government and finally decided it saw no reason for demanding the resignation of the Provisional Government. The committee induced the soldiers engaged in demonstrations to return to their barracks.

Special Star Cable by William G. Shepherd, United Press Correspondent.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—A virtual armistice exists along almost the entire Russian front today.

Not a shot has been fired on the Austro-Russian front in more than a month. There has been no real activity on the German-Russian sector.

At many places Russian and German soldiers are fraternizing, meeting unarmed in No Man's Land. So general has become the habit, and so completely has the fighting spirit been subdued that Gen. Gourka, commander of Russian forces on the Minsk front, today issued a formal statement warning his forces to beware of a German ruse. He contended the German friendliness was part of their plan to obtain information of Russian conditions.

DEMAND DOWNFALL OF MILUKOFF

Special Star Cable by William G. Shepherd, United Press Correspondent.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—Open rupture between Provisional Government heads and the Workmen and Soldiers' Committee came today. The workmen and soldiers demanded that the Government take them into their confidence. The tenacity of the situation is growing hourly.

How seriously the situation threatens Russia's future in the war is shown by the fact that after listing a long series of the Provisional Government's Acts, to which the soldiers and workmen object, the Council representing these elements formally declared they would not approve of any loans to Russia until fully informed of the complete war aims of the Entente, and of all details of the compacts entered into by the ex-Czar and his Ministers.

Vigorous disapproval was also expressed by the council of a statement extensively credited to the Foreign Minister, M. Milukoff, that Russia aims to crush Germany and Austria.

CANADIAN GUNNERS ARE BUSY

Duel With Enemy Artillery Around Lens Goes on Every Minute—Captured Orders Show Vimy Loss a Serious Defeat to Germans

By STEWART LYON

Special War Correspondent of Canadian Press, Limited.

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, May 15.—Some prisoners recently taken on this front are far below the general standard of physique of the enemy troops. It has been learned that in the disastrous attack at Avion on Friday last the troops employed by the Germans included drafts of eighteen year old lads who had reached the front only an hour before the attack was made. This indicates the serious shortage experienced by the enemy on this front.

The artillery of the Canadian corps continues to be engaged all day in duels with the enemy guns in Lens and the regions south and east with the most satisfactory results. Many direct hits have been obtained during the past two days and the German fire has materially lessened. A relative calm exists to-day because a heavy mist prevails making aerial observation impossible.

The most remarkable testimony yet obtained as to the importance attached to Vimy Ridge in the enemy's defensive scheme is contained in a recently captured document in which a commander tells his officers of his desire that every officer and man of the First Bavarian Reserve Division should be acquainted with the decisive importance of Vimy Ridge. The First Bavarian Division, he stated:—"Will be called upon in the impending defensive battle to hold these commanding heights, which we are radically strengthening, down to the last man. The more energetically we work at the consolidation of this position the more calmly shall we be able to contemplate the coming tremendous attacks, which will decide the campaign."

This order, together with the detailed instructions as to the procedure to be followed in resisting the expected attack, was sent out on March 1, from the command post of the northern group of the enemy's armies. It dispenses of the ridiculous theory that the enemy meant to retire from the ridge. The commanding heights of the Vimy Ridge were held to be of decisive importance and the German army leaders are not in the habit of giving up such positions until compelled to do so.

Members of a veteran battalion of the Canadian corps are now holding a part of the ridge on which two years ago many French soldiers were killed in attacks and remained unburied because they fell in No Man's Land. Our soldiers have found time, despite the pressure of the duties of active service, to collect the bones of our gallant Allies and bury them reverently in several mounds. These places of burial are marked by large crosses composed of pieces of chalk set into the surface of the ground. Suitable inscriptions have also been placed on the mounds.

* ROOSEVELT DIVISION
* CLAUSE ACCEPTED.
*
* Washington, May 15.—Senate
* and House conferees on the
* Army Bill to-day agreed to re-
* port the measure with provision
* authorizing the President to
* raise the volunteer division Col.
* Roosevelt desires to lead to
* France. No other changes in
* the bill were made by the con-
* fererees.

DETAILS OF MEN FIGURING IN THE CASUALTY LISTS

The following details have been received regarding Montreal soldiers mentioned in the casualty lists:—
LT.-COL. E. G. McCUAIG, D.S.O.

According to a private cable Lt.-Col. McCuaig has been sent to No. 4, London General Hospital suffering from laryngitis. He is one of the few remaining original officers of the Montreal Highland battalion which went overseas with Lt.-Col. Loomis.
MAJOR S. MATTHEWSON, M.C.

Major Samuel Matthewson, M. C., who was wounded last summer and was on short leave in Montreal early this year, is reported wounded in the shoulder. He and two brothers went overseas in the Highland battalion commanded by Lt.-Col. Cantile. One was transferred to the Flying Corps and fell in action. Samuel J. Matthewson, of 202 McGill street is the brother.

MAJOR E. O. McMURTRY.
Word has been received from Lieut. E. O. McMurry stating that his brother, Major McMurry who was killed while flying the other day, was buried with full military honors at Bruay, France on April 29.

ers, 3 German cannon, and a battery of 6 "whizz-bang" guns. Our brigadier has congratulated us for the good work done, and today more than ever, the French-Canadians are more French than ever as fighters." He adds: "My company commander, Major Archambault, is wounded, also Captain Gauvreau, and for the moment I am in charge of my company with Cote, Leprohon and Bourgeois, as lieutenants." At this point he remarks that he is in a bad position for writing, being in an open field, and using his sleeping kit as a desk.

He adds that he has in his possession a German silver clasp taken from a German officer, and with the mark of the Iron Cross, and the motto in German, which means, "Win or die." He asks for copies of the English and French newspapers telling what the Canadians troops did, adding that the French newspapers there are full of compliments to the Canadian troops. He also speaks of the manner in which the people of the country treat them, "like princes," and of the marvellous work of the aeroplanes.

HUNS SEEM AFRAID OF THE CANADIANS

—

Lt. E. A. Fauteux Says French-Canadians More French Than Ever as Fighters

—

Lieut. E. A. Fauteux, son of Mrs. B. P. Fauteux, of No. 40 Drummond street, who has been reported wounded lately, in a letter to a friend in Montreal, gives some interesting lights on the life and feelings in the trenches. The letter is dated April 13th. He says:

"Fitz is doing absolutely nothing today, and I am convinced that if a Canadian went after them, they would surrender like cows, and make no resistance. It's simply a walk-over, and moreover they seem to be afraid of the Canadians. Our battalion has taken at least 1,000 prisoners."

START IS MADE TO SECURE RECRUITS FOR FRENCH UNIT

Lt.-Col. Blondin Left This Morning for Three Rivers and Grand Mere

With the departure of Lt.-Col. Blondin this morning for Three Rivers and Grand Mere where he will open his provincial recruiting campaign to night, Major-General Lessard returned to the city this morning to take hold of the general recruiting and to see that the French unit is properly organized.

Captain Parry, Liberal M.P., for Montreal, has been offered a position as provincial recruiting agent for the French unit. He is to be paid \$1,750 a month and closed at \$1.70 bid.

dry has not been appointed a provisional lieutenant with the 258th Battalion.

In addition to the many prominent speakers of all parties who have promised their support to Gen. Lessard and Col. Blondin, a large number of prominent citizens in the localities where the meetings are to be held have indicated their willingness to urge young men to a realization of their duty.

Two donations came into the funds of the 258th Battalion this morning. One for \$500 from D. O. L'Esperance ex-member for Montmagny and one for \$1 sent to Gen. Lessard from Louis Gauthier, porter at St. Joseph's Seminary, Three Rivers.

Twenty-four band instruments which were recently purchased for the 258th Battalion are expected by express today. The regiment now needs several good musicians who will be trained and instructed by Sergt-Bandmaster Albert Marsh.

There are now well over one hundred men in barracks and a party of thirty-two new recruits arrived from Winnipeg last night in charge of Lieut. A. Dubuc. These men were gathered together by Lt.-Col. Bernier, who is the French-Canadian recruiting agent in Winnipeg. It is expected that other drafts will follow. The Battalion hopes to be able to go into barracks on Peel street either on Monday or some day early next week.

MONTRÉAL, MAY 4.—A meeting of the directors of the McIntyre Mine will be held tomorrow and the directors expect that a dividend of 5 per cent will be declared. Yesterday there were rumors that the directors might increase the dividend and pay 6 per cent, but this theory was abandoned in the well-informed circles. Most people consider that the directors will do well to pay 5 per cent in view of the prevailing conditions at the camp. McIntyre sold up to \$1.72, and closed at \$1.70 bid.

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OFFICERS OF GALLANT NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT



The Newfoundlanders have been doing great work in France and have won high official praise. These are the officers who took them over. First row, left to right—Lieut. Green, Lieut. Knight, Capt. Carty, Capt. Nunns, Lieut. Tait. Standing—Capt. Donnelly, Lieut. Summer, Lieut. Murphy, Lieut. Stick.

WHERE THE FRENCH
ARE BATTERING LAON



Shaded portions show yesterday's gains, which bring the French within miles of coveted stronghold.

EMPIRE PARTY GAIN FULL VICTORY IN AUSTRALIAN HOUSES

country Endorses Hughes and His Supporters
—Blow to Labor and Extremists—Conscription
Not to Be Forced, But Will Come if Necessary

Special Star Cable.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 7.—With the Nationalists leading in every State except Queensland, and Premier Hughes carrying Bendigo by the board, the disloyalists and labor extremists, to quote Mr. Hughes' own words, have been taught a lesson not soon to be forgotten, in the Federal elec-

The latest returns to hand show the positions of the parties as follows:
For House of Representatives: Nationalists 44, Labor 24, Doubtful 7.
For the Senate: Nationalists leading in five out of six States, 21 to 15.
Premier Hughes was returned by a majority of 3,000. Mr. O'Malley, Minister of Home Affairs, who remained in the labor ranks and took stand against the Premier when the Hughesites broke asunder, was defeated.

Although the returns are incomplete, and the votes of the soldiers at the front may make a difference in some cases where the figures are close, it is certain that the Ministerialists have an ample working majority both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Prior to dissolution, each party had eighteen supporters in the Senate. Three women candidates for the House of Representatives were defeated.

Premier Hughes, in campaign speeches, said his party stood openly and frankly for the Empire. He declared that the Government would not attempt to force conscription, but that if national safety demanded it, the question would again be referred to the people.

SOLDIERS AGAINST LABOR

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, May 7.—The Daily Chronicle's Melbourne correspondent says Premier Hughes may have a majority of eight in the Senate. The soldiers' votes are expected to turn the scales against labor.

PROPOSALS OF PEACE FROM GERMANY NOW FOR HER ENDS ONLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 7. — "Any German peace proposal at this time simply indicates the determination of a tremendously organized and still powerful nation to gain its own ends," declared Francis Egan, American Minister, today, in a warning to the people of America voiced through the United Press. He appealed to his fellow-countrymen not to be deceived by German peace duplicity, and not to slacken their war preparations under the mistaken impression that the Germans are really ready to quit.

No American official is more conversant with German conditions than Egan. A veteran diplomat, long serving the United States at Copenhagen, he has made an especial study of Germany and the Germans no less than the ramifications of Teutonic chicanery and propaganda.

How strongly he feels the insincerity of the Germany's peace "feelers" which have been flooding Europe recently is indicated in the fact that he decided to violate diplomatic precedent, which forbids an envoy expressing personal views or granting interviews. But Mr. Egan decided the exigencies of the situation justified it.

"Relaxation of American preparedness would increase the contempt of powerful Germans toward the United States," Mr. Egan declared.

"Advices from Hamburg, Stettin and elsewhere in Germany prove that although food conditions are bad everywhere, still the people are sanguine of victory and are willing to make further sacrifice.

"Any peace suggestions by Germany at this time merely aim to eliminate Russia as a military force, and to obtain the Russian larder. The Germans,—especially those in Berlin—regard American military pretensions as a bluff.

"There is no danger of dethronement of the Hohenzollerns in Germany.

"Let me emphasize peace talk in America will only prolong the war.

"Germany will have constitutional reforms—perhaps in the near future. But there isn't the slightest reason for believing that such reforms will impose the Czar's fate on the Kaiser and his line.

"The German reptile press has imbued, the German populace with the belief that victory is simply a question of time. The German populace is willing to fight and to wait."

Every American here who knows German conditions is eager that the people of the United States be warned in advance of the hollowness of German professions for peace. They hold peace proposals are part of the whole German plot to gain time, and in the meanwhile Germany still hopes to win by her submarine warfare. They predict careful dissection of any formal peace plans or war aims which may be announced will reveal them utterly insincere, although on their face they may hint at great concessions.

The best brains of Germany are now believed to be working on the list of war aims which the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg is announced as about to state to the Reichstag.

AUSTRALIANS WIN VICTORY

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 7.—Australian troops forged ahead a mile into the German lines early this morning. At the moment of writing, this great hole in the German line is being successfully maintained against all enemy counter attacks. The penetration of the German front thus achieved is around Rencourt.

Elsewhere on the British front there were no major actions of infantry, but all along the line artillery on both sides was violently active.

FRENCH HOLD ALL GAINS

Special to The Star by United Press.

PARIS, May 7.—Twenty nine thousand German soldiers have been captured by French forces since General Nivelle's great drive started April 16, the French official statement announced today.

The War Office, in thus reporting the tremendous success achieved in the French "push" said the offensive was continuing today with the French "everywhere victoriously repulsing counter-attacks."

In the Champagne, the statement said, a tremendous German counter-offensive had been completely held in check, the French continuing to retain ground gained.

The official statement follows: "Yesterday evening and last night were marked by violent new reactions on the part of the Germans in the region north-east of Soissons and along the Chemin-des-Dames, where we identified four fresh divisions. Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by intense bombardments, were

launched against our positions at Froidmont Farm, on the Cerny-Hurtebise front and on the Craonne and Vauclerc heights.

"The fighting, which assumed a most violent character, terminated to the advantage of our troops, which victoriously resisted the most furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere.

"The Germans were mowed down in masses by our heavy and field artillery and machine guns, suffering large losses in these engagements. The number of our prisoners is now more than 6,200. This brings up the total number of prisoners taken by French troops in the fighting since April 16 to about 29,000.

"On the remainder of the front there were intermittent artillery engagements. We broke up several surprise attacks by the enemy, particularly in the Argonne near Bolante and Crurie wood. We made several successful incursions into the German lines near Sonvaux Hill and east of Moncel."

BRITISH ENTER TOWN OF BULLECOURT; HAND TO HAND BATTLE NOW

Haig's Men Continue Their Advance—French Report Terrific Counter-Attacks Swept Back Victoriously With Heavy Losses to Enemy—Bombs Dropped on London

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 7, 1:44 p.m.—A hostile airplane dropped four bombs northeast of London this morning, it is officially announced.

The statement says:

"In the early hours this morning a hostile airplane appeared over the outskirts of north-east London and dropped four bombs. One man was killed and a man and a woman injured. Slight damage was done to buildings.

No one in the area where the German airplane dropped bombs saw anything of the hostile machine. The people were awakened by the explosion, but by the time they reached the street the machine had disappeared. The bomb which caused the casualties fell on the roof of some residential buildings, and the other missiles landed in a nearby swamp.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 7, via London, 1:45 p.m.—The British have pushed their way well within the town of Bullecourt, hand-to-hand fighting has developed there.

Renewed fighting broke out about Bullecourt today. The British, who had been holding positions south and east of the village, where they had been violently attacked during the past four days, moved forward just before dawn in a general attack upon the village itself.

There has been patrol fighting in Bullecourt before this, but today's attack was of an enveloping nature. It met with stubborn resistance, but steady progress is being made as this despatch is written, and khaki-clad troops have passed well within the town, which lies absolutely astride the Hindenburg line, the front trench and two systems of support trenches all being within the village limits.

BRITISH CONTINUE PROGRESS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 7, 12:05 p.m.—After sharp fighting the British have pushed forward west of Bullecourt and have taken a number of prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

The announcement follows:

"There was sharp fighting early today in the Hindenburg line. East of Bullecourt our position has been improved. We progressed westward in the direction of the village and took a number of prisoners. A hostile bombing attack during the night on our front line south of Oppy, delivered after heavy artillery fire, was successfully driven off."

GERMANS MUST QUIT FRANCE

Desperate necessity of preventing the cutting off of the salient, which would precipitate a withdrawal from France, is causing the Germans to sacrifice the last of their reserves in an effort to hold back the French. They are being put to the slaughter like sheep. Today, standing on a height from which I could see the French steadily wiping out the Hindenburg salient, it was possible with glasses to make out long lines of motor lorries behind the German trenches, each packed tight with German troops and speeding to the Charnel house of the German front lines. Arriving there, these fresh reserves were unendingly launched against the French. And they melted away unendingly in the French machine gun fire, the deadly accurate barrage of the famous Solxante-quizes, the cold steel of the French bayonets, or the explosions of French grenades.

Special Star Cable By Henry Wood, of The United Press.

THE FIELD, May 7. — Germany's retirement from France must come unless Mr. Hindenburg can soon stop the French drive. Today's fighting brought proof of complete realization of the necessity of such a retreat by the German commanders in the superhuman efforts which the enemy is making to save Rheims salient.

Entirely aside from the Franco-British offensive between the Aisne and Lens, the Germans are now facing an equal menace in the Champagne. They know that the French offensive between the Aisne and Moronvillers threatens to force their evacuation of the Rheims salient. There Mounts Brimont and Berru, and forts Nogent, La Besse and Vitry-Lee Reims constitute the keystone supporting the superstructure of the

Romanoffs Busy Growing Potatoes And Cabbages

—Petrograd, May 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Romanoff, with the Misses Romanoff and Master Romanoff, have joined the "back to the soil" movement. They are planting and hoeing potatoes in the park of Tsarskoe Selo palace—where the same group when they were known as the Royal family, used to deal out life and death to all the Russians.

The spectacle of the seven members of former Royalty garbed in peasants' clothes and doing peasants' work was enjoyed by a big audience today. Soldiers and civilians alike lined the fence to the estate, peering through the steel bars and watching every movement of the shovels and trowels that the former Czar, Czarina, Czarévitch and the four Grand Duchesses made.

MR. FORD AND THE WAR.

"How is Henry Ford regarded in this country now?" asked a recent American visitor in Montreal. The answer was that there is a feeling of profound respect in Canada for the man who had had the courage to acknowledge he was mistaken and to come to the aid of the Allies in such a wholehearted manner. The New York World, in a note dealing with Mr. Ford's change of programme, recalls that in December, 1915, Mr. Ford headed a costly expedition to Europe, financed by himself alone, expecting to bring about peace by moral suasion. Failing in that enterprise, he announced in January, 1916, a purpose to spend \$1,000,000 to defeat the preparedness programme. In September of the same year, although a Republican, he declared in favor of the re-election of President Wilson as the best hope of those who desired peace.

But when he saw that war was inevitable he offered to turn his plant over to the Government or to operate it himself on national account without profit. A few days later he proposed to loan his entire fortune to the United States for war purposes without interest. In the following April, war having been declared, he surrendered to the British Government without cost all his patent rights on tractors. Asked soon afterward on what terms his Boston plant could be had by the Government, he replied, "Take it." To-day it is announced that until the end of the war he will devote his works wholly to the manufacture of tractors, aircraft engines, ambulances, shells and other appliances and munitions of war.

Mr. Ford may be a pacifist, but he knows how to fight.

A black and white photograph of two soldiers in World War I-era uniforms standing in front of a stone wall. The soldier on the left is wearing a peaked cap and a sash, and the soldier on the right is wearing a flat cap. Both are holding rifles.

News was received in the city this morning that Lieut. G. E. Leprohon, son of Lt.-Col. Edouard Leprohon, of 27 Sussex Avenue, has been wounded.

and telling him not to worry. Lt. Leprohon was connected with a well-known French-Canadian Battalion. His father led the 14th Battalion here in the Joffre parade last Sunday, and on that day caught a cold. He has been sick in bed since.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIMS,
OF AMERICAN FLEET,
BORN AT PORT HOPE

New York, May 18.—In an editorial article eulogistic of Rear Admiral Sims, commander of the American fleet in British waters, under the caption: "Sims of Port Hope," the New York Sun this morning says:

"There is a coincidence that will please our British ally in the fact that Rear Admiral William H. Sims who commands the American squadron, is a native of Canada. Moreover, considering the hazards of the submarine patrol, it should be of good omen that the Admiral was born at Port Hope."

CONSCRIPTION TALK AIDED RECRUITING

Forty Men Taken On Yesterday; Largest Number in Many Months

BATTERY OVER STRENGTH

McGill Unit Had Busy Day — General Wilson Asks Per- mission to Increase Its Strength

ber in one day for many months, and it was stated that at all recruiting headquarters there was unwonted activity, with the rush of men to escape the stigma of conscription.

On the previous day fourteen men had joined the depot, bringing the strength well above the authorized number of 150. General Wilson stated yesterday afternoon that in view of the excellent recruiting results attained by this artillery unit he had sent to Ottawa Headquarters application for authorization for them to increase their strength by an additional fifty men, which it is expected will be granted, and by the time the order comes through a good percentage of the additional strength will have been secured.

Capt. Sir Stopford Brunton stated yesterday afternoon that in all he had received over 400 applications for his unit. The men selected were a decidedly unusual lot, including McGill men, and graduates of Princeton, Harvard and other universities, both American and Canadian.

Good progress was also made with No. 2 Reinforcing Company, 5th Royal Highlanders, under Lieut. Molson, 9 men being taken on, while 2 men joined the A.M.C., and most of the other units secured recruits.

With regard to the recruiting situation the following statement was yesterday issued by Major C. A. Williams, chief recruiting officer:

"With compulsory service as a war measure to 'win the war,' before the Canadian Parliament, and with the grim realization that this live issue has at last arrived, and is pointing afresh its stern necessities of war.

"Knowing at this hour, what the pay and allowance of the volunteer system gives him, and without as yet any knowledge concerning the rate of pay under the draft system, there can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any eligible man, which form of enlistment is the more preferable. Certainly the pay of soldiers raised by draft, will not be higher than the pay of the volunteer, and it is reasonable to doubt if it will be as high, as the men selected will be at first those who are unmarried, and so far as possible without dependents, thus giving the Government sufficient reason for reducing the scale of pay and allowance, which has hitherto been paid to the volunteer in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"The Canadian soldier at the pre-

g "The honor of having joined for overseas service as a volunteer is also a weighty consideration to those men who have intended joining the army but who have delayed doing

"Such thoughts have, no doubt, influenced the large number of young men who have presented themselves for enlistment during the last few days, and who have joined the artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineering units, that are recruiting in this district.

"Men who are desirous of joining during the present week, under the present volunteer system, may call at the office of the C.R.O., Militia Headquarters, Bishop street, and obtain all necessary information and assistance from Major C. A. Williams, and Captain J. M. State.

are now nesting in the
to go into these ships
tree ships must have a
less than ten and a half
sare to escape the sub-
position was simply

came to New
York (president
of the
League was

HOLD 10 MILES OF HINDENBURG'S ORIGINAL LINE

British in Secure Possession from
Arras to Bullecourt, With
Exception of 2,000 Yards

COMPARATIVE LULL NOW

Troops Are Consolidating
Gains and Making Ready
for Plunge Toward the
Drocourt-Queant
Line

Associated Press Cable.

London, May 21.—Another of the periods of comparative calm which have always followed the attainment by the British troops of their immediate objectives has fallen over the entire fighting front between Arras and Queant. Here the British are, now resting, unhampered by the Germans, consolidating their gains and making ready for another plunge toward the Drocourt-Queant switch line. As they rest, the British are secure in the possession of all the famous Hindenburg line from Arras to a point east of Bullecourt, over 10 miles in all, except about 2,000 yards of it directly west of Bullecourt, where another heavy battle must be fought before the enemy can be dislodged and sent eastward.

Likewise along the southern end of the line, held by the French, Monday passed in comparative quiet, except in Champagne, where the Germans bombarded heavily the trenches taken from them by the French in Sunday's fighting near Moronvilliers. Neither side launched an infantry attack during the day.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BLACK ARMY TO CONQUER WORLD GERMANY'S AIM

Dream Was to Establish Central African Empire, With Most Powerful Army Ever Known

ISSUE FOR PEACE PARLE

League of Nations Should Absolutely Forbid Military Training of African Natives, Says Lt.-Gen. Smuts

Associated Press Cable.

London, May 22.—At a com-
mentary dinner given tonight in ho-
nor of General Jan Christian Smuts,
famous Boer leader, at which
count Milner, the Earl of Selb-
orn and Sir Leander Starr Jameson,
former Premier of Cape Colony,
and other prominent men were pre-
sent, General Smuts in a speech alluded
to Germany's design to establish a
Central African Empire and
the menace such a scheme would
be to the whole world.

"During my experiences in Africa," said General Smuts, "my eyes were opened to the serious danger of this plan. In that land there was a gigantic possibility in the huge population—one of the most valuable for the creation of the most powerful army the world has ever known."

1196, R. Weir, Winnipeg.
Died.
7641, A. F. Gunter, Athabaska;
Presumed Dead.
135, J. Burns, Winnipeg.

nd; Scarborough, Ont.; 814051, R. J. Brown, F. A. McLean, Ont.; 696987, J. A. Parker, Drum-ty; 808421, W. M. Windover, Alb.; 195401, W. M. Windover, bridge, Ont. Died.

S. P. Montgomerie,
W. J. Morrison, Lindsay, Ont.
Geo. White, England; 676928.
Ellis, Scotland; 696427.
Woodrums, Ont; 599788, John
Scotland; 196438, P. M. Brew,
Col- B. T. Brown.

Died of Wounds.
R. B. G. Funnell, Vancouver.
R. J. Moulder, Alliston, Ont.
R. B. Montgomery, Toronto.
R. B. Montgomery, Alliston, Ont.

LULL ON FRONT
IS PRELUDE TO
NEW ASSAULTS

British Have to Take 2,000 Yards of Hindenburg Line Before Starting General Advance

DROCOURT - QUEANT NEXT

Germans Engaged in Artillery
Duels With French, and
Threw Many Shells Into
Rheims—Cathedral
Is Tottering

Associated Press Cable.

London, May 22.—Although on both the British and French fronts the period of virtual inaction continues, except for minor trench-riding operations by the British, and a tillery duels of violence between the French and Germans, it is not expected that these conditions will long prevail.

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Cambrai Drive and Year's Gains on West Front



Allied gains for 1917 between the North Sea and St. Quentin fall, roughly, into four parts. Three were due to hard fighting, and the fourth came as a fruit of victories of the previous year. The three advances made by the British by straight fighting were those about Vimy, Ypres, and Cambrai. The Vimy Ridge victory last Spring netted the British important gains to the left of the territory abandoned by the Germans about Bapaume. The Ypres gains, beginning with the spectacular blowing up of the Messines Ridge, culminated in capture of practically the entire Passchendaele Ridge. The fourth allied gain was due to the retirement of the Germans about Bapaume and Peronne. The drive still in progress has yielded valuable positions near Cambrai. In addition to the gains shown on this map the French forced a retirement of the Germans on the Ailette River, and made advances in the Verdun sector.

BRITISH GAIN ON SCARPE, FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE, ITALIAN VICTORY GROWS

London Reports "Improved Positions," While Paris Announces Progress on Both Sides of Mont Cornillet—Italian Offensive Success Surprises Even Cadorna's Leaders

LONDON, May 26 (12:20 p.m.)—Increasing activity of the German artillery along the British front between Scarpe and Croisilles is reported in today's official statement on the operations in Northern France.

The British have effected a slight improvement in their position on the right bank of the Scarpe. The statement reads:

"Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night north of Gouzeaucourt and east of Armentieres.

"We improved our positions slightly on the right bank of the Scarpe.

"The hostile artillery has shown increased activity on our front between Croisilles and the Scarpe."

FRENCH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE

PARIS, May 26.—Noon.—Further progress was made by the French on the Champagne front during the night. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed and 120 prisoners taken, according to the official statement, issued by the War Office this morning.

The statement follows:—"On the Chemin des Dames the enemy's artillery, vigorously counter-attacked by our, showed great activity from a point north of Jouy as far as the region to the east of Chevreux.

"Two German attacks against our salients east and west of Cerny brought no result. All our positions were maintained.

"We enlarged appreciably late yesterday our positions on both sides of Mont Cornillet, in the Champagne. In this attack we took 120 prisoners, of whom two are officers."

AUSTRIANS' PET DEFENCES TAKEN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 26.—Italian troops today stood victorious as masters of a vast and complicated system of fortifications which Austrian forces have been constructing all winter long to bar the way to Trieste and Ljubljana.

Last November, Gen. Cadorna pushed a threatening salient forward in the Carso and his objective—Trieste—was made plainly apparent to the enemy. Then came the grip of winter in the mountains, forcing a cessation of massed fighting activities.

Through all the snows and blizzards the Austrians worked unceasingly, fortifying against this Italian wedge, hollowing out vast underground passages, cementing rocky barricades, bringing up artillery.

It is along this masterly series of fortifications that the Italians have secured their grip, and were reaching out today still more graspingly toward Trieste and Ljubljana.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

ravines, around beetling crags and down below in cavernous passages, attention was officially called today to another set of equally deserving heroes.

They constitute the Italian Commissariat Corps. The difficulties of transport of food, water and supplies to troops over the rugged mountain country of the Carso have been titanic. Even the water must be carried long distances.

Announcement was made today that the King had personally witnessed the principal phases of the latest successes achieved by his troops—being often exposed directly to shell fire at advanced observation posts. His presence has fired his troops to the utmost zeal.

ITALY HAS 3,500,000 IN FIELD.
By Canadian Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Vittorio Falorsi, attache of the Italian War Mission, in an address to the National Press Club, said the kingdom was a traitor to civil joined the Allies.

COOKS FOR ARMY

Washington, May 26.—Several thousand bakers, assistant bakers and apprentices are needed for the army. Their pay will range from, \$33 to \$51 a month and all found. Most of them will be enlisted in the grade of non-commissioned officers.

LAST DOLLAR IS STAKED, SAYS HON. MR. BALFOUR

And if Democracy Fails We Are
Bankrupt, He Tells Dominion Parliament

AN IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

Senate and Commons Sat in
Joint Session to Hear the
Motherland's Message
from the British
Foreign Minister

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, May 28.—It was a message from the Motherland to the greatest of the overseas dominions; a message from the democracy of Britain to the democracy of the new world; a message from the Mother of Parliaments to the first Parliament of overseas Britons that Hon. A. J. Balfour gave today. From the Motherland he carried the message to the sons overseas that at home they had maintained the tradition of the race, to the western world if democracy failed all was lost, but that it would not fail; and from the British Parliament to the first and greatest of overseas national councils that harmony and faith would prove triumphant.

The theme of the great Imperial statesman was the power of a free democracy. He who had been represented to the Canadian people for years as the "high priest of caste" fervently impressed upon his audience that hope of liberty was democracy. "We have staked our last dollar on democracy," he said, "and if democracy fails us we are bankrupt."

U.S. Will Build Great Fleet of Steel Ships To Help The Allies

Proposal to Construct a Wooden Fleet Has Been Abandoned.—Wood Cannot be Obtained But Steel Has Been Provided or Arranged for in Quantities to do the Work.

New York, May 26.—The ships that the United States will build to defeat the German submarine campaign and carry supplies to the Entente Allies will be constructed of steel instead of wood and the men who control the output of iron and steel in this country have given their pledge to Major General George W. Goethals to furnish the necessary materials. Informal conferences were expected to be held here today by the iron and steel manufacturers

who attended the annual convention of the American Iron and Steel Institute which closed last night with the annual dinner.

General Goethals appeal for the co-operation of the iron and steel manufacturers found an enthusiastic and patriotic response at the dinner after he had told them that the proposal to build one thousand 3,000 ton wooden ships in eighteen months "is simply hopeless." "Gentlemen," said Admiral Goethals, "when we consider

Drawing himself to his great height he threw out his arms—about his only gesture—and exclaimed: "But I know democracy will not fail us." The answer came to his fervid exclamation in thunderous applause.

Mr. Balfour conveyed to his listeners the message that political parties in a democracy did not mean disunion. "We cannot have a democracy without parties," he reasoned. "Because parties are after all but the organization of differences of opinion." But there followed a warning that in times of peril "every section, every party must be subordinated to the one purpose." He had seen democracy at work at home since the beginning of the war; he had witnessed on this continent another great democracy girding itself for the struggle, and both had impressed him with the power of democracy to overcome difficulties. "I suppose you have your difficulties here," he concluded this theme with words of encouragement, "just as surely as we have our difficulties. If these difficulties exist; if they seem at any given moment hard to overcome, do not for a moment let your faith fail you."

Mr. Balfour dwelt at length on the misconception of the German military mind, of the strength of a free democracy and the solidarity of the Empire. The German mind reasoned, he said, that "this loosely compacted state resembles nothing that ever existed in history before; it is held together by no coercive power; the Government of the Mother Country cannot raise a corporal's guard in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or wherever you will; it cannot raise a shilling of taxation in the dominions; it has no power except the power which a certain class of politicians never remembers—the common affection, aims, ideas and ideals." The German mind was justified in its conclusions, as even many Britishers did not believe "this immense body could be animated by one soul and

that the electric thrill of a common necessity would go from end to end, from pole to pole." And he continued his tribute to the Empire's response to the call to arms: "It seems almost a miracle, and no greater miracle has ever occurred in the history of civilization than the story of the manner in which all these co-ordinated democracies, each conscious of its own separate life and conscious of its common life within the Empire, moved forward with a spirit of self-sacrifice in a task which, as they believed, not only was their one security, but the safety of the Empire, the progress of civilization and liberty itself at stake."

It was an impressive appeal for union and devotion in a common cause. That the intellectual mastery of the speaker impressed itself on the audience was evident from the impressive attention paid to his words. He was an unconscious master of his hearers.

To see Mr. Balfour was to recognize the kindness and intellectual mastery of the man. Nothing was more touching than his sublime faith in the sentiment of British democracy, whether in Europe or the dominions beyond the seas. A giant physically; a giant intellectually; and with all the embodiments of kindness. Balfour—earnest, persuasive, convincing—typified the mind and heart; Viviani—quavering, burning, thrilling—typified heart and mind.

NOTABLE GATHERING.

The gathering was worthy of the great Imperial statesman and his tribute to a free democracy. There were gathered the representatives of a free democracy who without coercion had plunged Canada into the great conflict for liberty and Britain. There was Sir Robert Borden, that sane Imperialist who has kept Canada steadfast in the faith of Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the eloquent representative of his race. And there was Canada's grand old man, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who fifty years ago saw the first Parliament of Canada embark the new Dominion on its way, fearful of its future, but con-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

**MEN SENT OVERSEAS,
312,503 UP TO MAY 1**

**And 25,475 Were on Duty in
the Dominion on the
Same Date**

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, May 30.—The total number of officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who had sailed for England up to May 1st, was 312,503, according to information furnished by Hon. J. D. Reid on behalf of the Minister of Militia to Hon. Frank Oliver in the Commons today.

The total number who were on duty in Canada on May 1st was 25,475. Mr. Oliver was told there was no record of the number of officers and men sent back from England as unfit for service at the front.

BATTLE OVERTURE HEARD BY PREMIER

**Tremendous Explosions at
Wytshaete Audible in London,
130 Miles Away**

London, June 7.—The tremendous explosions which opened the British attack of Wytshaete, bend were heard by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, who was staying for the night at his residence, Walton Heath. The plans for the attack had been long maturing, and when the preparations were perfected the Premier was acquainted with the exact hour it was intended to open it.

Accordingly, on retiring last night, Mr. Lloyd George gave orders to be called at 3 o'clock this morning, on the chance of being able to hear the explosions. The Premier and other members of his household clearly heard the tremendous detonations, as also did persons at the Premier's residence in London, who supposed they were the sounds of heavy guns until later they learned from the despatches that they came from the explosion of mines.

From London to the region where the British mines were exploded along the German front the distance ranges from 130 to 140 miles.

BRITAIN'S AIR OFFENSIVE ON DAY AND NIGHT

One Desperate Battle Was Waged
Over Three and One-half
Miles Above Earth

TALES OF EPIC FIGHTING

German Machines Fall to
Pieces After Being Shot Out
of Control—Tons of Bombs
Dropped—British Aeros
Greatly Improved

British Front, in France, May 30,
via London.—(From a Staff Corres-
pondent of the Associated Press)—
The recent lull in the fighting has had
no effect whatever upon the British
aerial offensive, which continues day
and night with unrelenting intensity.
In the last few days there have been
witnessed some of the most desper-
ate air battles of the entire war. One
or two of these have been fought at
the unprecedented height of 19,000
feet, or more than three and one-
half miles from the earth.

Recently there was a duel in which
a British pilot, having run out of am-
munition, for his machine gun, got
close enough to his antagonist to
shoot him down with his revolver.
This incident served to recall the fact
that when the war began, the only
weapons which aerial pilots had were
pistols and carbines.

Commenting today on the dazzling
altitudes at which many combats oc-
curred nowadays, a pilot said that
when he first went to war in 1914, he
flew a machine which took an hour
and a quarter to reach six thousand
feet.

"That's nothing," said one of his
comrades. "The old 'bus I had in
those days could'n't reach 6,000 feet at
all."

The airplane which could not nego-
tiate 10,000 feet well under ten min-
utes would be scrapped quickly now.

A notable feature of the air fight-
ing in the last ten days has been
the tendency of the German machines
to break in pieces soon after being
shot out of control.

The tool of German planes de-
stroyed in May will mount far into
the hundreds. In last Sunday's
fighting alone thirty were accounted
for. Fifteen were seen to crash to
the ground. Fourteen were driven
down completely out of control, and

OVER 10,000,000 MEN OFFER FOR WAR SERVICE

Registration Day in United States
Passed Off Without Untoward
Event of Consequence

POLLS OPEN AFTER HOURS

Plottings of German Sym-
pathizers and Mouthings of
Cranks Had No Effect—
Reassuring Messages
from All States

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 5.—More than
ten million young Americans enrolled
themselves today for war service. Re-
gistration day, with but a few weeks
of preparation, saw the first military
census ever taken in the United
States completed without a single
untoward event of consequence.

The manhood of the nation obeyed
the President's call and volunteered
en masse, setting at naught all the
schemes and plottings of German
sympathizers and the few cranks
who have agitated against registra-
tion. It remains but to select the
men who are to go to the front.

From virtually every state reassur-
ing messages came tonight to Briga-
dier-General Crowder, Provost Mar-
shal General and federal supervising
officer of the great enterprise. While
no complete returns from any state
were transmitted up to a late hour,
the governors were unanimous in re-
porting that complete quiet had pre-
vailed throughout the day and that a
full registration was indicated.

In some precincts the late comers
forced officials to keep the polls open
until long after 9 p.m., the closing
hour set in the regulations. General
Crowder authorized them to keep
open as long as men wished to en-
roll themselves.

It is claimed in an official statement
that parts of the Macedonian front
have been the scene of numerous attacks on dif-
ferent parts of the line. The re-

BULGARIA.

Sofia, June 5, via London.—The re-
sults of the registration in Bulgaria
were announced today. Indisputable success re-
sulted from the registration of the war
service. The second anniversary of the war
hardly justify the cry of victory on
the part of the Bulgarians, which gains
troops of Jamiano, which gains

BRITISHER TELLS OF HEROIC WORK OF THE CANADIANS

Held Electric Station at Lens
in Face of German
Superiority

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 5.—Beach Thomas, de-
scribing in the Mail, the encounter be-
tween the Canadians and the 56th
Bavarians, says:

"Seldom have advance and repulse
trod so quickly on each other's heels,
but left so little turmoil in their wake.
As the Canadians charged through La
Coulotte, still populous with machine
guns, they penetrated the ruins of an
old brewery made firm in what was
once an electric power station almost
on the banks of the Souchez River.

"Much of it was hard fighting, but
it was quick fighting, for the enemy
had been terribly punished by shell
fire and gas. Some of the hundred
prisoners taken were quite dazed and
told alarmist stories of the effects of
our gas. Before the attack opened, the
Canadians worked with furious energy
to make their position a firm one.
Their business was to erect stops in
trenches, for at some places we were
occupying an extension of lines occu-
pied in force by the enemy. One of
these stops or earthen and sandbag
barriers was built just beyond the sec-
ond mouth of the German dugout. Un-
fortunately, it had not occurred to the
builder that the dugouts may have been
mouths, and through the third mouth
of this some Germans wormed their
way past. A furious hand-to-hand
fight followed with the men holding
this vital point.

"On Sunday morning the Canadian
right wing was forced back almost to
the original line, and the left, holding
the electric works, spent the day in
vigorous work for the defence of its
now vulnerable right flank. All day
Sunday the enemy, who has much
multiplied artillery and has perfect cov-
er for it, thousand groups of works
and buildings round the mines of Lens,
poured shells on the thinned garrison
of the electrical works and after some
ten hours' shelling, attacked the place
in force from trenches on the right and
from groups of houses on the front.
The place had become untenable and
the gallant garrison, after taking toll
of attacking groups, withdrew about
seven o'clock Sunday evening.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE OF HUN INFLUENCE



A.G. RACEY

Going down for the third and last time.

FRENCH TAKE FIRST-LINE TRENCHES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 9. Noon.—The French last night captured first line German trenches over a front of three-quarters of a mile northeast of Chevreaux, near Craonne, the War Office announces.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 9, via London, 4:01 p.m.—German and Bulgarian troops have administered a severe defeat upon Entente forces in Macedonia, Army Headquarters announced today.

GERMAN GAINS SHORT-LIVED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 9, 1:45 p.m.—Part of the ground lost in the vicinity of was regained by the British last night, it is announced officially. The text of the British statement follows:

"Last night our troops advanced their position slightly northeast of Wargcourt. Yesterday evening the enemy attacked our positions northeast of the Gavrelle village. The attack was broken up by our barrage and machine gun fire and completely repulsed. At the same time hostile forces concentrating for an attack north of Fresnoy on the Arras battlefield very fire. West of Fresnoy we improved our position during the night by a counter-attack. A portion of the ground lost yesterday morning has been regained. Early this morning an enemy raiding party was driven off east of Armentières (on the Franco-Belgian border)."

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, May 9, via London, 4:40 p.m.—Russian troops on the Rumanian front, northwest of Senné, yesterday broke through the Toulon positions and advanced towards Jena, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department.

The statement follows:

"Russo-Galician front: The enemy's artillery was active in the direction of Vilna, in the Smorgon and Krevo sectors, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, and in the Zatchy-Helrov sector. In the region of Zvyazne, to the east of Zolotchey, the enemy brought down two German airplanes behind the enemy's lines, and scouting operations."

Rumanian front: The customary reconnaissances and rifle firing occurred. Northwest of Senné our troops advanced toward Jena. In the region of Karoltchi our artillery brought down a German airplane behind the enemy's lines. In the vicinity of Brezezany two of our airplanes brought down two German airplanes behind the enemy's lines, and scouting operations."

BRITISH RAPPING FEW GERMAN FINGERS WHICH HAVE GRASP ON FRESNOY

Russians Break Through in Rumania—French Capture First-Line Trenches on Nearly Mile Front—Heavy Fighting Along Western Line—American Troops Greeted by Paris

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 9, via London, 2:22 p.m.—Most of the ground lost by the British in the vicinity of Fresnoy has been regained. The Germans are barely holding Fresnoy village itself.

Special Star Cable by W. S. Forrest, of the United Press.

PARIS, May 9.—America's first armed force for the front marched through the streets of Paris today acclaimed amid the wildest demonstration the city has witnessed in years.

Sixty men, clad in khaki, armed with rifles, and bearing the American flag, were in the contingent. They were the first detachment of the newly created munitions transport branch of the American Ambulance Corps.

Police were forced to clear a way through the cheering Parisians for the Americans.

GERMANS ATTACK IN STRENGTH

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 9, via London.

Heavy fighting was continued last night and early today about the village of Fresnoy, from which the British were compelled to withdraw yesterday after fiercely resisting several German counter-attacks in force. The British launched a counter-attack and the Germans now are barely holding the village proper. North of Fresnoy the enemy was seen to be concentrating for further attacks, but the British artillery came into play, and dispersed all the hostile forces.

The Germans are not yet through with their counter-attacks against Gavrelle. Today, under cover of a very heavy bombardment, they assailed the Gavrelle windmill and an

outpost of the village which already had changed hands about ten times. Today's attack was broken quickly by artillery and machine gun fire.

The Germans put down a heavy barrage against the British positions in the southern and western portions of Bullecourt late last night, but made no attempt to attack with infantry. Bullecourt is now in a rather strange condition, with British and German posts scattered through it. The hostile posts gradually are being absorbed, however, and a number of prisoners are being taken.

German counter-attacks are being delivered with great forces, all the time after intensive artillery fire from a great concentration of guns. These attacks are very costly efforts, but so long as they continue the fighting will sway to and from certain points in the long lines.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

BERLIN, May 9, via London, 4 p.m.—Fresnoy, on the Arras battle-front, has been held by the Germans against fresh attacks by the British. An additional 100 prisoners have been captured, says today's Army Headquarters statement.

The text of the statement reads: "Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—During the unfavorable weather conditions, the artillery fire increased in liveliness at only a few points.

"The Bavarian-Frankish regiments which stormed Fresnoy yesterday with great dash, held the village against fresh enemy attacks, and brought in an additional 100 prisoners.

"Local advances by the British at Roex and Bullecourt were repulsed."

"Yesterday was the occasion of bitter fighting on the Macedonian front. After strong artillery preparation General Sarrail (the Entente commander) brought forward his allied troops to the attack at numerous points between Lake Presba and Lake Doiran.

"Especially bitter fighting occurred

GET A REALLY NEW WORLD, PREMIER URGES LABOR MEN

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, May 10.—"Don't be always thinking of getting back to where you were before the war," said the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, today to a deputation of the Labor party, who transmitted to him the resolutions adopted at a conference regarding labor after the war.

"Get a really new world," he urged. "I firmly believe that what is known as the after-the-war-settlement will be a settlement that will direct the destinies of all classes for generations to come.

"Therefore, you are doing well in giving your time and thought to considering—and considering deeply and considering on a bold scale, on a daring scale, what you are going to do after the war.

"I am not afraid of the audacity of these proposals. I believe the settlement after the war will succeed in proportion to its audacity. The readier we are to cut away from the past the better are we likely to succeed.

"I hope every class will not be harking back to the pre-war conditions, because if every class insists on getting back to the pre-war conditions, then God help this country! I say so in all solemnity.

"If audacity is the thing for you, think out new ways, think out new methods, think out new ways of dealing with old problems."

BIG REDUCTION IN BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES LAST WEEK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 9.—Twenty-four British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons each were sunk during the last week, it is announced officially. Twenty-two vessels of less than 1,600 tons, and 16 fishing vessels also were sunk.

The Admiralty announces the sinking of a British mine sweeper by a torpedo on May 5 with the loss of two officers and twenty men.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS FORCE AUSTRIAN PORT AND SINK TRANSPORTS

Durazzo Penetrated and Ships Laden With Munitions Sent to Bottom—Thirteen Submarines Sunk in Three Weeks—Land Forces Also Active—Food Ships Italy's Main Need

By Canadian Press.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Advises to the Italian Embassy here say thirteen Austrian submarines have been sunk in the Adriatic by Italian patrols in the last few weeks.

The same despatches, giving no date, say that for the fourth time within a year Italian destroyers have penetrated the fortified port of Durazzo, sinking four transports loaded with provisions and ammunition.

The destroyers, commanded by Lieuts. Paganelli and Berardinelli, returned unscathed.

These accomplishments, the despatches say, not only prove the ability of the Italian navy to effectively patrol the Adriatic, but show its power to carry the war into Austrian strongholds.

Other destroyers previously have penetrated the ports of Pola, Pirano and Parenzo.

DRIVE ON TRIESTE STARTED?

Special Star Cable by United Press. ROME, May 11.—Indications that Italy may have started a general offensive movement with Trieste as the objective, was contained in despatches received via Switzerland today.

They indicated a sudden resumption of intense fighting in this theatre of war, which has been almost quiescent for five or six months.

"On the Julian front the enemy batteries were more active yesterday against our positions in the Plava area and in the southern sector of the Carso.

"Fine weather favored aerial activity on both sides. Last night hostile aircraft dropped bombs in the Gorizia area without causing damage. Our seaplanes, with the aid of naval aircraft, bombed the aviation base at Trieste, north of Trieste.

Yesterday, one of our squadrons bombed the railroad works at Rifreddo with god effect, and returned safely.

"One enemy machine was brought down in an air fight."

ARTILLERY BLASTING PASSAGE.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 11, via London, 5:30 p.m.—"In the Trentino, the artillery was particularly active south of the Loppio Bassin, on the Asiago plateau and in the Sugana valley," says today's war office report.

"In skirmishes in the Adige Valley

ELEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS FLY FROM 4 BRITISH

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, May 10.—A destroyer action, in which four British vessels pursued eleven German destroyers to within range of the batteries at Zeebrugge, was announced in an Admiralty statement today.

The Admiralty did not specify the British destroyers engaged.

The text of the Admiralty statement reads:

"A scouting force consisting of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, while cruising between the Dutch and English coasts this morning, sighted a force of eleven German destroyers about 4 o'clock Greenwich

mean time, on a parallel course and to the southward.

"Our forces immediately closed, and on our opening fire the enemy at once made off at full speed to the southward under cover of a dense smoke screen.

"The chase was continued for one hour and twenty minutes and the enemy was engaged at long range, but our force was unable to overtake them.

"Four British destroyers chased the eleven German destroyers to within range of the guns of the batteries at Zeebrugge.

"Our casualties were one man slightly wounded. The enemy's destroyers were seen to be hit by our fire."

MONTREAL OFFICER OUTCLASSED FRITZ AND SAVED LIVES

Special to Star from our own Correspondent.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS HEAD-QUARTERS, FRANCE, May, 9.—Our

little bit of the great battle now proceeding along this western front consists of nibbling tactics, which Joffre loved so well, and which, judging from the recent fighting north of Fresnoy, the Huns certainly do not like.

We have a British division after our own hearts, adjoining us, and between what might be called the volunteer soldiers from England and those from the Dominion, they have been giving the Bosche such a warm time that he has been stung into counter-attacks which have cost him a certain quantity of his reserve battalion, fresh from rest, and not a small quantity of his guards, which he is using now as storming troops.

The latest gains in the section in which the Canadians are interested may be credited to a certain Imperial troops who have carried on the

good work the men from the Dominion started. But the men from the Dominion have had a merry time staying off counter-attacks some where south of souchez River on a Hun trench which was cut off and consolidated last by a certain western battalion supported by men from British Columbia. Twice the Huns—according to prisoners they had a smattering of guards with the attacking forces—came over, and twice they were beaten back with heavy losses. Our casualties were slight.

We have learned how to "out" the Hun north and south. There the greatest battle in history is raging, but Fritz is still sore that he has been shifted off Vimy Ridge. He used to boast that he was impregnable there.

A certain Montreal divisional commander should be a proud soldier today. If he had not outclassed Fritz there might have been heavier fighting on our little front. He just

FOOD SHIPS ITALY'S URGENT NEED

Special to The Star by United Press.
NEW YORK, May 11.—Ships to carry food to Italy are the most important needs of the Italian Government. Enrico Ardotta, Italian Minister of Marine, declared today in discussing the purposes of the Italian War Commission which reached this country last night.

He expressed the belief that the great industrial power of this nation will be amply sufficient for Italy's

wants." He said there was no possibility of Italy's concluding a separate peace.

It is the plan of the commission to proceed to Washington within a few days to pay its respects to President Wilson. Other members are due soon, and a prince of the Royal family probably will be at the commission's head. He will bear a letter from the King of Italy to President Wilson.

TURN ABOUT



Johnny:—Now its my turn again, Jean.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, May 10.—Resumption of artillery firing over nearly the entire Russian front was reported in today's official statement. The fire was especially hot in the Dvina region. Near Zlotchoff a German attack failed with heavy losses to the enemy, the War Office said.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 10, via London, 4:20 p.m.—A fluctuating fight for the possession of Bullecourt, on the French front, is in progress, says today's Army Headquarters' statement. The artillery fire in the Arras sector is reported on the increase.

EXPECT FRESNOY TO FALL

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, May 10.—The explanation of the desperate effort of the Germans to hold Fresnoy, northeast of Arras, in British military opinion, as voiced today by a high authority, is General von Ludendorff's admission that this little Artois village is the key to Douai and must be retained at all costs. For if Douai fell the Germans must make a far-reaching retirement at the most critical juncture of the fighting on the west front.

The whole of the village of Fresnoy is expected to fall to the Canadians today.

BRITISH REPORT MORE GAINS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 10.—The text of the War Office statement today follows: "Further reports show that the fighting in the neighborhood of Bullecourt yesterday was severe and continuous. We made progress in spite of the repeated costly efforts on the part of the enemy to shake our hold on his positions, none of which met with success."

"During the night our line was advanced by local fighting east of Gricourt and south of the Souchez river, where we captured a portion of the enemy's front and support lines with a number of prisoners."

"Hostile raiding parties were driven off last night northeast of Lievein and south of Hulluch."

"North of Givenchy Les Basse we made a successful raid."

FRENCH SUCCEED AT VAUCLERC

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 10, 2:09 p.m.—The French official statement today follows:

"During the night the enemy attempted without success several rather feeble counter-attacks at various points along the Chemin-des-Dames. All his efforts were defeated by our fire."

"A counter-attack in greater force against positions carried by us in the region of Chevreux met with the same fate and did not prevent us from making further progress and capturing a fortified point of support. Prisoners and a machine gun remained in

"On the northern slopes of the Vauclerc plateau we carried out an operation which enabled us to enlarge our gains and to take prisoners belonging to a division of troops which arrived recently on this part of the front. Artillery fighting continues actively in these sectors."

"East of Hill 108, near La Pompelle, north of Bezonvaux, and in the region of Metzeral, patrol skirmishes and grenade fighting occurred. Information now at hand shows that German airplanes reported to have damaged seriously, on April 23 and 24, May 5 and May 7, were in reality brought down. Yesterday our pilots caused two German airplanes to fall in flames."

HAIG TAKES SLICE OF ENEMY LINE NEAR LENS; TWO OTHER GOOD GAINS

Progress Around Bullecourt and East of Gricourt
—Fortified Position at Vauclerc Falls to French—Artillery Activity on Entire Russian Front—Great Fight for Fresnoy

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 10, Noon.—A fortified position on the Vauclerc plateau was captured last night by the French, it is announced officially. Heavy artillery fighting continues in this region, where the Germans made a counter-attack with a division of fresh troops. Several German counter-attacks along the Chemin des Dames were repulsed.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 10.—Two more British hospital ships have been sunk by German submarines, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, announced today in the House of Commons.

He declined to state, in answer to questions, whether England had decided to make reprisals.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 10.—With the British offensive temporarily deadlocked around Fresnoy, Field-Marshal Haig struck in a new direction today and captured a portion of the German front and support lines south of the Souchez river, just south of Lens.

Progress was also made by the British last night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and to the east of Gricourt.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, May 10.—Fresnoy is completely in our hands, despite repeated English attacks, declares today's official statement.

"At Bullecourt fighting still fluctuates," the War Office asserts.

"In the Arras district, artillery continues west of Lens," the statement continued. "Avion was yesterday the aim of the enemy's fruitless operations."

"Between Soissons and Rheims the fighting was generally limited. At Winterburg and St. Marie farm, to the east of Comicy, the French repeated their attacks several times, being repulsed in bitter hand-to-hand fighting and by counter-thrusts."

"On the Macedonian front, in the Cernia salient, massed Italian, French and Russian attacks on a front of sixteen kilometres (nearly ten miles), were repulsed with heavy losses."

TROIS SAUVAGES STORMED.

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 10.—A British storming party which attacked German positions at Trois Sauvages, to the north of St. Quentin reached its

objective early today, but was compelled to retire in a German counter-attack.

The German forces were hastily reinforced and their superior weight literally pushed the British back from their gain.

Summer weather and summer skies today brought about a resumption of the general offensive—defensive aerial warfare. The air was literally full of aeroplanes, observation machines, fighting planes, bombing biplanes and balloons and dirigibles.

Standing east of Vimy Ridge at early dawn today, I saw a Prussian air fleet cross the battle-line far below and swing around in an attack on a British "sausage" balloon. British planes circling near darted to the defence of the unwieldy gas bag and a long aerial battle ensued. The planes circled, and swooped and turned and twisted, seeking advantage. Finally the enemy turned tail and ran for home, without inflicting any damage.

Between Fournes and Wervicq alone fifteen German aeroplanes were fought during the morning by British patrol machines and battle planes. Two of these were promptly downed by the British and two others forced to alight, out of control of their pilots. In all this fighting, the British lost just one plane.

"Attacks were delivered on the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and north of the Scarpa. We gained our objectives at all points and have taken some hundreds of prisoners."

"Local fighting, resulting in our favor, also took place during the night west of Lempire."

"Successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners, were made by us last night east of Ypres."

FRENCH ADVANCE ON WIDE FRONT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 12.—Fighting all the way from south of Laon down to Alsace-Lorraine was detailed in today's French official statement. Gains were achieved by General Nivelle's forces in penetrating the German lines north of Bezonvaux, as well as at several points in the Ammertruffer sector of Alsace, the War Office said.

"PAPA" JOFFRE, "LE GRAND POIL"



"PAPA" JOFFRE, "LE GRAND POILU"



Joffre Saluted the Province of Quebec. It is Hoped Quebec Will Acknowledge the Salute With 50,000 New Recruits

HERO OF THE MARNE REPLIES TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM CITY OF MONTREAL

FITTING TRIBUTE IS PAID TO "PAPA" JOFFRE BY CITY'S THOUSANDS

Montreal Turned Out En Masse to Do Honor to the Hero of the Marne—Tells Officers, More Men are Needed—Speaks in Reply to City Welcome and at State Luncheon

Crowd to half a million people lined the streets and squares and parks of Montreal yesterday to greet and honor Marshal Joffre. The sight was a rare sight of flags and streamers and banners and the hoarse shout of the people. Such a welcome Montreal never gave to a man in this city.

It was a welcome day for the French nation. From the time of his arrival until his departure as hero of the Marne, the city had been without its day and night. The city was a city of welcome. The city was a city of welcome. The city was a city of welcome.

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From left to right are: Mrs. Martin, Paul Lacombe, Mayor Beauharnais, Mayor Martin, Vice-Admiral Choquet, General Joffre, U. H. Daurand, and C. E. Bonin, French Consul-General.

JOFFRE'S MESSAGE

General Joffre's message to Canada is: "Send more men, they are greatly needed."

It was delivered in the course of a half-minute speech which he made to the officers on review at Fletcher's Field. Two other addresses he made almost equally as short, but it was to the men in khaki he left his message.

"I am glad to see you," he said, "as you are the representatives of the forces which have sent so many troops to the front—troops, unfortunately, of which many have died. You have sent many more, and I feel sure you will continue to send more, for men are needed, badly needed."

At the luncheon, his reply to the toast was: "I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind words you have said to me, and I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart for the warmth of the reception you have given me, and I can assure you that the acclamations with which you have greeted me will be heard in France. I know the services rendered by Canadian soldiers. France's soldiers have fought beside our soldiers and have been in the fight we are waging. They have always shown indomitable courage, and in them Canada has done her duty."

"I have just received a despatch from the French Government informing me that they have bestowed the Legion d'Honneur on Major-General Fiset and on Brigadier-General A. E. Labelle. I am not in a position to give them now myself to the gentlemen who have given such signal service as to win this decoration."

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the demonstration you have given me, and I am happy that I have been able during my stay of a few hours to come up to this great city of Montreal for a few moments to meet a people who show us so warmly that we in France have a place in their affections. All I can say is, and I say it with all my heart, 'Vive le Canada!'"

Acknowledging the Mayor's greeting, Marshal Joffre said: "Your Canadian soldiers have won the admiration of France. I have seen your men in action; they are courageous; they are indomitable and marvellous; they despise death and their bravery is only equalled by that of the soldiers of France."

The alliance of England with France was welcomed, and the spectacle of the heroism of their warriors on the field of battle, has elicited universal admiration, and Canadians are proud to be represented in this memorable struggle, by soldiers whose valor has been highly appreciated.

On the left of the infantry, the 1st Infantry Brigade, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 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The official statement follows:

The enemy's artillery fire along the Chemin des Dames was less active last night. Our batteries kept up a destructive bombardment of the German organizations and caused the explosion of a munition depot northeast of Juvin-court.

Patrol engagements occurred in the region of Pantheon, south of Pargny, and in the Champagne, in the wood west of Mount Carnillet.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was violent artillery fighting all night in the region of Avocourt wood, with no infantry actions.

Our detachments penetrated the German lines north of Bezonvaux and at several points in Alsace, in the sector of Ammertz-Weller we took a number of prisoners. On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet.

HINDENBURG'S VAIN EFFORTS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 12.—Crown Prince Rupprecht was today trying with almost every sort of weapon known to military science of this or former days to dislodge the British grip on German positions around Fresnoy and Bullecourt.

Front despatches told of hand grenades, trench mortars, liquid-Greek—fire, boiling oil, nauseating gases, bayonets, big guns, little guns, machine guns, rifle fire all concentrated in a fury of attack.

All opportunity for concerted mass attack has passed at these points, according to descriptions of the deadlock received here. The struggle has developed into hand-to-hand fighting, while behind roar guns on both sides, pelting the lines opposite with vast quantities of shells.

It is not only at Fresnoy and Bullecourt that the Germans are striving today to stop all movements

of the British. Official reports detail massed offensive assaults at Arleux and other points around Lens. The British grip on the coal city has been increasingly strong of late, and Hindenberg, with every reserve force at his command is endeavoring—vainly so far, and with extraordinary losses—to weaken the circle of British trenches about the town.

Despatches from the Macedonian front show a desperation in the fighting there incident to the Allied advance that is equalling anything seen on the Western front. Despite a terrain highly unfavorable to the attacking forces, Gen. Serrail's allied army has been jammed forward with considerable gains all along the attacking front.

The fighting is over rocky promontories, up and down valleys and around jagged mountains—conditions favoring defenders in every way.

Presumably Gen. Serrail's resumption of the offensive after months of inaction is designed to force a strengthening of the Teutonic lines and use up still more of the Central Powers' reserves.

CENTRAL POWERS' MAIL CUT OFF.

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—Except between themselves and Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, the Central Powers are now entirely isolated from mail communication from the world. Berlin's announcement today that "owing to impossibility of safe communication" mail service had been discontinued with Spain, Mexico and Central and South America,

BRITISH CRASH ON AT SEVERAL POINTS TAKING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS

Score Further Advances Around Bullecourt, on Arras-Cambrai Road and North of Scarpe River—Also Gain in Mesopotamia—French Penetrate Enemy Line on Long Front

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 12.—"Since May 2 no events of importance have occurred in Mesopotamia," says an official statement issued today.

"Our mobile columns operating in the basins of the Shatt-el-Adhem and Diala rivers have pressed the enemy back into the Jebel-Hamrin range, which runs in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction some sixty to eighty miles from Bagdad."

LONDON, May 12.—Flashes of light indicating another aerial attack on Zeebrugge were observed between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, a Reuter despatch from Flushing, Holland, reports. After heavy and continuous gunfire was heard from the west. It believed a naval engagement was in progress.

BRITISH FORGING AHEAD

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 12.—Hundreds of prisoners were taken by British forces in further advances today around Bullecourt, on the Arras-Cambrai road and north of the Scarpe river, Field-Marshal Haig reported.

The text of the statement reads:

"Very successful operations were undertaken by our troops last night and early this morning."

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SCHEDULED TO LEAD FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE



Gen. Pershing, who led the American Expeditionary Force in Mexico.

BRITISH REPORT PROGRESS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 14.—Progress in the village of Roeux was announced by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig today. "Northeast of Epely and the north of Ypres hostile raids were repulsed," he reported. "A few were taken prisoner. At Roeux we progressed during the night in the village."

Roeux has been a storm-centre of fighting for the past three or four days. As at Fresnoy and Bullecourt, the German counter-attacks there have been almost continuous, and the fighting of greatest intensity. Roeux is one of the key points in the Oppy supplemental line of German defence.

By progressing in Roeux and maintaining an unbreakable hold on Bullecourt, the British today have a grip on two parts of the vaunted Hindenburg line.

The Oppy front is a so-called "switch line" to the main German positions. Bullecourt itself lies directly on the Hindenburg line.

BRITISH CUTTING TWO KNOTS IN GERMAN LINE, BULLECOURT AND ROEUX

Further Progress Made in Roeux Last Night—
Main Hindenburg Line Imperilled—French
Slaughtering Masses of Germans as They
Advance to Attack

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 14.—French troops inflicted bloody losses on German reconnaissance parties at a number of points along the front last night, today's official statement asserts.

The statement follows:

"There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. We repulsed strong German reconnoitering parties which were attempting to approach our lines at various points, northeast of Vauxaillion, west of Craonne, at Hill 108, near Sapigneul and the Champagne, southwest of Nauroy.

"All these attempts were checked completely by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left prisoners in our hands.

ENEMY ATTACKS LESS FIERCE

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 14, via London, 1:10 p.m.—British troops have just about completed the absorption of two important villages to which the Germans have clung desperately ever since the battle of Arras began. One of these villages in Roeux, on the north bank of the Scarpe, and the other is Bullecourt, which lies directly in the Hindenburg line just to the west of Queant.

As a result of steady fighting during the last forty-eight hours the Germans' foothold in Bullecourt has been reached to two isolated posts, where bombing fights are continuing. The heat wave in the fighting district has been temporarily broken by a series of thunderstorms.

ing. A virtually similar situation exists in Roeux.

Since the British victory on Saturday the German counter-attacks have lacked much of their recent fierceness. The number of prisoners taken during this time has been exceptionally large for the character of the operations and the number of troops involved.

These may merely be coincidences, or it may be that the Germans have become tired of sending so many of their troops to their death in massed formation. The German soldiers have been fighting very stoutly since reserves were thrown into the Arras area.

The heat wave in the fighting district has been temporarily broken by a series of thunderstorms.



THE BEGINNING OF THE END

MONTREAL NOW FOURTH AMONG THE BIG CITIES

Only New York, Chicago
and Philadelphia
Surpass it

So rapid has been the growth of population in Montreal that to day it stands fourth among the largest cities on this continent. In the period since 1901 Montreal's population has increased almost two and a half times. In 1901 the inhabitants of Montreal were numbered at 267,730; today they reach the total of 760,000.

"If this rate of increase continues, and there 's every reason to believe it will be surpassed," J. H. Ferns, city assessor, said to The Star, "the city within the next few years will have a population of fully a million."

The rank of the seven great cities are here shown:

Cities.	Population.
New York.. . . .	5,500,439
Chicago.. . . .	2,397,600
Philadelphia.. . . .	1,657,910
Montreal	760,000
St. Louis.. . . .	756,497
Boston	756,476
Detroit	700,000

Even with the cities of Westmount, Maisonneuve, Outremont and Verdun left out, the rank of seventh place would be taken by this city, with a population of 664,000.

The population of Toronto for the current year is shown as 460,526. A peculiar feature of the Toronto figures is that they show the population decreased by 3,179 from 1916 to 1917; while the population of Montreal jumped from 620,000 to 664,640. There has been a steady increase here and that despite the war.

REALTY INCREASE.

Further figures bring out the fact that from 1907 to 1916, assessed values in the city have grown over three-fold. Following is the table:

Year.	Assessed Valuation.
1907	\$272,761,032
1908	299,157,416
1909	329,933,098
1910	428,585,356
1911.. . . .	501,291,812
1912.. . . .	638,021,625
1913	791,820,595
1914.. . . .	850,440,637
1915.....	836,193,549
1916.. . . .	822,718,557

REVENUE DOUBLED.

There has been a doubling of the revenue since 1910, and this despite extraordinary conditions caused by the great world conflict. The revenue figures since the date in question are:

Year.	Revenue.
1910.....	\$ 6,616,701.58
1911	7,656,432.34
1912	9,190,636.49
1913.....	10,822,542.61
1914	10,861,577.98
1915.....	12,304,971.15
1916.....	12,564,786.03

Just how great has been the growth in area of the city is seen by

only 6,547 acres; while that today is actually 30,699

ze of Toronto is 20,415.
is water front is eventu-
ed and added the figures
330 acres.

QUEBEC TO HER SONS

**TO QUEBEC,
"MORE MEN ARE NEEDED.
SEND MORE MEN TO
FINISH THE WAR."
JOFFRE.**



A. G. RACEY

You have heard this message from his own lips. What will you do about it?

SERBS CONTINUE DRIVE IN MACEDONIA: GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL IN WEST

Along Entire Anglo-French Front the Enemy Launches Savage Counter-Attacks—With Expectation of Few Isolated Advance Posts, Which Have Been Withdrawn, Allies Stand Firm

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 15, via London, 6:31 p.m.—The Italians took the offensive today. The War Office announces that considerable progress was made in the Plava area, on the slopes of Monte Iucco and on the hills east of Gorizia and Vertobazza. The Italians also made a thrust in the northern sector of Carso. They reached the wrecked lines of the enemy east of Dosso Fatti and took prisoners.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 15, via London.—The Admiralty issued the following today:

"Russian seaplanes latterly have tried on several occasions to hamper the activity of our outpost vessels north of the Courland coast. Therefore the Russian flying station was bombed extensively on Sunday."

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 15, via London, 4:40 p.m.—Troops of the German Crown Prince have captured the farm of Ste. Berthe, east of Fort De Malmaison, on the Aisne front, today's army headquarters statement announces.

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, May 14, via London, 2:27 p.m.—"Great artillery activity prevailed yesterday on all the Serbian front," says today's official statement by the Serbian War Office on operations in Macedonia.

In the region of Vetrenik and Dobropolje our infantry advanced again and repulsed a violent enemy counter-attack. "Our airmen brought down an enemy airplane and dropped twenty-four bombs on enemy encampments near Konopishte and Turezhintze with good results."

CANADIANS' NEW GAS MASK



Official photograph from the western front showing latest equipment of our troops.

ITALY'S TROOPS PRESS ON AS BRITISH REGAIN GROUND AT BULLECOURT

Thousands of Austrian Prisoners Passing Through—"Impregnable Heights" Fall to Italians—Terrific Battles Raging Near Bullecourt and Along Scarpe, Also on French Front

Special Star Cable by John H. Hearley, of the United Press.

ROME, May 16.—Italy's great offensive is gaining ground. Over a front of from twenty-five to thirty miles Italian guns are roaring today, while infantry is steadily advancing. Several thousand Austrian prisoners already have been sent behind the lines, according to word received here today.

The fighting was reported very heavy on the hills behind Gorizia, where it appears that the greatest force of the Italian drive has been launched. There the Italian heavy calibre guns are said to be particularly effective. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy by this fire.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, May 16.—Capture of trenches on the French outer line on a width of nearly 700 yards was reported in today's official statement.

A Brandenburg battalion broke into enemy trenches east of Lanenville, taking 175 prisoners and much booty and holding their gains despite several French attacks with strong forces, it is asserted.

the Hindenburg line held by British forces around Bullecourt were repulsed last night. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

The official statements follow:

"Small engagements between outposts, in which our troops were successful, took place during the night southeast of Epehy. Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in Bullecourt and the Hindenburg line and again delivered two determined counter-attacks. His attempt upon the Hindenburg line completely failed.

"In Bullecourt his attack was also repulsed, after fighting in which our advance posts in the northwestern portion of the village were forced back a short distance.

"Another hostile counter-attack southeast of Loos was stopped by our artillery. We made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Ypres and captured a few prisoners."

FRENCH DRIVE ENEMY BACK

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 15, 12:30 p.m. — An attack was made by the Germans last night on an extended front. Today's official statement says it was repulsed by the French fire. The Germans were able to get a footing only in an advanced trench.

The official statement follows:

"After a violent bombardment late yesterday on the Chemin des Dames, the Germans attacked our positions over a long front in the region north-west of Braye-en-Laonnois, between Bovettes and Epine de Chevreigny.

"Our curtain fire and our machine guns broke up the attack. The Germans were not able to approach our lines except at one point, where the enemy gained a footing in one of our advanced trenches south-west of Filaire.

"Surprise attacks against trench posts north of Craonne, east of Hill 108, and northeast of Auberville were defeated by our fire. We took prisoners, of whom one is an officer.

"In the Woevre and Lorraine French detachments penetrated the German lines at several points and brought back prisoners."

GREAT GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK

Special-Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 15.—Germany launched a concerted counter-attack on both the French and British fronts today in such force as to suggest almost a general counter-offensive movement. The attacks were repelled for the most part, but both the British and the French forces were compelled to relinquish insignificant bits of ground.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's report details a tremendous German bombardment of the positions his troops have gained on the Hindenburg line, particularly at Bullecourt, followed by attacking waves. There was heavy fighting. In the northern part of the village the British Commander-in-Chief frankly stated Brit-

ish advanced posts had been "forced back a short distance."

The French official report showed a violent bombardment of General Nivelle's recently gained positions on the Chemin Des Dames (The Ladies Highway) and a powerful German attack over a wide front near La-Bouvelle. The assault was repulsed by machine gun fire, except in one spot, where a small advance trench was occupied.

Other attacks reported in the French War Office statement indicate the tremendous scope of the German counter-offensive movement at Filaire, north of Craonne, east of Hill 108, northeast of Auberville attacks being reported. They were all unsuccessful.



Midshipman Donald A. Gyles, R.N.R., of H. M. S. Broke, who was in charge of the forecastle during the recent naval fight in the Channel, when two British destroyers, the Broke and the Swift, smashed a German flotilla of six. Amid the dead and wounded of his gun's crew, and half blinded by the blood from his own wound, Midshipman Gyles met single-handed with an automatic revolver, the frenzied rush of the Germans, who boarded the Broke when their ship was rammed.

BRITISH NAVAL HERO SENT TO UNITED STATES

LONDON, May 18.—In the course of an editorial on the Navy League lunch the Times, referring to Admiral Slims' co-operation with the British Admiralty says:

"In return we are lending them Captain Evans of the destroyer leader Broke."

The Broke was one of two British destroyers which engaged and defeated six German destroyers off Dover on the night of April 20.

The Broke, after ramming one of the Germans, was attacked by two other enemy craft, while the crew of the rammed vessel attempted to board her. The boarders were driven into the sea and the two other destroyers put to flight.

The Broke, badly injured and with her main engines out of commission, proceeded and sank one of the remaining German boats.

Captain Evans was second in command of the famous Scott-Antarctic expedition and on his return was decorated with the Order of the Bath by King George.

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 16.—Despite determined resistance, the British early today regained nearly all the ground in Bullecourt which they lost yesterday, and also established new posts to the west of the village.

Bitter fighting is still in progress as this is dispatched.

The Germans are striving to the utmost of their power to retain the initiative of action on that part of the front where the British pressure is increasingly threatening them.

Early today the enemy started a heavy barrage fire along the British front positions from the Scarpe north to the railway running from Arras to Douai—a distance of nearly a mile. The hail of Teutonic projectiles rattled away for an hour, and then came the attack. East of Bullecourt, near the Hindenburg line, some Germans, including an officer, were captured.

BRITISH STEADILY GAINING

our advantage in the recent portion of Bullecourt. We captured a few prisoners in the course of a small encounter last night on the right of our position in the Hindenburg line, east of the village.

"Severe fighting is in progress."

Fighting continued yesterday to north of the Scarpe.

BATTLE RAGING AT LAFFAUX

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 16.—A violent battle is raging near Moulin de Laffaux, on the French front, where the Germans have attacked in force after an artillery struggle which lasted throughout the night. The official statement of the War Office follows:

"Artillery fighting continued during the night.

"After a violent bombardment the enemy this morning delivered a powerful attack on a front of four kilometres in the region of Moulin de Laffaux. We maintained our positions in spite of his repeated efforts. The fighting continues at various points.

"Surprise attacks undertaken by the Germans in the regions of Aubervieille, Avrocourt and Barrenkopf were broken by our fire.

"In Upper Alsace one of our light detachments penetrated the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners, after having wrecked defensive positions of the enemy."

HEROIC ITALIAN ADVANCE

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 15, via Paris, May 16.—Important successes were won by the Italians today in inaugurating their drive on the Isonzo front.

The following official date in regard to these operations was given out here tonight:

"The offensive action now being developed on the Julian front, which was announced in today's statement, was preceded by vast intense and methodical artillery preparation. Five, 12 along the whole line from Tolmine to the sea. It was maintained with a regularly quickened rhythm until the morning of May 14 when it was intensified to a powerful drum-fire.

"During the first part of the bombardment the enemy reacted but feebly.

It seemed as though the Austrians had been taken by surprise, but their reply was more vigorous on May 13

"These positions were almost all difficult ones and some of them hitherto had been regarded as impregnable: such, for instance, as the heights on the left bank of the Isonzo, from Playa to Salcano pass.

"The steep slopes, covered with rocks and dotted here and there with thick clumps of brush, constituted a formidable obstacle to an infantry advance. Successive lines of trenches, prepared months ago with defensive and offensive material

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

U.S. MUST THROW IN FULL WEIGHT BEFORE WAR WILL NEAR END

Lord Derby, British War Secretary, Emphasizes Need of Strong and Prompt American Effort in Order Finally to Crush Militarism

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 18.—"The war will not be over until the full weight of America has been thrown into the scales; not until America begins making war as though she alone faced Germany will there be a possibility of predicting when the end will come."

So spoke Lord Derby, British Secretary of State for War, Kitchener's successor, today. And then he added emphatically:

"The bigger blow America is able to deliver, the sooner she delivers it—the quicker will the war end and the new order of things be assured."

The United Press correspondent went to Lord Derby for some expression of belief on the duration of the war and of what part America should take in the fighting. He found the War Secretary firmly of the belief that the end is not yet in sight.

"America," he said, "has a big part to play in this struggle to abolish the world-menace of militarism. America must strike hard. We hope she will strike quickly."

Here the British war head suddenly paused, swung about in his chair, faced the blank wall of his office and reiterated, as though seeking to project his thought across the ocean—

"This war will not be over until the full weight of America has been thrown into the scales—her full weight—" he emphasized.

GERMANY WEAKER EVERY DAY.

"Don't let America be misled. Germany's active propaganda right now is directed to that purpose. In every way possible, Germany is throwing out the idea that the war's end is in sight. Germany would like this to be so. Germany has reached—if not passed—the crest of her military strength. She knows every day she is weaker by so many men. She is ready to quit—on her own terms. She is ready to fight a long, long time yet before accepting the terms that the world's democracy demands to safeguard the future."

"It has been and still will be a terrible fight. Lord Kitchener sitting in this very chair, said it would be a long war. Not until the English people felt themselves exerting their full strength did they realize how wisely he spoke. May America's realization not be so long delayed. Kitchener's message comes to Americans afresh. I hope they get that message."

It was late in the evening on Thursday that I first talked with Lord Derby. The room was slowly darkening. The War Secretary, as he spoke the last words, paused and smoked furiously and earnestly. His face and form were half hidden. In the haze of tobacco smoke and the dusk of the room it was easy for the imagination to conjure up the piercing gray eyes of the silent "man who knew"—Kitchener—who, sitting at the same desk, fought and defeated British armies when that effort seemed hopeless.

"Americans are quicker at some

things than the British", Lord Derby resumed, after a moment. "I believe America will get a quicker start than we did — if the people appreciate the size of the job."

"Can the American army be trained as rapidly as the new units of the British army, that is, in three months?" was asked.

"There again American quickness will probably show itself," the War Secretary returned. "The fact that the British are now able to train men in three months is partly due to their drilling with seasoned organizations from the front."

"But I should say that three months' training in America, plus a certain amount of necessary training in France, would make the fittest kind of soldiers from entirely raw material."

"The matter of getting a small American contingent over here even earlier is one which American soldiers must decide for themselves, but I have no doubt of the effect it would have on the British. The French are less stolid and it would affect them even more."

"What about Americans on the Russia front?" Lord Derby was asked.

"That is entirely a matter for soldiers to decide. It certainly could not fail to inspire the Russian people."

EFFECT ON GERMANY IMPROBABLE.

"There is another phase of the question of moral effect about which little has been said, and that is the effect on the German people who America actually takes the field. Think what it means! Many Germans have looked to America as sort of heaven. Many have been struggling for years in the hope of emigrating there."

"Now it will seem that the gates are closed. This effect on the German people may possibly be the most important single proof that they are the worst victims of the system which they are being slaughtered to defend."

"No one can question the tremendous effect of the first appearance of an American army — however small — in the fighting line."

"But, after all, that's not the main thing. That won't end the war. Not until America begins making war as though she alone faced Germany will there be a possibility of predicting when the end will come, and I know that is the spirit in which the American nation is taking up the conflict."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The British lost 1500 yards of trenches at Vimy Ridge. The French repulsed a strong attack against the defensive positions at Avocourt Wood and Hill 301.

TRIESTE IN PANIC AT APPROACH OF ITALIANS. CIVILIANS TOLD TO GO

Austria Orders Civil Population to Leave Section in Which Italians are Advancing—Twelve Miles From City—French Penetrate Enemy Lines in Lorraine—Huns Leaving Lens?

LONDON, May 18, 12:55 p.m.—"Two hostile raiding parties were beaten off with loss last night northeast of Armentieres," says today's official statement. "There is nothing further of interest."

ITALIANS TAKE ANOTHER HEIGHT

Special Star Cable by United Press. ROME, May 18.—Italian forces have taken 4,021 prisoners to date in their offensive against the Austrian lines.

GERMANS ARE BURNING LENS

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 18.—Lens is being set aflame. Fires and explosions in France's "coal city" were plainly visible from the British lines throughout last night. The Germans plainly know the danger they are running now of a British sweep that will close the circle about the city and trap them there.

It is possible the destruction of buildings in Lens may indicate a withdrawal from the city. The same program of burning and blowing up of buildings has been followed by the Germans in every city and town they have evacuated.

GERMANS QUIT BULLECOURT

BERLIN, May 18, via London, 4:30 p.m.—The official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters staff says that the ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated by them yesterday.

The text of the German headquarters statement says:

"Western theatre: Group of Prince Rupprecht: Arras front: Artillery fire on both sides of the Scarpe again increased.

"An English attack launched after midnight on the Gavrelle-Fresnes road was repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting.

"The ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated according to command without disturbance by the enemy, who only established himself there twenty-four hours later.

"Group of German Crown Prince: Aisne Champagne front: Clearer

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS

PETROGRAD, May 18, via London, 3:15 p.m.—Strong German forces last night launched an offensive against the Russian positions in the region of Shelvov, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department, but the attacks were repulsed by artillery, rifle and machine gun fire. The text of the statement reads:

"Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Kuzhar, the enemy conducted an intense mine and bomb-throwing fire against our trenches.

GERMANS ARE BURNING LENS

Rain for the past few days has turned the battlefield of dust into one of mud.

There were only minor operations in progress early today. Around Bullecourt, just taken in whole by the British, it was quiet. North of the Scarpe the mist was so thick that there were no infantry operations reported early today.

As this despatch is filed a small action is in progress near Gavrelle, which is apparently going well for the British. No details are available yet.

One of the first aeroplanes of the day was bagged low over Gavrelle just before this action began. Machine gun fire from the trenches brought the Boche down.

GERMANS QUIT BULLECOURT

fighting conditions reigning the artillery activity again was more lively, especially to the height of the Chemin des Dames and near Proscies. After this increase of fire the French made partial attacks near Braye, north of Craonelle and near Craonne. All were repulsed.

"A renewed enemy attack north of Sapigneul against height 107 was unsuccessful.

"East of La Rooyere farm two companies of men from Berlin and Brandenburg stormed a trench occupied by the French on May 5 and captured its occupants, consisting of more than 150 men.

"Macedonian front: In the bend of the Cerna the enemy suffered another defeat yesterday. After six days of artillery preparation strong attacks launched on both sides of Makovo were completely repulsed.

The official statement, in reporting these captures today, states that enemy attacks in the Carso region failed with heavy losses. These assaults were directed against Mounts Vugognacco and Falt. East of Gorizia, the Italians have occupied the height of Grazigna.

BRITISH GUNNERS AIDING ITALIANS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 18.—British heavy artillery batteries are co-operating with the Italian army in the Italian offensive against the Austrians on the Julian front, according to an official statement issued this afternoon by the British War Office.

The text of the British announcement states:

"British heavy artillery is co-operating with the Italian army in the offensive on the Julian front. Reports indicate that our gunners have afforded our Allies material assistance. During their progress through Italy to the front they received an enthusiastic reception."

TRIESTE IS PANIC-STRICKEN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 18.—Austria has ordered all civilians to evacuate the Isonzo section in which Italian troops are steadily forging ahead today. Trieste is panic-stricken at the approach of the Italians, according to word received here.

All banks there have been closed, and the Government offices and the leading business houses have hurriedly shipped all records to Vienna.

Most of the Austrian prisoners taken so far by the Italians were from divisions recently detached from the Russian front, it was announced today.

FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN LINES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, May 18.—Several attacks were launched by the Germans last night in the vicinity of Craonne. To-day's official statement says they were repulsed. French reconnoitring parties penetrated the German lines in Lorraine.

The statement follows: "In the region of the Chemin des Dames the activity of the enemy was concentrated on the Calonne plateau where there was a violent bombardment. Several attacks in the extreme northeastern part of the plateau were repulsed after very spirited grenade fighting, and all our positions were maintained.

"In the Champagne the artillery fighting was intense during the night in the regions of Mont Cornillet and Mount Haut. A surprise attack by the enemy east of Auberville was repulsed by our fire.

"In Lorraine one of our reconnoitring detachments penetrated the adversary's lines near Petoncourt and destroyed a number of defence works. Everywhere else the night was calm."

CANADA'S WAR LEADER



SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN.

HOW ZEPPELIN WAS CAUGHT OFF DANISH COAST ON MONDAY

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, May 13, via London.—Destruction of the Zeppelin L-22, reported without details in an official British announcement on Monday, occurred off Esbjerg, within sight of the Danish coast, according to the accounts of eye-witnesses from villages on the coast.

These accounts indicate that not one, but two Zeppelins were destroyed on that day, inasmuch as the explosion of an airship off Terschelling was reported from Holland, at a point too distant to cover the same case.

The loss of the second airship is attributed to lightning. The L-22 was seen off Esbjerg while making one of the customary daily observation tours up and down the coast of Jutland. It was engaged by a British force which presumably was looking for German destroyers that of late have been fishing up British mine fields in this region.

The Zeppelin was not far from shore and was plainly visible. Its opponents could not be seen, but their presence was made known by the booming of guns.

Eye-witnesses saw the airship dart upward after the first round of shots. Then they heard a second salvo. The Zeppelin endeavored to manoeuvre itself out of range, but with the third broadside it went down, mortally hit. At first it sank slowly and then plunged at great speed into the sea below the horizon.

CALL FOR ENROLMENT.

Very probably there will be a proclamation calling on all men within certain ages, probably up to forty-five, to enrol or to show cause why they should not do so. Local boards will likely be created to attend to this work.

In the selection of various classes called in the order indicated, there will be consideration to the class of work now being done. Men who are engaged in vital industries of the country, while not totally exempt as a class, will be considered with reference to the value to the State of their existing occupations.

Attention will be paid to the needs of agriculture, of transportation, of munition factories and similar activities, but as stated, there will be no entire class exemption. In England they started that way, and the slackers swarmed to the safety-first jobs.

Possibly in the event of an overplus of recruits resulting from the application, regard will be had to past performances and results in the localities in question.

The attitude which the Opposition will take causes much speculation. They will hold back till the necessary legislation is brought down. It would appear, however, from remarks dropped in the House last night, that national government and the "conscription of wealth" will be advanced as conditions which should attend the resort to compulsory methods.

CANADA CONGRATULATES PREMIER

Sir Robert Borden was deluged with felicitous personal messages today from all parts of the country, commending him and his Government for its decision to invoke conscription on the basis of selection.

The Prime Minister asserted that at least fifty thousand, and probably a hundred thousand men will need to be enrolled. There is no specific limitation, however. If this number, when secured, is not enough others doubtless will be called up to provide such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian army in the field as one of the finest-fighting forces of the Empire."

An all-day Cabinet sitting today will probably consider and evolve details of the new order of things. As indicated elsewhere, the start will be made with the young men, the strong husky, unmarried fellows without dependents or any occupation which is vital to the country. The limit of this first class, it is

ALL MEN UNDER 45 MUST ENLIST OR SHOW CAUSE SINGLE YOUNG MEN FIRST

Selective Draft First Call for Single Men Between 18 to 25, then 18 to 30, then Married Men Without Dependents Up to 35—Measure Wins General Approval,

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, May 19.—Selective conscription—the momentous pronouncement of Sir Robert Borden at the close of his speech yesterday afternoon has stirred Parliament as it has not been by any development of policy since the war began.

Fresh from the Imperial War Conference, where all the cards were laid on the table, Sir Robert was peculiarly qualified to speak out in the light of the most authoritative of inside information.

It cannot be said that the announcement came as a surprise exact parent that such a policy was inevitable. Volunteering has spent its everywhere. With Canadian casualties of 85,000, the need of man is the most pressing. With the general principles decided and a consensus of opinion that it is a bold and courageous move, interest now centres as how effect will be given to it.

Sir Robert Borden said last night that he was not yet in a position to announce details. The plans have not been formulated but there will be no delay in doing so. What is more, it is intended to see that the A goes through as a Government measure.

The compulsion is to be applied on the selective principle, that is say, men up to the physical standard will be chosen with regard to the age, the character of their present activities and their dependents. The details yet to be determined, it is predicted that the call will be by class something along this line and in the order indicated:

First, single men of 18 to 25; second, single men of 18 to 30; third, married men of 18 to 35 without dependents.

10,000 MEN FROM DISTRICT, SAYS GENERAL WILSON

"There should be no difficulty in securing at least 10,000 men in No. 4 Military District alone, under compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis as a means of keeping Canadian Divisions up to strength," said Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.O. being asked how the measure announced at Ottawa yesterday would work here.

He said it was the only proper and fair thing to do and there was no reason to believe that it would be opposed by anyone.

Until the details of the plan are announced Gen. Wilson will not be in a position to speak further.

The impression seems general, however, that only single certain age will be

due provision will be made for the production of foodstuffs, munitions and the like, necessary for the carrying on of the war.

How soon the measure will go into effect depends on Ottawa. The local officers have been anxious for conscription for some time, and will carry out the Government's plans with the fullest despatch.

If 10,000 men are sent from Montreal district it will mean between 20,000 and 25,000 from the whole of Quebec.

Labor leaders this morning said the news had come only to be properly considered.

Submarines.

THE submarine still sinks and slaughters, and is the terror of the waters. Regardless of the laws of nations, scouring rules and regulations, it roots around the grieving ocean, where'er the blamed thing takes a notion, and sinks all vessels that are sailing, and all complaints are unavailing. That dippy man, the ruling German, whose brain is full of bats and vermin, has run amuck, no laws can cool him, the ethics of a scrap can't rule him. Combatants, neutrals, are knocked silly; all look alike to Nutty Willie. A shocked world watched what he was doing, the sea with shattered wreckage strewn, and none could stay this fierce disaster; the madman was the ocean's master. But now our Uncle Sam gets busy, and we shall see the U-boats dizzy. Just watch American invention rig something up, too quick to mention, to stop the Kaiser's submarining, and leave him on the dump fence leaning. You can't do up your Uncle Sammy, on land or on the billows clammy. No trap's so good, ach, donnerwetter, that he can't dig up something better.

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IN WAR MINISTER RUSSIA HAS FOUND HER LLOYD GEORGE

RUSSIA'S LLOYD GEORGE

Special Star Cable by William G. Shepherd, of the United Press.

PETROGRAD, May 19.—It appeared today that the "Lloyd George of Russia" had been found. He is A. F. Kerensky, Minister of War and Marine under the new Coalition Cabinet which is uniting all factions into a harmonious administration. On the first day in his new post, Kerensky's power was manifest by two forceful appeals to the people to fight the right fight. Orders to the troops and the sailors indicated the new war head would exact implicit discipline. A speech which he delivered to members of the Peasants' Congress was an eloquent plea for "a last heroic effort."

"Let us show the world," he urged, "that we not only know how to destroy, but to create."

He made an impassioned appeal for support in restoring the morale of Russia's military forces and his speech was greeted with enthusiastic applause. A great demonstration occurred after he had completed his address.

The delegates embraced the Minister and carried him on their shoulders to his automobile.

On M. Kerensky's shoulders will fall not only the super-task of re-creating Russia's army, of refitting it in mind, soul and body, but of organizing adequate transport service throughout the nation. He is by far the most popular member of the Ministry—and the most youthful. Moreover, he is a Radical Socialist.

A meeting of Duma members yesterday adopted resolutions warning the new Government it was essential there should be "absolute, unshaken loyalty to our Allies, for interests vital to the honor of the country are vitally bound up with this loyalty."

M. Milukoff, former Foreign Minister, has refused to accept the Ministry of Education because his presence in the Cabinet would involve a responsibility for the projected foreign policy of the administration. He considers this policy dangerous and likely to compromise Russia's relations with her Allies.

The Government and democratic parties agreed to distribute the portfolios of the new Cabinet as follows:

- Premier and Minister of the Interior—Prince Lvoff.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs—Terschtenko.
- Commerce and Industry—Konovaleff.
- State Controller—Godneff, Socialist.
- Labor—Skobeleff.
- Justice—Perevelezeff.
- Food and Supplies—Pleschelonoff, Socialist.
- War and Marine—Kerensky.
- Finance—Shingaroff.
- Posts and Telegraphs—Tseretelli.
- Ways and Communications—Nekrasoff.
- Education—Manuloff.

Professor Grimm is appointed Minister of Affairs concerning the Constituent Assembly and Prince Shakhovskiy, Secretary of the First Duma, is Minister of Public Aid.



A. F. Kerensky, Minister of War and Marine in new Coalition Cabinet.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.
 Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copy-right).
THE MONTREAL STAR
 Office, 20 Cockspur street, London, May 19. Today's casualties include 290 officers, of whom 75 are dead, 3757 of whom 75 are dead, 3757 The regiments suffering most are the Cameronians, Rifle Brigade, London Regiment, Royal Scots, Fusiliers, Scottish Borderers, Loyal North Lancashires, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, West Kents, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, and the Australian Light Infantry. WINDERMERE

PARIS, May 19, noon.—The Germans once more returned to the attack on the Aisne front last night, hurling troops in waves against the French positions northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The War Office announces that the Germans were unable to reach the French lines, except on the extreme western part of the front attacked, where some German detachments won a footing in advanced trenches.

ITALIAN DRIVE CONTINUES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 19.—Austrian casualties to Tuesday in General Cadorna's great offensive drive were reliably estimated today at 12,000 dead, wounded and missing. Since that date sweeping further successes have probably inflicted almost as great casualties on the enemy.

Rome is afire with enthusiasm over the victorious progress of the Italian troops. Front despatches today relate an almost unceasing battle along the entire front, attacks and counter-attacks from the enemy melting into a gigantic conflict.

Much of the fighting is hand-to-hand. Gorizia is suffering severely from Austrian bombardment.

AUSTRIANS RETREAT FROM HEIGHT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 19.—The loss of

Monte Kuk is admitted by the Austrians in the official statement issued by the Austrian War Office on Friday. The statement says:

"In the eastern and south-eastern theatres there is nothing to report.

"The Isonzo battle continues. Mont Kuk, south-east of Plava, was abandoned yesterday morning after two days of varied fighting of the greatest fierceness. Our troops took up positions several hundred metres east of the hill. In the Gorizia region a

remarkable calm prevailed during the day.

"After nightfall, refraining from any artillery preparation, the enemy suddenly dashed forward in dense masses, but all his efforts to gain a foothold in our lines failed before the cool defence of our brave troops.

"Early today the enemy strongly attacked Monte Hato, but was repelled after hand-to-hand fighting.

Since the beginning of the infantry battle we have brought in more than 2,000 prisoners.

"In the Rittsch and Ploceken sectors and in the southern Tyrol the Italian artillery fire has increased."

GERMANS RENEW ATTACKS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 19.—Renewal of Ger-

many's concerted counter-offensive in a formidable drive northwest of Braye was announced by the French official statement today. The attack

was over a wide front. It was smashed by the French artillery, except at one point to the west, where a few German groups succeeded in gaining French advanced positions.

The Braye attack was one of two assaults in force which the Germans flung against the French along the Soissons-Rhims front. The other was northwest of Rhims. There the enemy utilized liquid fire and preceded the attack by a tremendous storm of artillery.

For three days now the Germans have striven vainly around the Braye and Craonne sectors to force relinquishment by the French of some of the ground gained by Gen. Nivelle's

offensive. Their losses have been tremendous in these struggles.

"On Friday evening, following the heavy bombardment, the Germans launched an attack northwest of Braye on a wide front," the statement said.

"Their assaulting waves were smashed by our artillery, without attaining the French lines, except at a point west, where a few groups gained French advanced positions.

"Northwest of Rhims a German attack with liquid fire and artillery was checked."

ST. JOHN MEN WANT FOOD CONTROL

By Canadian Press.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 19. — At a mass meeting of labor men, a resolution was adopted demanding Government food control.

ITALIAN DRIVE AGAINST AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLD IS BEING STEADILY PUSHED

Casualties of Enemy Estimated at Twenty-four Thousand to Date—Rome Afire With Enthusiasm—Deadlock on Western Front—German Attacks Fail to Move French.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 19, 2:15 p. m.—"The enemy have again heavily counter-attacked our new positions on the Struma front (Macedonia), but were driven back with loss," says an official announcement made here today.

"The Royal Naval Air Service successfully bombed the aerodrome and camp at Drama."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 19.—The British offensive was apparently deadlocked again today with Hindenburg's massed reserve forces. Field-Marshal Haig reported merely a number of raiding encounters and no actions of major importance.

"Northeast of Gouzeaucourt we carried out a successful raid last night and brought back prisoners and a machine gun," the statement said. "East of Loos, northwest of Armentieres and east of Ypres hostile raids were repulsed."

By Canadian Press.

CONSCRIPTION BILL FOR CANADA, SAYS SIR ROBT. BORDEN

Premier Surprises House by Declaration That the Government Will Bring Down Immediately a Measure Providing for Selective Conscription to Obtain From 50,000 to 100,000 Men to Reinforce the Canadian Army in France --Sir Wilfrid Laurier Promises Full Consideration by the Opposition

(By The Herald's Own Staff Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Ont., May 19.—Conscription is now proposed. After nearly three years of war Sir Robert Borden announced in the Commons on Friday afternoon that the voluntary system had been exhausted and that the Government had decided to bring down a measure providing for "compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis." Conscription will apply to the reinforcements needed at the front in order to keep up Canada's present army of four divisions, and the number set by the Premier for the first call is at least 50,000, and it will probably be 100,000 men. The announcement was made at the end of a speech of over two hours' duration dealing with the results of the Premier's two months in the old land. It was received by cheers, in which members on both sides of the House participated. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who rose at once when the Premier concluded, declared that the measure when brought down would be considered from the attitude the Opposition had taken from the outset of the war.

"We are determined," said the Liberal leader, "to do our full duty to the best of our judgment, and in such a way as to insure that the best methods are adopted to bring about that victory for which we are all longing, and which we all hope will come certainly, whether it comes early or late. To the Government's proposals,

Came As a Complete Surprise

The Government's decision on the conscription measure was made on Thursday after an all-day sitting of the Cabinet. It came as a surprise even to the Government's followers in the House. The abandonment of the voluntary system, as Sir Robert explained, was the response to the message given to the Premier by the soldiers overseas to the people of Canada. The war, he declared, could not, in his opinion, end this year, and "a great struggle still lies before us." Germany had put one million more men into the western front this spring than she had last spring. The Russian conditions complicated the situation, and it would be months before the United States could throw her full weight into the conflict. A greater effort still was needed by Canada. The conscription measure can be brought down to the House almost immediately, and it is understood that it will be based on the plan just adopted in the United

The greater part of the Premier's speech was taken up with his references to the proceedings of the Imperial War Cabinet and its outgrowth, the Imperial Cabinet, or cabinet of governments of the overseas dominions, which is to be an annual conference in London hereafter, to consult upon matters of common interest to the Empire. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out, this was about the only concrete thing which Sir Robert was able to announce as a result of his London mission.

The Imperial Cabinet, Sir Robert explained, is to be a purely consultative body, with no executive authority, and its recommendations, before coming into effect, must be accepted by each of the self-governing dominions. The reconstruction of the constitution of the British Empire is apparently still in a decidedly nebulous state, and any definite action is to be left over until after the war.

One thing, however, Sir Robert was emphatic about—and in this he endorsed the policy for which Sir Wilfrid has always stood—the absolute preservation of local autonomy in each of the self-governing dominions. On the question of Imperial preferential trade, the Premier also fell in line with the Liberal leader by declaring that any fiscal arrangement must be left to each of the contracting parties, and should not be made a question of barter or of interference from outside. In any event, there was no question of food taxation in England. The main proposal, he added, concretely referred only to better, cheaper and more economic facilities of transportation.

The Premier was accorded a hearty reception when he rose to address the House. He spoke for nearly two hours and a half, using copious notes and reading portions of his address. After outlining the correspondence which led to the calling of the Imperial War Conference and making allusion to Germany's "unprecedented and ruthless submarine campaign," Sir Robert described his journey overseas, "driving through the fog at full speed, with no lights, with no horns blowing, conduct which in time of peace would be madness itself, if not criminal."

The genesis of both the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference was found in the events of the war, and the recognized somewhat anomalous position of the self-governing dominions as to the foreign policy which involved the issue of peace or war. The self-governing dominions were at war when the Mother Country was at war, and therefore were concerned in the causes out of which war might arise. Some of the causes of the present war arose before this Dominion had its existence, and from treaties and understandings in the consummation of which the overseas dominions had no part.

Up to the present time, Sir Robert declared, the overseas dominions had called not less than one million men to arms. It was obviously necessary that the pledge of the British Government to give them a voice in the terms of peace and in co-operation in matters affecting the prosecution of the war and the problems following its conclusion should be carried out. The flexibility of the British constitution permitted this to be done. Constitutional development had depended more upon events than upon men. So five men, the members of the British Cabinet, representatives of India and the overseas dominions had formed the Imperial War Cabinet which sat on alternate days with the Imperial War Conference. These two cabinets were advising the Crown—the Imperial War Cabinet on matters affecting the Empire at large, and the British War Cabinet on essentially British problems. At the last meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet it was definitely determined to have the experiment develop into usage and convention, and have the Imperial War Cabinet meet annually, or oftener if necessary, on matters of common interest to the Empire. It was to be a cabinet of governments rather than a cabinet of ministers. It would comprise the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, Secretary of State for the United Kingdom, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Most successfully Treated by Taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOSS OF APPETITE

Loss of appetite is accompanied by
loss of vitality, which is serious.
It is common in the spring because
at this time the blood is impure and
imperfectly purified and fails to give the

ALL CANADIANS 18 TO 45 YEARS MUST REGISTER

And from
Will Be
MAY BE
Young Single
Dependent
First
Opini

KEEPING CANADIAN DIVISIONS UP TO STRENGTH ON SELECTIVE BASIS AS MEANS OF

Sir Robert Borden, in eloquent pronouncement, states that force of 50,000 to 100,000 men will be raised by conscription—No other way of meeting urgent plea for help from gallant men at front—Results of Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet briefly reviewed — Sir Wilfrid Laurier withholds comment on proposal.

Special
Ottawa, May 18.—The government's measure of compulsory enlistment of the overseas life of Parliament will likely be paper of the week. Which is still uncertain. So far the statement as will be adopted by Prime Minister Borden on compulsory enlistment on selective basis.

It has been sure will presentment of a charge of the system adopted would be a political party name of Sir mentioned as member of the b
The man-p
between the a
will be called
from this en

lected according to age and the responsibilities resting upon them. Young single men without dependents will be found in the first category called to the ranks, and attention will be given to the question whether men, otherwise fit for service will be more valuable to the state in their civil occupations or as recruits for the expeditionary force.

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, May 18.—Conscription for Canada—a new Constitution for the Empire—these were the messages that Sir Robert Borden brought to Parliament today. In a speech that reached a great height of eloquence—the most eloquent ever delivered by the Prime Minister—he proclaimed that voluntary efforts to fill the ranks of our army had been exhausted, and that compulsory service would be adopted to redeem the country's pledge to maintain our army in undiminished strength at the front and strike the final blow that would make for victory. Fifty thousand, and perhaps one hundred thousand, men will be needed and the machinery to select and mobilize these will be put into effect at once.

The scene in the Commons chamber when the Premier announced that selective conscription would be enforced will long be remembered. Crowded Conservative benches broke into cheering; members leaped to

the introduction of compulsory service into Canada, but there will be serious defections from their party following from Ontario and the four western provinces.

An Imperial Cabinet, rather than an Empire constitutional development, according to Sir Robert Borden. The Imperial War Cabinet will become a permanent institution, and that body will decide the foreign policy of the Empire and its military and naval development, co-operation and co-ordination.

The Imperial Cabinet will consist of the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Overseas Dominions, and the chief members of the Cabinets of Great Britain. Each of the Empire nations will retain complete autonomy, but will consult and combine on foreign affairs and defence.

PREMIER WEIGHED WORDS His Momentous Announcement Was Fittingly Made

As to our own effort in the war," said Sir Robert, after concluding his summary of the deliberations in which he took part.

When the authority of the state should be invoked to provide reinforcements necessary to sustain the gallant men at the front, who have held the lines for months, who have proved themselves more than a match for the best troops the enemy could send against them, and who are now fighting in France and Belgium that Canada may live in the future.

APPEALING FOR HELP.

No one who has seen the positions which our men have taken, whether at Vimy Ridge, at Courcellette or elsewhere, can realize the magnitude of their task or the splendid resourcefulness which its accomplishment demanded. Nor can anyone realize the conditions under which war is being carried on. I have been somewhat in the midst of things at the front, yet I know I cannot realize what life in the trenches means. Yet I can realize it better than those who have not been as near the front as I have been. I bring back to the people of Canada from these men a message that they need help badly, that they need to be supported, that they need to be sustained; that reinforcement sent to the front.

LARGE SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH: ZEEBRUGGE BOMBARDED FROM AIR

Germans Attacking British Positions at Bullecourt and Vimy Village—French Repel Feeble Enemy Attacks—Hindenburg Tells Kaiser British Offensive Finished

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Friday, June 1, via Paris, June 2.—The French submarine Circe has torpedoed and sunk a large enemy submarine as it was coming out from Cattaro, escorted by a torpedo boat. Although attacked by airplanes, the Circe returned undamaged to its base.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 26, 12:27 p.m.—Vimy and Bullecourt, two of the most important positions taken by the British in the battle of Arras, were under heavy German fire last night, the War Office announces. Following is the statement:

"The enemy's artillery was active during the night against our positions in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Vimy village. There is nothing further of special interest."

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 2, 1:45 p.m.—British airmen have repeated their attack on the German bases on and near the Belgian coast. Several tons of bombs were dropped last night upon Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges. The airdrome at St. Denis Westrem also was attacked.

"An airplane attack was made upon the enemy airdrome at St. Denis Westrem yesterday morning," says the official announcement of the raid, "and last night naval airplanes and seaplanes attacked the German bases at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, dropping several tons of explosives."

FEEBLE HUN ATTACKS REPULSED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 2 (noon).—Lively cannonading in the region of the Chemain-des-Dames is reported in the official statement issued by the French War Office this morning. The statement says that a few feeble German attacks were repulsed during the night.

The statement follows:—
"On the Chemain-des-Dames there was active artillery fighting in the sectors of Hurtebise, Craonne and

Chevreux. Feeble German attacks at various points, particularly north-west of Froldmont farm, west of Cerny and against the small post which we captured yesterday south of Chevreux, were repulsed easily.

"In the region of the heights of the Meuse we made a surprise attack east of La Fieveters, southeast of Damloup, and brought back prisoners.

"Elsewhere the night was comparatively quiet."

WHAT HINDENBURG TELLS KAISER

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, June 2, via London.—The French and British offensive on the western front has come to a definite conclusion, according to a report from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Emperor William.

Official announcement is made that the Emperor has sent the following telegram to the Empress at Hamburg Castle:

"According to a report from Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, the great British and French spring offensive has come to a certain conclusion. Prepared since autumn and announced since winter, the attack of the British and French armies, supported by powerful masses of artillery and technical resources of all kinds, has failed after seven weeks of hard struggle.

"God's aid has granted our incomparable troops superhuman force to accomplish these excellent acts and endure successfully the mightiest battles ever seen in the history of war. All our heroes by their deeds command the respect and gratitude which every German feels. The Lord be praised. Glory for His help, and thanks for such magnificent people in arms."

The Kaiser also sent a telegram of congratulations to Emperor Charles on the Austrian resistance to the Italian attacks on the Isonzo front, saying:

"In a tenacious struggle the Isonzo army defied a mighty and stubborn enemy and caused him to fall. I congratulate you and your brave troops on this great success. God will be with us further."

SWEDES DRIVE ZEPPELIN OFF
By Canadian Press.
COPENHAGEN, June 2, via London.—A Zeppelin appeared over Swedish territory on Friday morning near Malmö and was driven away by the fire of Swedish torpedo boats.

GERMANS LOSE 442 AEROPLANES
By Canadian Press.
LONDON, June 2.—The morning papers figure that 713 airplanes were shot down on the western front in May, of which 442 were German and 271 British and French. British headquarters admitted the loss of 86 machines, but as the French do not announce any war losses it is impossible to verify the inference that they lost 185. It is worthy of note that the estimate of 271 is compiled from German official reports. The total air losses for April were stated at 709.

airship also approached the Danish frontier south of Copenhagen. Troops guarding the coast fired a number of warning volleys, after which the Zeppelin disappeared in a southerly direction.

monetary news has already been received here through insurrectionary circles of widespread influence in movements in Serbia. This news is now supplemented by the statements of Austrian prisoners, captured in the recent Italian advance, giving details of the merciless methods of repression used to crush the uprising.

The insurgents were gradually surrounded by Austrian, German and Bulgarian regiments and all who fell into the enemy's hands, chiefly old men, women and children, are declared to have been massacred.

BROTHERS HONORED IN HAIG DESPATCHES

To have two sons mentioned at the same time in despatches by General Sir Douglas Haig was the honor accorded Major W. C. Trotter, of St. Johns, P.Q. The list of engineers singled out for special mention by the commander-in-chief yesterday contained the names of Major Harold T. Trotter and Major Clifford T. Trotter. Both are graduates of the Kingston Military College.

There are but three companies of engineers attached to each division and these two brothers are in command of two of the companies of one division.

SMASHING BLOW CARRIED BRITISH TO NEW VICTORY

Drive on Messines-Wytschaete
Line Captured All Objec-
tives on Time

HUGEST OF EXPLOSIONS

Score of Mines Struck Panic
to Germans — Batteries
Silenced by Gas Shells
—Tanks in Action

(Associated Press Cable.)

British Headquarters in France, June 7, via London.—The British attack begun south of Ypres this morning is believed to be the largest since the Canadians carried Vimy Ridge. The attack was preceded by a fortnight's intense bombardment, which was more than usually necessary, as the German positions on this part of the line were known to be very strong. The object of the attack doubtless is to obliterate the salient, which projects into the British line north of the River Lys, and at the same time to relieve the pressure on Ypres, which has been under bombardment since the Germans failed in their attempt to break through in 1915.

Begun two months after the offensive campaign burst into flame at Arras, today's drive was carried out in that slender strip of Belgium saved nearly three years ago from the German invasion.

The blow was struck on a front of approximately ten miles against the high ground known as the Messines ridge, from which the Germans have overlooked the British lines ever since October of 1914. It was not long after the battle began that word came from all sectors of the fighting front that the various objectives had been taken on scheduled time. All the prisoners say the Germans had been expecting the attack, but were taken completely by surprise by the hour at which it was launched, and the fury with which it was carried forward.

GIGANTIC EXPLOSION.

They had been completely dazed by the most gigantic mining operation yet carried out in the world war. More than 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives had been placed under the German forward positions during the past 12 months, and its upheaval in a score of separate mines spread panic among the German troops, already harassed as they were to the point of distraction by seven days and nights of fire from the greatest concentration of guns on a given front since the war began. The battle of Arras had apparently reached the ultimate in this respect, but today's bombardment was carried out by 20 per cent more guns, especially guns of heavy calibre.

The Messines ridge has long been a thorn in the side of the British. They were driven from it in those perilous days of October, 1914, when, with weak lines and virtually no artillery, they bravely, but forlornly attempted to hold this point of vantage.

If all of today's gains are held, the pressure on poor old Ypres, which has resisted every effort of the Germans will be effectually relieved. Not much is left of Ypres but bits of crumbling walls and brick dust, but the British have held it as the last important landmark which survived in the little kingdom overrun by the Germans in their mad dash against France.

The Messines ridge has been regarded as a sort of key position to all the northern sector of the western front and in that way more important than Vimy Ridge itself, although only about half as high. The remainder of the country about Messines is so flat that this sloping ridge, which attains a maximum height of only seventy metres, commands the country for miles around and affords its possessor that great military advantage, direct observation.

The British obscured that observation this morning with one of the most effective smoke barrages ever set up. The attack came at dawn, with the full moon still high in the heavens. Mine explosions were the signals for the turning on of all the guns, which were employed in dropping a curtain of fire that swept before the British attacking units. Meanwhile other guns were hurling high explosives against all the German communications, while still others were spraying the German batteries with a deluge of gas shells.

GERMAN GUNS SILENCED.

As the result of this artillery co-operation, the German guns were effectually silenced during the initial stages of the attack and the British casualties were consequently light.

It was not long after the battle started that Messines village was reported captured. Then came word that the hospice of Lenfer and Zareetla (Zareeba) had fallen, and that Wytschaete, in the very nose of the German salient, just south of the Ypres salient, was being surrounded.

Important trench positions were taken all the way from Observatory ridge, southeast of Ypres, to Ploegstreet wood, north of Armentieres. One of the most formidable of these was Damstrasse, which the British fire had all but obliterated. Other positions taken were known as the "Ungodly Trench," "Schnitzel Farm" and "Battle Wood."

The tanks were in the thick of the fighting this morning, and, from all accounts, were doing splendid, if ungraceful work. The troops fighting today were English, Irish, New Zealanders and Australians.

Having suspected that there would be an offensive near Ypres, the Germans had been rushing guns and new divisions to this front during the past two weeks. Orders that were captured had urged the men to hold against the British at all costs.

NEVER SUCH A DAWN SEEN ON EARTH BEFORE

Sky Was Like One Vast Diamond
With Million Facets Shaken
by Giant Hand

TWENTY HUGE VOLCANOES

Setting Off of Mines Blotted
Out Sound, Knowledge and
Everything Else—Ground
Quaked Like
Jelly

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable to The Montreal Gazette from The London Times.

British Correspondents' Headquarters in France, June 7.—It is difficult to believe that any bombardments could surpass in power and spectacular effect those which ushered in the battle of the Somme a year ago and the battle of Arras in April, but unquestionably this morning's bombardment did. It was terrific beyond words.

For seven days we had been shell-ing enemy positions piteously. Under this treatment, the whole topography of the front changed. Woods were swept out of existence, hills and slopes laid bare, and villages like Wytschaete and Messines disappeared. At the same time we kept continually raiding the enemy trenches. Certain Irish troops made five raids in forty hours. Prisoners told that it had been impossible to get food up to the front in five days.

Simultaneously with the merciless pounding of guns and unceasing raiding by infantry, our airmen waged a successful war on enemy machines. In front of this one army (General Plumer's) our airmen from June 1 to June 6 crushed 24 enemy machines and drove 23 out of control, losing only 10. Among the squadrons included in this area is that of which I recently told the extraordinary tale of how five fought 27 Germans, wrecking eight of them.

Throughout the night the horizon on the new battle front was a wonderful sight. The flashing of the guns made constant fountains of varied lights, and the flares of red and green rose continually from the German lines, while somewhere north of Wytschaete great flames showed where our shells had caused a huge conflagration.

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917

E. H. Keessomuk
The Deputy Minister of
Justice, Canada

the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide re-enforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, held in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
 - (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
 - (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
 - (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
 - (e) Ill health or infirmity;
 - (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;
- And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, held in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the War Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1 as in the said Act and hereinafter defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinafter defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destination as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals, on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish those belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulcahy

Under-Secretary of State.

ALL KNOWLEDGE OUT.

At half-past two, the sky was nearly clear, and a full moon shone royally. One could see plainly the details on the whole circuit of the horizon from Ypres to Messines. During the hours immediately preceding the dawn, we did not shell heavily, and the bombardment gradually fell as morning approached. As we ceased, almost a perfect hush descended, in which one heard the fleeting notes of a distant nightingale. Then the Germans grew more active. The air was full of the whining ping of shrapnel searching certain batteries of ours. To our right the enemy began throwing large calibre high explosives. Only the first two had passed shrieking overhead before that began which blotted out sound, knowledge and everything else.

How many mines went up at once I do not know, but nearly a score. Many of these were made over a year ago, and since then have lain under the Germans' feet undiscovered. In all, I believe, over 600 tons of high explosives were fired simultaneously. Can you imagine what 500 tons of explosives in twenty blasts along an arc of ten miles looks and sounds like? I cannot describe it. Personally, I can only vouch for having seen nine great leaping streams of flames shoot up, each one a huge volcano in itself, with as many more volcanoes going off at the same moment beyond our sight. Each vast sheet of flame as it leaped roaring upwards threw up dense masses of dust and smoke.

It was a terrifying spectacle. What was more terrifying was that the earth shook like a house of cards. I stood on a solid hill. It quaked like jelly. An officer of our party, worn out by nights of vigil, had fallen asleep on the ground, in spite of the noise of the German shells. He leaped to his feet, muttering, "Earthquake." It was reasonable, for assuredly the earth did quake.

8 OUT OF 18 AERO RAIDERS DRIVEN DOWN

German Vultures Obligated to Fight
for Life on Way to and Re-
turning From England

4 COMPLETELY DESTROYED

One British Pilot Downed Two
Enemy Machines, Then Air
Squadron from Dunkirk
Took Up Chase—12 Vic-
tims Dead, 36 Wounded

Associated Press Cable.

London, June 6.—Eight out of eighteen German airplanes that took part in yesterday's air raid on Essex and Kent were driven down by British airmen. Four of these were to a certainty completely destroyed, while two others are believed to have been put totally out of commission.

Of the eighteen machines that started in the raid, two were brought down near the British coast, after having dropped their bombs, as reported in the official British statement. The remaining sixteen were engaged by ten naval airmen from Dunkirk, who, in a great battle over the sea, destroyed two more of the Germans and drove down another four, two of which, it is reasonable to believe, according to the official report, were completely put out of action.

After the lesson of the Folkestone raid, the British were ready for yesterday's visit, and from the moment the Germans left the Belgian coast they were engaged, first with patrols over the Channel, then with the land forces in England, and later, on their return, with the squadron of airplanes from Dunkirk.

In addition to this prompt defensive action, a warning was given the inhabitants of the districts visited and they were able to take to cover, so that the casualties, while considerable, aggregating 12 killed and 36 wounded, were much smaller than in the case of Folkestone, which had no warning.

Anti-aircraft guns and airplanes succeeded in keeping the raiders from the naval and military centres, and the casualties occurred chiefly in small towns and villages, on which bombs were dropped indiscriminately.

MORE ATTACKS EXPECTED.

The increasing importance of airplane attacks upon England and counter-attacks in Belgium by the British is being much commented upon, and it is expected the summer months will see many repetitions of yesterday's activity.

Field Marshal Viscount French, recently replying to a deputation from Folkestone, who expressed anxiety concerning the precautions to meet a possible repetition of the air raid on that town, ventured to predict that any repetition would find the British well prepared and would likely prove a costly experience for the German raiders. Few persons, however, were ready to believe that the Field Marshal's confidence would be so quickly and amply justified.

It would now seem that only eight of the eighteen German airplanes which took part in Tuesday's raid succeeded in regaining their base. The official reports leave it still not quite certain whether eight or ten German machines were lost. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the losses will reach eight, and this proof of the alertness and efficiency of the British airmen and anti-aircraft devices has brought satisfaction to the British public almost equalling the gratification felt at the first news that a Zeppelin raider had been destroyed, and will do much to relieve the an-

xiety which undoubtedly existed as a result of the discovery that the Germans no longer were dependent upon darkness and the absence of a moon for raids, but could come in daylight with comparative impunity.

Another feature of the latest raid affording public satisfaction is the way in which the Government has met criticisms regarding delay in issuing official reports of air raids. On this occasion the first report was issued while the raid was actually in progress, and was followed by other reports with clearer indications of the scene of the raid and details of the damage done.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

"Yesterday afternoon four Royal Naval Air Service pilots on patrol off Dunkirk observed about 18 enemy aircraft off Ostend, well out at sea, proceeding in a northwesterly direction. Indecisive engagements took place and the enemy were chased to England.

"On their return journey the enemy were pursued and engaged by a naval machine from an air station on the Kentish coast. Two enemy aircraft were in turn attacked and driven down by this pilot, who then landed at Dunkirk. Other engagements between Royal Naval Air Service machines from home stations and the enemy also took place over the Thames estuary.

"Later ten naval pilots from Dunkirk encountered 16 hostile aircraft off Ostend, returning from their raid on England, and numerous fights took place. Two of these hostile aircraft were completely destroyed and four others were driven down out of control, of which two are considered to have been destroyed."

FRENCH STOP GERMAN ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.
PARIS, May 29, 2:04 p.m. — The official French statement follows:

"A violent bombardment late yesterday in the region of Hurtleise was followed by two German attacks, which were repulsed by our fire. Our positions were maintained in their entirety.

"Patrol encounters occurred in the Champagne, in the sectors south of Narooy and Moronvilliers. Our batteries directed an effective fire on the defences and railways of the enemy.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we captured a small German post north of Vacherauville and took prisoners.

The night was calm everywhere else.

"Seven German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements by our pilots yesterday, and twelve others, seriously damaged, were compelled to land within the enemy lines.

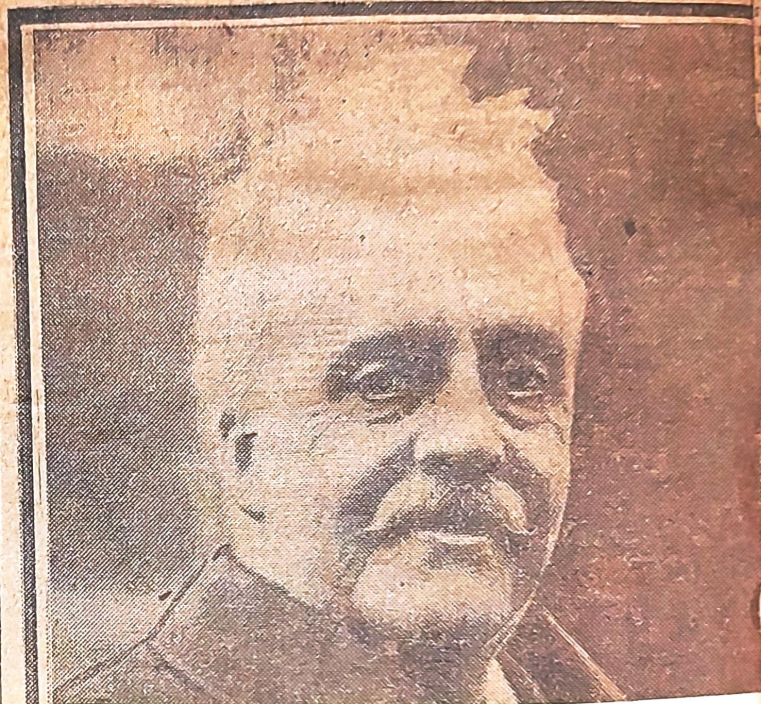
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Counsels Modera

A Warning to the Anti-Conscriptionists: "Remember the Liberty of Opinion That You Claim For yourselves, You Must Also Allow to All Those Who Differently."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

From The Standard's Ottawa Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent the following message to Quebec this morning: "Louis Letourneau, M.P.P., for Quebec regret to learn that the Chronicle has suffered from some reprehensible acts. I entreat the citizens at the meeting which place today in Quebec East, to abstain from all violence, either or action, and to remember that the liberty of opinion which they for themselves they must allow to all those who think differently." (Signed), Wilfrid Laurier.

MR. BALFOUR PLEASED
AT CANADA'S GREETING



WHAT ONE MUST FILL OUT
BEFORE LEAVING CANADA

PERMIT TO LEAVE CANADA

(Schedule B. to Order in Council of May 24, 1917.)

I, Montreal
(If town or city give street address)
in the Province of Quebec, make oath and do
say that I was born at Montreal on the 26th
day of August 1867, that I am a (an)
(subject) (citizen) by (birth),
(naturalization); that I have resided at the above address for 17
(Length of
residence) years, that I am personally known to and refer for identification to:
_____ of _____
_____ of _____
_____ of _____
_____ of _____

that I desire permission to leave Canada to go to _____
for the purpose of _____

that I expect to be absent from Canada for _____
(Length of absence)

My height is _____; my weight is _____

My eyes are _____; my hair is _____

My occupation is _____

The attached photograph is a good likeness of
me taken _____ (months) (days) ago.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and correct and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at _____ in the Province of _____
this _____ day of _____ 1917

Signature of Applicant.

Notary Public, J.P., Commissioner.

I have been personally acquainted with the above mentioned applicant for a period of _____ (years) (months). I recognize the above attached photo as a true likeness of him. I believe the statements which he makes above to be correct and have seen him in my presence attach his signature on the same line on which my own appears.

Signature of Applicant.

Signature of Notary Public, Commissioner, Chief of Police, Clergyman or Dominion Government Officer.

Permit to leave Canada on or before the _____ day of _____, 1917, is granted to _____

WHY?



The three greatest democracies in the world adopted selective draft conscription, without a referendum, to defend and preserve their liberty. Why should not Canada do likewise?

By Canadian Press.

•PARIS, May 29.—Noon.—The French have captured a German post north of Vacherauville, in the Verdun region, according to an official announcement issued by the War Office this morning. Two German attacks in the region of Hurtebise, on the Champagne front, were repulsed. The Germans attacked after a violent bombardment.

DUINO NEARLY SURROUNDED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, May 29.—The southern wing of the Austrian line was being slowly turned today under the tremendous leverage of Gen. Cadorna's full force of arms, exerted westward on the Hermada plateau north of Duino. Duino itself, bounded on one side by the Gulf of Trieste, is now surrounded on two sides by the Italian troops and all but detached from the Austrian hold.

The Italian fighting line is within sight of the town's ruins.

Capture of Duino was momentarily expected. With this point in Italian possession, the way will be open along the coast itself for the advance on Trieste—a way which is comparatively flat as opposed to the towering crags and rocky fastnesses to the north. In such an advance, the guns from British monitors in the Gulf will be of great assistance.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES TERRIFIC

The Italian advance was concentrated on this salient today, and fighting was continued with great violence. On the remainder of the front, the battle was mostly of Austrian counter-attacks, the enemy striving to relieve pressure on the south by menacing the Italian hold elsewhere along the line.

The Italian troops are advancing over a battlefield strewn with hundreds of thousands of Austrian dead.

Any estimate of the number killed is impossible. According to Austrian prisoners, entire Austrian divisions have been completely wiped out. Vast caverns and dugouts in which the Austrians stored enormous quantities of war materials, guns, mortars and thousands of rifles are falling into the hands of the Italian troops daily. The number of prisoners taken is also increasing rapidly, hardly a day passing without Austrians in numbers being captured.

DUINO ABOUT INVESTED BY ITALIANS; FALL NOW EXPECTED AT ANY HOUR

Will Open Way for Attack on Trieste—French Repulse Two Strong German Attacks in Champagne—British Drive Off Air Raiders Near Lens

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, May 29, via London, 4:10 p.m.—An attack by Russian and Rumanian troops is expected, today's official report says.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, May 29.—Italian troops, continuing their drive in the Plava sector, have forced the Austrian forces into a small valley east of Gorizia, today's official statement announced.

"We captured 100 prisoners," the statement continued, "bringing the total captured in the Julian offensive since May 14 to 23,681, including 604 officers."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, May 29, 1:45 p.m.—"Hostile raiding parties were driven off during the night southwest of Lens and west of Mesines," says today's official statement.

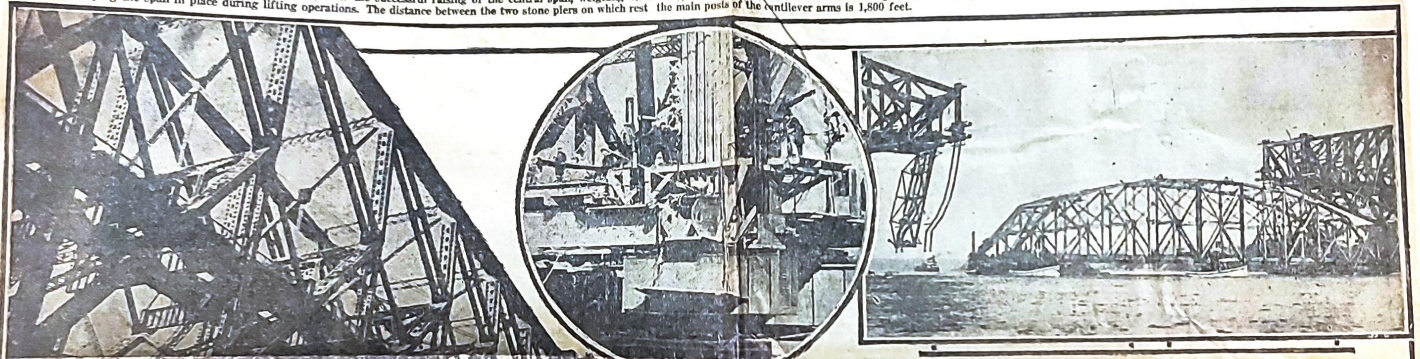
"We made successful raids north of Ploegsteert woods. The enemy's artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and on both banks of the Scarpe."

RAISING THE WORLD'S LARGEST SPAN

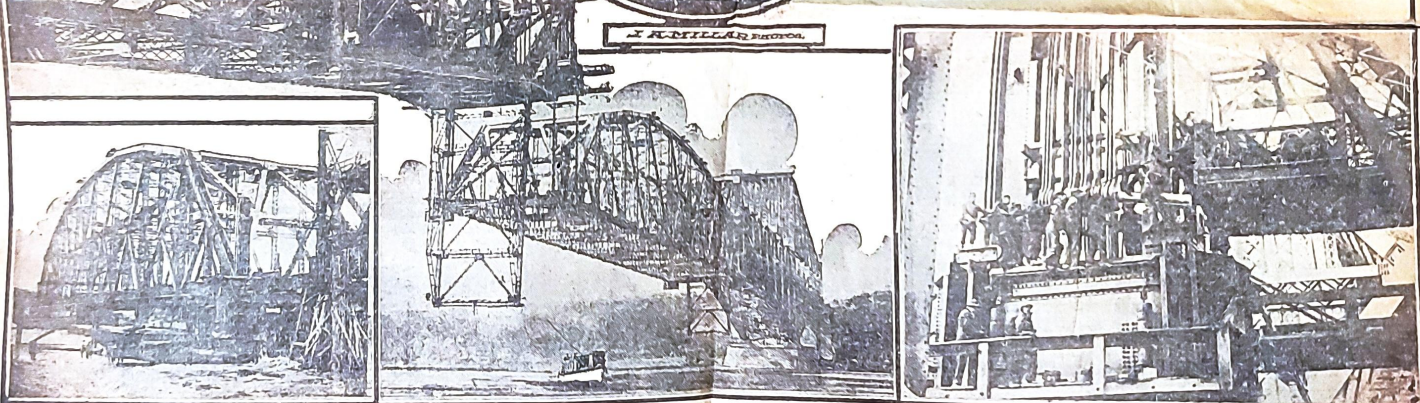
Picture Story of the Lifting Into its Place of the Central Link of the Quebec Bridge Over the St. Lawrence River



Panoramic view of the Quebec Bridge as it now stands, after the successful raising of the central span, weighing 5,600 tons, a distance of 1,500 feet. The mooring trusses hanging down in the centre will be removed later on, being only used for the purpose of keeping the span in place during lifting operations. The distance between the two stone piers on which rest the main posts of the cantilever arms is 1,500 feet.



A MILLER PHOTO.



The lower left hand picture shows the span on the scows at Sillery Cove prior to its being floated out on the high tide. The upper right hand picture shows the span approaching the cantilever arms, from which are hanging the hoisting links and mooring trusses. In the upper centre, the hoisting links, indicated by an arrow, with pin holes six feet apart, are being attached to the slots on the span preparatory to the first lift being made. The upper left hand picture reaching to the centre shows the span one hundred feet in the air. The picture was taken from underneath the south cantilever arm, looking towards the north shore. On the right the final pin is being driven through the eyebars which hung down from the top of the cantilever arm and interlocked with a similar set of eyebars on the span, as seen in the lower left hand picture. The placing of eight of these 16-inch pins, two at each corner, completed the attachment of the span to the cantilever arms.



Unique view of the hoisting operations taken by The Star staff photographer, who climbed the girders to the highest point on the southern cantilever arm, the main post, four hundred feet above the water level, and looked down on the span as it rose towards its final resting place. The angle of the cantilever may be seen by a glance at the central picture. The man in the centre picture is operating the safety screw jacks, of which there were four at each corner, in case of any mishap to the hydraulic jacks. On the extreme right is the man who controlled the hydraulic plant on the south cantilever arm. In front of him is the "tell-tale" which enabled him to regulate the pressure so as to ensure that both sides of the span were going up level.

The Kaiser To His Boys



When the Kaiser's two eldest sons were confirmed, he delivered the following advice to them:

God does not endow every man with the same amount of natural ability. By no means. But we shall not be called to account for the talents we possess, but for the use we make of them. Therefore, my sons, whatever your abilities may be, you must turn them to the best possible account. In order to do so, you must identify yourself with your work as the Saviour did with His. You must put all your heart into it, and, if you do, be assured it will become your joy and your pride. But keep ever in mind the object which should lie before you in all earnest endeavor. If the end at which you aim be unworthy of your efforts, if you seek only to gratify a selfish purpose, even though it wear a plausible disguise, doubt not that you court failure. In the midst of apparent success you have wrought for issues disastrous to personal character, and be assured no greater evil could befall you. Seek always to be animated by motives entirely worthy, and strive to reach the goal to which the clear voice of conscience guides you.

21

HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA HAVE BEEN IN REAL INFERNO

Passed Through with Pipes Playing and Colors Flying

WONDERFUL DEEDS OF BEKILTED MEN

Not a Quitter in Any Battalion, Says Proud Colonel

Special Star Cable by F. A. McKenzie WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—I have been spending a day with the Highlanders from all parts of Canada who are resting after their strenuous April fighting. I find these battalions in the highest spirits despite their severe experiences.

"We've no quitters in these battalions," said a colonel. "If we had we'd soon get rid of them."

Canada may well congratulate itself upon the record of her Highlanders during the recent fighting. They added a fresh notch even in their great record. All ranks showed great devotion, officers repeatedly remaining on the firing line after being wounded and privates showing qualities of leadership during most difficult moments.

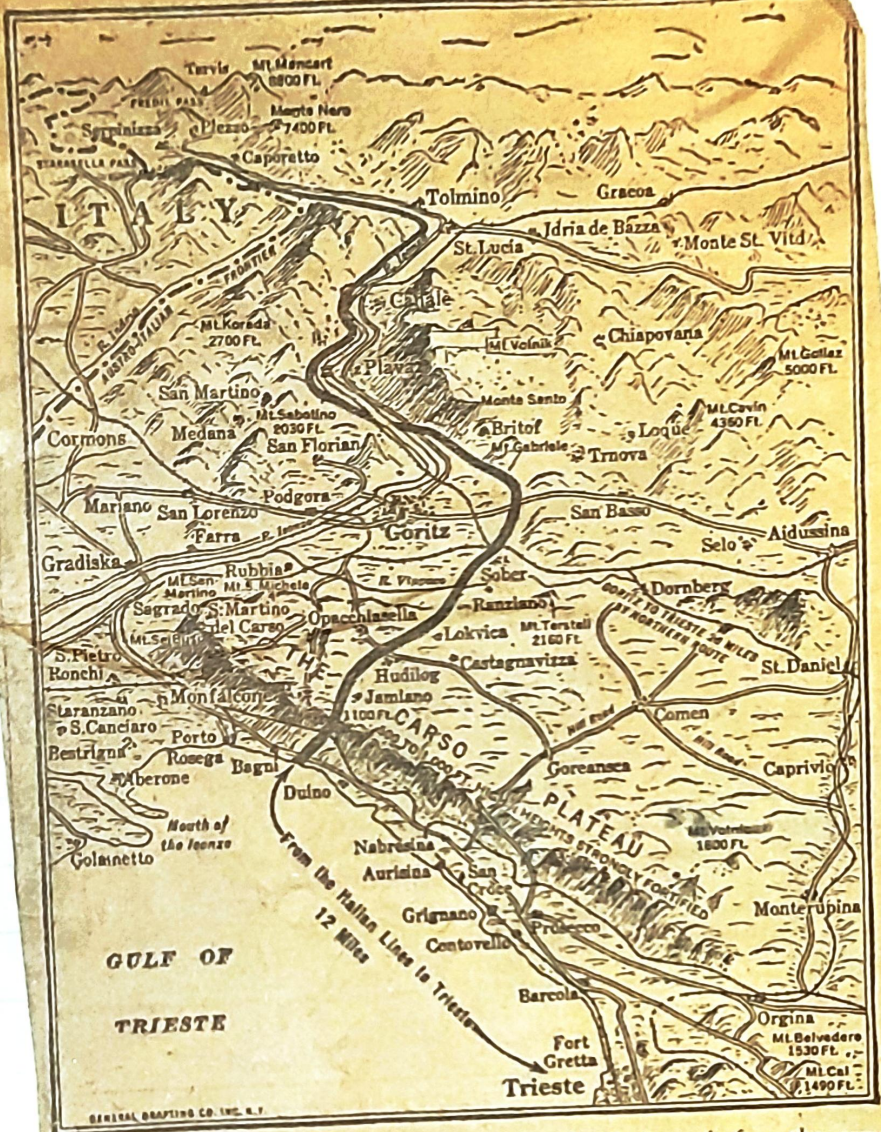
One captain whose gay courage is spoken of in the highest terms by all his comrades was wounded when finely leading his men into the front line German position. Refusing to stop, he continued without pause, leading the way right into support lines, where he was again hit, this time badly, through the groin.

THE ORDEAL BEGINS.

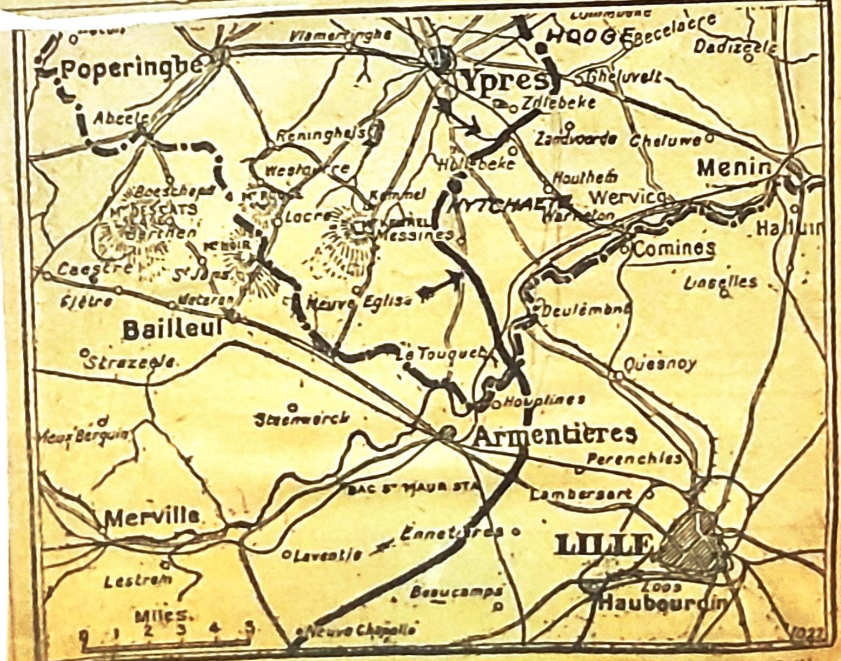
The Highlanders' ordeal began before the battle commenced. While they were waiting in the assembly trenches of No Man's Land for the signal to advance, the Germans suddenly opened fire with rifles, machine guns and rifle grenades. For the moment it seemed as if heavy losses might be caused in the confusion, imperilling the whole movement. But officers and platoon sergeants, by their coolness, quietly arranged the men where they would suffer the least loss.

The pipers, who had been given an absolutely safe place, begged for the advance over the

THE NEW ITALIAN OFFENSIVE



The heavy black line shows the Italian battle-front before the recent attacks. In their first thrust General Cadrona's troops forced the bridge at Plava, capturing that town and a mountain behind it, and later drove along the Carso Plateau toward Trieste.



Arrows indicate today's attack on the salient between Ypres and Lille.

Special to The Star.
LONDON, Ont., May 29.—Word has been received that Capt. Dr. Adam Chalmers has died on active service. Formerly he practiced at Oshawa, Ont.

Wm. Fox presents
HSTW
NAINIW

"OUR COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE"



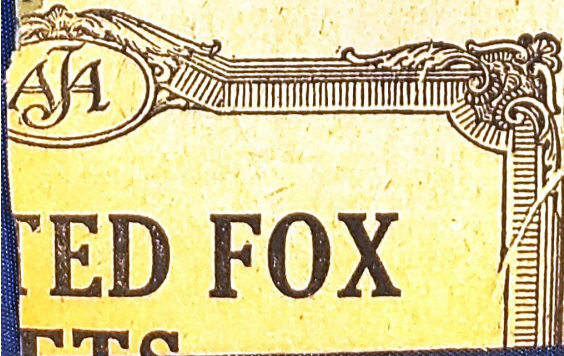
Over ten million young Americans registered for war service yesterday.

NO DRY BY-LAW IN PAPINEAUVILLE

Vote Against it Upheld — G.T.R. Liable for Tele- grapher's Bad Memory

The Court of Appeal, Chief Justice Sir Horace Archambeault and Justices Lavergne, Carroll and Pelletier sitting, unanimously upset yesterday a judgment rendered by the Superior Court maintaining an appeal of Louis Longpre against Joseph Dumoulin and others, with the village corporation of Papineauville as a third party. On November 8, 1915, a by-law to prohibit the sale of liquor was submitted to the electors of the village of Papineauville. Mr. Longpre, then mayor of that village, declared in his return of the election that the by-law had been defeated by two votes. Mr. Dumoulin and others objected to this and claimed that prohibition had carried. The case was brought before the Superior Court, and Mr. Justice Chauvin maintained Mr. Dumoulin's and his associates' action, and the prohibition was declared carried by a majority of seven votes.

The Court of Appeal in reversing that judgment took the view that it had been proved that the vote had been taken privately, which was contrary to an imperative disposition of the Municipal Code. "Publicity," Mr. Justice Carroll added, "has for its purpose the prevention of frauds which might be committed by returning officers and others who might be too zealous on one side or other. This case proves the wisdom of the law on this subject. There is proof here that so much zeal had been exercised in taking the vote that the result was questionable. Therefore the returns as given cannot stand. The vote is of no effect."



GUNNER WILFY WALLACE

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Wounded, 115047, Seret. L. H. Smith, England.
551226, A. J. Holmes, Winnipeg.
MEDICAL SERVICES.
Died.
117152, Corp. Adelbert J. Borden, 15
Church St., Montreal.
Wounded, 524971, L. D. Griffin, England.
48710, Seret. F. Kendall, 7 Champagne
Ave., Montreal.
III.

AGAIN THE HERO OF A SEA VICTORY



Commander R. Y. Tyrwhitt, who has made a splendid record in this war

GERMANS AGAIN FLEE FROM BRITISH FLEET; ONE DESTROYER SUNK

Commodore Tyrwhitt Engages Six Enemy Destroyers at Long Range and Succeeds in Sinking One of the Latest Type and Severely Damaging Another—British Bombard Ostend

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 5.—A British light cruiser and destroyer flotilla sank one German destroyer, the S 20, and damaged another in an engagement with six enemy destroyers at long range, the Admiralty reported today.

Ostend was bombarded with "good results," the Admiralty also declared. Shore batteries returned the British fire, but there were no casualties on the British ships and no damage done to the attacking vessels.

The text of the Admiralty announcement reads:

"The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that the enemy naval base and workshops at Ostend were heavily bombarded in the early hours this morning.

"A large number of rounds were fired with good results. The enemy shore batteries returned our fire, but our bombarding forces suffered no damage.

"Commodore Tyrwhitt also reports that early this morning a force of light cruisers and destroyers under his command sighted six German destroyers and engaged them at long range in a running fight.

"One of the enemy destroyers, the S-20, was sunk by our gunfire and another severely damaged. Seven survivors from the S-20 have been picked up and made prisoners. There were no casualties on our side."

AMERICAN YOUTH CALLED TO SERVE NATION TOMORROW

Ten Million Men Will Register — Disturbances Expected to Be Small and Merely Local—Weeding Out Process Will Be Started Right Away

Special to The Star by United Press.
NEW YORK, June 4.—Seven indictments charging "conspiracy to interfere with registration" were returned by the Federal Grand Jury sitting in extra session here today. Three of the indictments were against the three Columbia University students, Elizabeth Wilson Parker, Owen Cattell, son of Prof. Cattell, and Charles Francis Phillips. The other four indictments were against the men arrested while distributing anti-conscription pamphlets at a Madison Square Garden peace meeting. The indictments constituted the Government's reply to anti-conscriptionists in New York.

RATHER SUICIDE THAN DUTY.

Special to The Star by United Press.
BOSTON, June 4.—Declaring he will shoot another and himself before he will register, and urging men not to register tomorrow, John Sevenski of Norwood, was arrested in the North End today and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner. Sevenski approached a large number of men in the North End, it is said, urging them not to register. He told them he would fight the draft to the last ditch and shoot "somebody else" and himself before he would register.

Special to The Star by United Press.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—America tomorrow will register her youth of serviceable age for fighting. From lowly hamlet to crowded city, men between 21 and 30 inclusive must present themselves and answer the nation's inquiries. That the response will be ungrudging, except for a comparatively few slackers, is the belief of authorities here. More than ten million men are expected when the totals are tabulated in the office of Provost-Marshal-General Crowder. Each precinct will hasten its full reports to his office, and it is expected that in less than a week he will have all of these ready for analysis. By that time the Government will have formed its plans for exemption.

In general, men of the Government service, those in certain vital productive lines such as munitions making, and as far as possible, those with dependent families will be freed from actual fighting duty on the first call.

The first call to arms will come early in September, under present plans while a call for second 500,000 will likely come about November or December. Already plans for training officers to handle this second increment are under way. Federal agents today did their eleventh hour round-up of anti-registration plotters. Reports to the Department of Justice continued optimistic, however, that the anti-registration propagandists will be small tomorrow, and that riotous demonstrations are likely to be few and far between.

READY FOR QUITTERS.

Police of every city will be on duty in full force to prevent them, and if necessary, to help in rounding up the quitters. In the latter task, they will have the aid of volunteer patriotic organizations. Inspiration for the nation's youth who register tomorrow for America's greatest war was given today by more than 2,000 gray coated, picturesque sons of the South here for the United Confederate reunion. In the throng of men, some of them bent and feeble, were many who expressed their readiness to join the army if the commander-in-chief would accept them. The loyalty to the "lost cause" was manifest, but over and above it ran the strain of national patriotism.

GENERAL HOLIDAY DECLARED

By Canadian Press.
NEW YORK, June 4.—In accordance with President Wilson's proclamation that Tuesday be considered a day of patriotic devotion, a general holiday has been declared in most centres. Patriotic mass meetings will be held throughout the country this evening, and appropriate exercises will take place Tuesday.

SUNK DESTROYER OF LATEST TYPE

The German destroyer S20 was built in 1912 and was of 820 tons displacement. She was capable of 32.5 knots speed, carried seventy-three men and was classified as a splendid example of the latest type in such craft.

Commander Reginald T. Tyrwhitt, mentioned as commanding the British flotilla which was victorious in the brush, has already had a distinguished career in the Navy. He is commander of the destroyer flotilla of the First Fleet. He participated in the Jelligoland battle of August 27, 1914, and in the North Sea fight on January 24, 1915, when the German cruiser

AMERICANS NOW AT FRONT CRY FOR MEN TO SHOW U. S. KEEN

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 4.—The war will be over and a staggering indemnity saddled on the United States before she knows she is in—according to the Prussian attitude of today.

The prisoners reflect this view. For instance, a typically arrogant Prussian officer jeered at me contemptuously today as he stood inside a barbed wire compound, fresh from a battlefield where the Canadians had mauled his division into scraps.

"Before America awakes, we will have starved England, France and Italy into submission, and have made peace with Russia, leaving you alone in the field," he said.

To my enumeration of the evidences of America's immediate participation—such as destroyers sent to the submarine zone, a division of troops soon to be at the front, and hundreds of thousands of others being recruited and trained—he replied to each, laconically, "Bluff." When I mentioned big financial advances to the Allies, he responded, "Loans are profitable."

When I spoke of a huge air fleet building—"The war will be finished before it arrives," Goethals constructing a vast fleet of food carriers—"you'll be paying an indemnity before the ships are finished."

"No," the Prussian concluded, "it's too late; you can't harm us much now."

The plain truth is that Germany is preparing to fight a tolling defensive war indefinitely—provided she is able to keep her hungry population in line. The Prussian officer and prisoners generally agree to this, basing their hopes principally on the U-boats, a separate peace with Russia, and the English, half-hearted American

Talks with German prisoners and documents captured in the British advance do not encourage the belief that there will be a German revolution, at least not soon. The junkers still control Germany, and Hohenzollernism is as rampant as ever.

And the German high command, despite terrific losses in men, is depending on machine guns and barbed wire to compensate for the thinning ranks in Germany's line. So the only antidote is to fight.

If the Germans are to be beaten in the field, then the fight will necessarily be long. It is comparatively easy for a few men to fight defensively behind well chosen positions, in mazes of concrete trenches, protected by snarls of barbed wire, the whole bristling with machine guns. These positions must be blasted out mechanically, and that means by artillery—such a wealth of artillery that the wheels interlock—and mountains of shells, swarms of aeroplanes, innumerable transports, trench mortars, grenades, narrow gauge railways, bridge material and all the other manifold machinery of war.

Lastly it means men—and more men.

One must admit that the British officers are vastly pleased at what America is doing and do not agree with my informant the Prussian officer in the bull pen and his sneers and gibes as to bluff.

Neither do the thousand of Americans here fighting in the trenches and in the air.

But everyone with whom I talked says in the same strain: "For God's sake, tell the folks back home not to lose time. We've simply got to show these damned Prussians what the American 'punch' is. If we don't, we might as well crawl into a hole

"The post southwest of Cherisy, mentioned in the communiqué yesterday morning, which remained in the enemy's hands at the conclusion of the fighting in that neighborhood, was recaptured by our troops last night. Hostile raids were repulsed during the night southwest of La Bassee and in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy's trenches were entered by us east of Vermelles."

Cherisy is on the Souchez river, close to the main highway between Arras and Cambrai, and about seven miles from Arras.

La Bassee is seven miles north of Lens, and Neuve Chapelle four miles further to the north.

Vermelles lies nearly midway between Lens and La Bassee.

GERMANS ATTACK NEAR FROIDMONT

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, June 4. — Strong German attacks northwest of Froidmont farm last night gained the enemy a foothold on advanced element of the French positions, the War Office statement said today.

The statement follows:
"The artillery fighting became violent late yesterday on the front northwest of Froidmont farm. An attack at about 10 p.m. against the salient in our line enabled the enemy to gain a footing in an advanced position. On the front of the Vaucleire and Calonne plateaus the Germans did not renew their attacks after their sanguinary repulse yesterday."

"Enemy machines dropped bombs in the region of Nancy and on Dunkirk. It is reported that there were several victims among the civilian population of Dunkirk."

CANADIANS' SPLENDID DASH

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.
ON THE BRITISH FRONT, IN FRANCE, June 4, via London, 2 p.m. — The fighting which raged yesterday about the electric power station southwest of Lens was as intense as any since the beginning of the battle of Arras, considering the number of troops involved.

Canadian troops were in the thick of it, first and last. They gained the ruins of the electrical works shortly before two o'clock Sunday morning after a splendid dash in the moonlight and it was not until 8 o'clock Sunday night that they were finally driven back to their original positions under the pressure of German counter-attacks in which an

While the objectives eventually were lost, the enterprise, was not without compensations, for 122 prisoners were taken and valuable identifications were obtained. The prisoners represented at least three different German regiments which engaged in the first fighting and in the counter-attacks.

GENERAL SARRAIL ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.
SOFIA, June 3 via London, June 4. Continued efforts by the French and British to advance on the Macedonian front are reported in the official statement issued by the War Office Sunday.

The text of the statement follows: "Some French companies tried to attack Bulgarian advanced posi-

BRITISH RETAKE POST NEAR CHERISY. BRUGES BOMBARDED FROM SKIES

Germans Pushed Out of Position Taken—Fine Work by Canadians Southwest of Lens—Enemy Gains Footing in Advanced French Trenches Near Froidmont

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 4, 11:35 a.m.—An air raid on Bruges is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office this morning. The statement follows:

"The commodore at Dunkirk reports that a bombing attack was carried out on the Bruges docks and canals last night with good results."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, June 4.—Fierce fighting broke out again today on the Carso front after two days of inactivity. The official statement reported a strong Austrian attack.

"On the western slopes of San Marco, the enemy completely destroyed our new line of defence with artillery and penetrated our advanced line at some points," the statement said.

"With the prompt assistance of reinforcements they were everywhere driven back from our positions with severe loss."

BRITISH RECAPTURE POST

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 4, 12:50 p.m.—The British have recaptured the advanced post near Cherisy taken by the Germans in Saturday night's attack. The following account of military operations was given out officially today:

GAINS VITAL REPORTS HAIG

LONDON, June 8.—"The position we captured yesterday was one of the enemy's most important strongholds on the Western front," Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported today. He did not add any new details of the fighting.

"The announcement followed yesterday was one of the enemy's most important strongholds on the Western front. Dominating as it did the Xpres salient, and giving the enemy complete observation over it, he neglected no precautions to render the position impregnable. These conditions enabled the enemy to overlook all our preparations for attack, and he had moved up reinforcements to meet us. The battle therefore became a gauge of the ability of the German troops to stop our advance under conditions as favorable to them as an army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation and with the knowledge that an attack was impending.

ELABORATE DEFENCES.

The German forward defences consisted of an elaborate and intricate system of well-wired trenches and strong points forming a defensive belt over a mile in depth. Numerous farms and woods were thoroughly prepared for defence and there were large numbers of machine guns in the German garrisons. Guns of all calibres, recently increased in numbers, were placed to bear not only on the front, but on the flanks of an attack.

OVER 6,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Up to last night 5,650 prisoners had been counted. More came into the collection stations early today, bringing up the total to well over 6,000, with many more yet to come. Two comparatively large pockets of Germans, overlooked in the first rush

Numerous communicating trenches and switch lines, radiating in all directions were amply provided with strongly constructed concrete dug-outs and machine gun emplacements designed to protect the enemy garrison and machine gunners from the effect of our bombardment. In short, no precaution was omitted that could be provided by the incessant labor of years, guided by the experience gained by the enemy in his previous defeats on the Somme, at Arras and on Vimy Ridge."

PARIS, June 8. British Headquarters in France, June 8, via London, 1:47 p.m.—The number of prisoners reaching the collecting stations since the beginning yesterday of the new British drive in Belgium has now reached more than 6,000. Many more prisoners are coming in.

No estimate of the number of guns captured is yet possible, although it is known that several German batteries were taken practically intact. Prisoners say that scores of German guns were destroyed during the British bombardment.

The night passed quietly on the front of the new attack, all the conquered territory being held.

The German losses in their counter-attacks were terrible. The full depth of the British attack was 5,000 yards.

Three counter-attacks by the Germans, which were not delivered in great force, were broken up last night.

forward, have been surrounded in Battle Wood, near the northern flank of the ten-mile attacking front, and in "Oxygen trench," down toward the southern flank of this line. The "mopping-up" troops are expected to deal with these Germans during the day.

BRITISH FLYING CORPS PRAISED

Of more than 100 officers taken, many are artillery men. All the latter said the British fire of the last seven days had destroyed scores of German guns. In some instances all four guns in German batteries were damaged, while in other cases three of the four guns were lost.

The work of the British Flying Corps in directing the shooting is beyond all praise. German officers said they felt absolutely helpless when airplanes came overhead and the British batteries began to fire under their observation and direction.

NO ARMY MORE FAVORED THAN GERMANS, BUT NOT ABLE TO STOP BRITISH

General Haig Says They Had Made Elaborate Preparations to Resist and Knew Attack Was Coming—Tanks Played Splendid Part—Over 6,000 Prisoners

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 9.—In his report of yesterday's advance, Sir Douglas Haig says: "Excellent work was done by our tanks and every other means of offence at our disposal."

LONDON, June 8, 3:51 p.m.—The British losses in yesterday's attack in Belgium were light, according to an official announcement issued here today.

LULL IN MESSINES BATTLE

By Canadian Press.

London, June 8.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphs today as follows:

"There has been a comparative lull in the battle of Messines on the second army front throughout the night, the enemy, ceasing his futile counter-attacks after heavy infantry losses through our artillery fire.

"The latest returns of prisoners total considerably more than 6,000, and many guns and trench mortars have fallen into our hands.

"We are busy consolidating our gains and making every preparation to ensure the retention of the fruits of our victory."

Summary of the Selective Conscription Bill

Enrollment without registration of all men between twenty and forty-five in ten classes: the first three classes, which will be called first, comprise all single men and childless widowers from 20 to 34 years of age—(1) 20 to 23, (2) 24 to 28, (3) 29 to 34.

Class 4—Married men, widowers with children, from 20 to 23.

Class 5—Married men, widowers with children, from 24 to 28.

Class 6—Married men, widowers with children, 29 to 34.

Class 7—Unmarried men and childless widowers, 34 to 41.

Class 8—Married men, widowers with children, 34 to 41.

Class 9—Unmarried men, and childless widowers, 42 to 45.

Class 10—Married men, widowers with children, 42 to 45.

Men married after June 11th to be called with single men.

Men who fail to respond when called to be tried by court-martial as deserters.

Not more than 100,000 men to be called to colors.

Voluntary enlistment to be permitted until each class is called.

Local tribunals to be formed to hear appeals for exemption.

Men needed more in industries and on the farm than in the army not to be enlisted.

Act not to come into force until proclaimed by order-in-council.

THREE CLASSES MAY SUPPLY ALL THE MEN NEEDED

Single Men and Childless Widowers
Between the Ages of
20 and 35 Years

HOW CALL WILL BE MADE

Classes Will Be Summoned by
Proclamation—3 Tribunals
for Those Who Claim Ex-
emption—Penalty
Provided

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, June 11.—One hundred thousand men between the ages of twenty and forty-five will be called into military service by the Government of Canada. The legislation that

will provide the reinforcements to keep the Canadian divisions in the firing line was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Borden this afternoon in an address that will become historic. The Prime Minister, at the end of a masterly re-view of events that led up to a frank statement of the urgent need for men, brought the Conservative members of the House to their feet in an outburst of cheering when he declared that, no matter what the consequences, he would not shrink from the determination to support and sustain the Canadian troops at the front. He did not attempt to ignore the sentiment that blazes through Quebec, rather he chose, with deliberate emphasis, to warn the men responsible for that agitation of the consequences that might follow the sowing of the seed of discord.

"If what are left of 400,000 such men come back to Canada with fierce resentment and even rage in their hearts, conscious that they have been deserted and betrayed, how shall we meet them what they ask the reason? I am not so much concerned for the day this bill becomes law as for the day when these men return—if it is rejected. It is easy to sow the wind of clamor against the imposition of equal duty and obligation upon all Canadians for the preservation of their country; but those who make that sowing may reap such a whirlwind as they do not dream of today."

ATTITUDE OF THE HOUSE.

The Prime Minister was on his feet for an hour and a half. He preceded his explanation of the provisions of the bill by a very definite statement of the fact that the Government, in bringing in compulsory service legislation, was simply carrying out a principle that, in the Militia Act, had stood on the statute books of the Dominion almost since Confederation. Except that the new act provides for a system of selection, with some regard to the agricultural and industrial needs of the country, instead of taking men by ballot, the Government is simply carrying out the policy of compulsory service endorsed by the fathers of Confederation and the Laurier amending bill of 1904.

The manner in which the House received the introduction of the bill afforded a curious contrast. Sir Robert was applauded and cheered by his supporters for some moments as he rose to speak, and time after time, as he drove home with telling phrases his argument for a fairer distribution of the responsibilities and sacrifices of war, he was interrupted by applause. But during the whole hour and a half there was not one sign of approval from the Opposition benches, except an occasional handclap from Dr. Michael Clark, the Liberal member for Red Deer, W. S. Loggie, of Northumberland, N.B., and F. F. Pardee, Liberal whip. But it was significant that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of a brief statement, referred to the "difficulties" that he had to face by reason of the course he had to take and to defend, that only a small section of his supporters, chiefly the Quebec members and a few of those from the Maritime Provinces, applauded him.

TWO OUTSTANDING POINTS.

Two points in the Prime Minister's address stand out: His announcement that the bill will be brought into force by proclamation, coupled with his intimation that he was still ready to consider coalition upon some such lines as those proposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his guarded suggestion that the first three classes, in other words, those embracing single men and childless widowers up to thirty-five years of age, would supply all the men required.

Given of the men available for military service, it is estimated that allowing for all exemptions, there are approximately 450,000 men in Canada between the ages of 20 and 45. This bill permits of the calling up of any number of men up to one hundred thousand. Taking the figures given, the first three classes will give more than the full number. From the summing of a particular class to the colors until the complete mobilization of that class, it is believed not more than six weeks will elapse.

THREE TRIBUNALS.

Instead of the United States system of registering all men and granting exemptions by appeal courts, the plan adopted by the Government places all men automatically in the army as soon as their class is called. The men who are entitled to exemption will get certificates of exemption by application to a local tribunal of two, one appointed by the circuit judge and the other by a select parliamentary committee. An appeal from the decision of this tribunal will be allowed to a Superior Court judge. A second appeal is permitted to the Central Appeal judge, who will probably be Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada.

While the administration of the act is placed under the Department of Justice, the Central Appeal judge will frame all regulations for the direction of local tribunals. The Government in the principle to be

PREMIER'S SPEECH

Full Explanation of the Con- scription Measure

On rising to introduce the bill, Sir Robert was greeted by prolonged Government cheers.

In opening, the Premier said that in view of the importance of this measure and the great public interest in it, he would make a much fuller explanation than was usual. He began by drawing the attention of the House to the events of nearly three years ago, to Germany's intention to speedily assassinate Belgium's rights and liberties, to crush France, to make eventual peace with Russia, to have the British Empire stand aside so that it might later meet the fate of France and Belgium, in order that Germany might dominate the world.

Sir Robert declared that Germany had proceeded to carry out her plans by methods so barbarous and revolting that Canada and the whole world stood aghast.

"As to Canada's determination," said Sir Robert, "there was never a moment's doubt (cheers). Our country was united on a common purpose."

Men of all parties expressed resolute and vehement determination to carry the war to its conclusion.

It was the future of our civilization and the future of humanity was at stake.

The Prime Minister said that the efforts Canada had made

Canadian Contingent
British Expeditionary Force
Army Post Office, LONDON, England

Name Write Name of Soldier in Full

Squadron, Battery or Company

Battalion, Regiment (or other unit)
Staff Appointment or Department

Regimental No.

Rank Such as Corporal, Capt., Etc.

REPLY TO LABOR MEN.

"In the autumn of 1916, I made a tour of six provinces of this Dominion in aid of National Service. I was accompanied by the Director of National Service, and the duty of service was emphasized to vast audiences whose response was inspiring. After my return a delegation of representatives of organized labor waited upon me, their mission being one of inquiry with regard to the National Service cards, and they demanded from me a pledge that under no circumstances would compulsory military service be enforced in this country. I gave them a reply on the spot and I followed that up by a letter which was published in the press of this country and which bears date of the 27th December, 1916. That letter contains the following passage: 'I have asked for an assurance under no circumstances will military service be undertaken or carried out without your consent. I have stated to you at our interview that I hope that conscription is necessary, but if it is the only effective method of maintaining the existence of the state and its institutions and liberties I should consider it my duty to do so. I should not hesitate to do so.'"

January, 1917, I left

March last I saw

Canadian Army Corps

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in July, 1915

at that time

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to assure the House

that the need of re-

is urgent, insistent and

imperial. The effort of Russia is

paralyzed for the present—no one

knows for how long. The effort of

the United States is only at its be-

ginning. It is Germany's hope to win

the war before the power of the

United States can become effective.

More than that, it is her confident

belief, otherwise she never would have

risked war with that great power, to

stake everything on the submarine

campaign and her ability to hold her

lines east and west while her under-

sea boats starve Britain into sub-

mission."

Sir Robert described, at length, the various categories into which the men in the Canadian forces were to be divided. These categories, he recited to show the House the large number of men who were taken from the combatant forces for the other services of the army. Today the great and most important need at the front

was for infantry who were able to go into the trenches. He emphasized the fact that of the enlistments in Canada in the past year a considerable number of men had joined railway construction and forestry battalions.

CANADA'S ENLISTMENT.

The total enlistments for the year to the end of May last were 85,306, but only a proportion of these men were fit for service in the trenches.

"During the same year," continued Sir Robert. "Our casualties amounted to 75,492. Our total casualties since the war began amount to 99,639. During April and May we enlisted 11,790 men, and during the same two months our casualties were 23,939 men. During the next seven months we need reinforcements to the number of at least 70,000 in order to keep four divisions in the field. To keep five divisions in the field we need 84,000 men, in both cases principally infantry. Continued offensive operations such as those of April and May would increase this number."

"What is the conclusion I have drawn from this? It is as I have said before that reinforcements must be obtained or the divisions must dwindle; there is no alternative. The reinforcements available will last for only a few months, the precise number of which, for military reasons, I am not at liberty to state. We all are proud that Canada has played a splendid and notable part in this war. The achievements of her troops have placed her in the very forefront of the nations, and the question before the House and the country today is this: Is Canada content to relax her efforts in the most critical period of a war which concerns her heritage, her status, and her liberty? I am confident that the answer of the House and the country will be the same, namely that Canada cannot and must not relax that effort."

"It seems to me there is something more than this to be taken into account. Is there not, as I have already said, in this House, an appeal from the men at the front? They have answered the call; they have given glorious service; they have put aside all material considerations; duty alone has been their ideal. Unconscious of everything other than the supreme task before them I know from my personal experience that they cannot realize the thought that their country which so summoned them to her service will be content to desert and humiliate them. I bring to the splendid manhood of Canada at the front an earnest and thrilling message that we shall stand beside them in the stress and welter of this struggle and bring them such report that the effort and sacrifice which have been consecrated to this supreme task shall not be in vain. When Canada called them to the colors her honor was pledged to this and I shall do my best to see that the pledge is fulfilled. I never will be responsible for its violation."

NOT DISCUSSED WITH THE BRITISH GOVT.

Sir Robert referring to his return from England and his statement to the House, said: "I announced on May 18th that the need must be met by applying a principle which, for forty-nine years, has been on the statute books of Canada, I repeat that there is no principle of compulsion in the bill which I have presented to this House, except a principle that has stood on the statute books of Canada for forty-nine years. Some people afflicted with a diseased imagination

THE WESTERN FRONT—WHERE OUR TROOPS HAVE GONE

Maps of the Battle-Front From Dunkirk to the Swiss Border, Showing Detail in Black and White and Bird's-eye Views in Colors

ON THE western battle-front to which our men have gone there are already the French with their colonial troops from North Africa, Senegal, and Cochin China; the British—English, Scotch, Irish—with troops from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the native troops from India; and Portuguese and Russians. They stretch from the water-logged strip of Belgium along the Yser, where the Germans recently launched the only attack they have made against the British in two years, to the Swiss border. From the North Sea coast to St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, at one place or another fierce fighting breaks out from time to time. South of St. Mihiel, while there has been active and hard fighting at various times, there have been no major operations since the very early days of the war. The most interesting part of the map to study, therefore, is the country between Verdun and the sea.

Studying the map, however, can be the most illuminating and the most misleading way of watching the progress of the armies on the western front.

The first object of the armies of our Allies, to which our first division has gone, is to defeat the Germans opposite them. The conditions of warfare on the western front make it impossible to accomplish this by open manœuvring. It must, therefore, be accomplished by the constant pressure that wears away the German forces. To be brutally frank the problem is to kill, wound, and capture so many Germans that their army can no longer hold off the Allied armies, and to do this without a prohibitive loss on our side. From the strictly military point of view it does not make much dif-

ference whether the fighting in which this is accomplished is ten miles one way or the other, providing both places are equally favorable to the conduct of the campaign.

Therefore, those who measure the distance gained by each advance are making their judgment on a false basis. To study the map with this in view is a waste of time. But those who study the positions more carefully can find an almost never-ending source of interest in watching the efforts of the opposing armies to gain such positions as will enable them to inflict losses on the enemy with little loss to themselves. For example, when the French took the ridge marked by the Chemin des Dames they secured an advantageous position over the Germans in the valley of the Ailette River below them, and the Germans attacked again and again with serious losses in trying to get the ridge back again. When the British took Messines Ridge it was to get the Germans off the hill from which they had shelled the British lines in the Ypres salient. When the Germans attacked on the Yser Canal they took advantage of a bad British position. It is from such a point of view as this that the map should be watched. The transportation facilities also make an interesting study, for such cities as Cambrai and Douai are important, not particularly as good defensive positions, but as railroad centres from which troops in large numbers can be supplied.

The maps that follow overlap in order that military engagements may be followed on a single map. The battle lines are left blank on the maps printed in black and white, so that the reader may keep any data on them that he chooses.

stated that I took this course at the request or dictates of the British Government. No more unfounded falsehood was ever uttered by human lips. The subject was never discussed between myself and any member of the British Government. If there had been any such suggestion from them, I for one, would not have tolerated it. The Government, Parliament and people of Canada are the only authorities than can deal with or determine questions such as those which are embodied in the bill that I have presented to this House."

Proceeding, the Prime Minister declared that the principle of compulsory service in the Dominion was first enacted in 1868, and was re-enacted with a slight change in form in 1904, by the Laurier Government. To emphasize the fact that the Government in its legislation was not adopting a new principle, Sir Robert reviewed the original Militia Act, which made all males from 18 to 60 liable for military service, and divided them into certain classes. That enactment, he said, was still on the statute book. It had not only made them liable for service, but it had specifically declared that they might be called out for actual service either within or without the Dominion. Even at that early date the House so realized the importance of a system of compulsory service that it had voted down an amendment endorsing the volunteer system.

"It must be apparent, therefore," continued Sir Robert, "that the whole question of compulsory service was taken into consideration by the founders of Confederation in almost the first session of Parliament here in Ottawa, and it was decided once for all that for the defence of this country, whether within or without Canada, the people of this country should be subject to compulsory military service. This remained the law of the country from the day it was enacted, and it is the law today." (Cheers).

NEVER A DUTY MORE MANIFEST.

In passing the Prime Minister emphasized the fact that compulsory military service was simply carrying out the principle that while the state owed the citizen certain duties the citizen also owed corresponding duties to the state, and the highest was the obligation to assist in defending the rights, the institutions and liberties of his country.

"I desire," he said, "to express my profound conviction that there never has been and there never will be an occasion when that duty could be more manifest, more urgent or more imperative than at the present time."

Sir Robert then took up the question raised by the introduction of the new bill. The reasons for not acting under the Militia Act could be easily appreciated. The Militia Act provided for selection by ballot, but the Government believed that it should be based upon an intelligent consideration of the country's needs and conditions. The necessities of agriculture, of commerce and of industry must be taken into account. Those who in their present occupations were rendering better service to the state than they could by enrolment in the expeditionary forces must not be se-

lected for military service. The compulsory clauses of the new bill, said Sir Robert, were precisely of the same character and based on the same principles as those which had been in force since 1868. To have amended the old act would have been an unsatisfactory course since it would have been necessary to alter perhaps a score of clauses, so many that the legislation would have been less effective, less clear and more confused.

In turning to a consideration of the terms of the bill, Sir Robert stated that he did not doubt that on some matters there might be room for argument and suggestion. The Government was prepared to listen carefully to all suggestions, provided they were reasonable and did not affect the efficiency of the measure.

Sir Robert, after reading the preamble of the bill setting out the need for men and the failure of voluntary enlistment to provide the necessary reinforcements, stated that the bill provided that: (1) Every male British subject who comes within one of the classes described in section three of this act, and who is ordinarily resident in Canada; or has been at any time since the fourth day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, shall be liable to be called out as hereinafter provided on active service in the Canadian expeditionary force for the defence of Canada either in or beyond Canada, unless he comes within the exceptions set out in the schedule; or reaches the age of forty-five before the class or sub-class to which he belongs, as described in section three is called out.

Such service shall be for the duration of the war, and of demobilization after the conclusion of the war.

(2) Nothing in this act shall prevent any man from voluntary enlisting in the Canadian expeditionary force, so long as voluntary enlistment in such force is authorized.

TEN CLASSES DESCRIBED

Enumerated in Order in Which They May Be Called

Section 3, Sir Robert explained, deals with the various classes into which the men between the ages of 20 and 45, both inclusive, are divided. It is as follows:

(1) The men who are liable to be called out shall consist of ten classes, described as follows:

Class 1—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894, and are unmarried or are widowers, but have no child.

Class 2—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers, but have no child.

Class 3—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers, but have no child.

Class 4—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were not born earlier than the year 1894 and are married, or are widowers, who have a child or children.

Class 5—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers, who have a child or children.

Class 6—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers, who have a child or children.

Class 7—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widower, who have no child.

Class 8—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers, who have a child or children.

Class 9—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers, who have no child.

Class 10—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers, who have a child or children.

(2) For the purposes of this section, any man married after the eleventh day of June, 1917, shall be deemed to be unmarried.

(3) Any class, except class 1, shall include men who are transferred thereto from another class as hereinafter provided, and men who have come within class 1 since the previous class was called out.

(4) The order in which the classes are described in this section shall be the order in which they may be called out on active service, provided the Governor-in-Council may divide any class into sub-classes, in which case the sub-classes shall be called out in order of age, beginning with the youngest.

"For example, if it appeared to the Government that the calling out of classes 1, 2 and 3 might yield a larger number of men than the forces authorized by this act, it would be possible for the Government to divide class 3 into sub-classes, so that the number to be called out should not exceed the number authorized by the act," said Sir Robert.

POWER TO CALL MEN

Penalties Provided for Failure to Respond to Call

After reciting the classes, the Prime Minister read clauses giving power to call out the men.

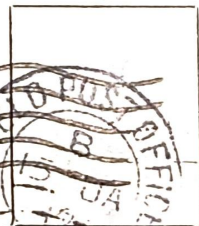
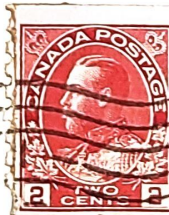
Clause four (1) The Governor-in-Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid for the defence of Canada, either in Canada or beyond Canada, any class or sub-class of men described in section three, and all men within the class or sub-class so-called out shall from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military forces of Canada and subject to military law for the duration of the present war and of demobilization thereafter, save as hereinafter provided.

(2) Men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian expeditionary force as may be set out in such proclamation or regulations, but until so placed on active service, shall be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

Any man who is called out and who, without reasonable excuse, fails to report as aforesaid or to remain on active service where placed shall be guilty, according to the circumstances, of desertion, or of absenting himself without leave and shall be liable to be tried by court-martial and convicted and punished by imprisonment, for a term not exceeding three years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years."

Extra. Letter from
Kenneth Blackader dated
Shouham Sussex
7th May 1917.

I'm in a ~~settled~~ boat in
the Casualties' Company as
a platoon commander & although
they're hard to handle it's
the Idios I'll have to whip
I do so out. So I'm making
the most of the opportunity.
Geddy Evans is our Company
Commander & he's a cracker -
I ask, having brought the
company from the ~~best~~ worst
up to the best in the Battalion,
no small accomplishment - Considering
the men are casualties



Mr. A. B. Evans

C/O "THE ROUND TABLE GROUP"

MOUNT ROYAL CLUB

MONTREAL,

CANADA.

I would not have them two
for anything, except the
real thing! -

" You can never imagine
what I did yesterday -
played golf!!! Went
out to working units
with Capt. Hugh Mathewson,
Capt. Bernie Langness
& Teddy Evans played
a four ball - 18 hole match.

June 12-17

Mr. A.B. Evans.

Dear Sir.

Received your Xmas gift
Thanking you very much.

Wishing you a prosperous New Year

I remain your truly

Pt M. Berg 174 974

14 Ball M. G. Sec

Adrian B.E.F

THREE TRIBUNALS.

Under the bill there are to be three tribunals. First of all local tribunals, composed of two persons, are to sit in each locality wherever designated by the Minister of Justice. One of these two men is to be chosen by the senior county court judge of the district where the tribunal first sits. The other is to be chosen by a board of selection, and this board of selection is to be named, not by the Government, but by Parliament. These local tribunals shall hear applications for exemption and the principles upon which they shall act are set out in the bill. Boiled down, they require that

the tribunals shall decide whether or not the man who asks for exemption, is best serving the national interest, at the work he is at, or in military service.

The next tribunal is called an appeal tribunal, and is composed of one judge of any court to be designated by the Chief Justice of the province where the appeal is entered. All applicants for exemption and anyone authorized by the Militia Department has free right of appeal to this appeal tribunal.

Above the appeals tribunals throughout all the provinces there is a Central Appeal Judge. This Central Appeal Judge is to be chosen from the present Supreme Court of Canada. He is to determine by regulation the conditions upon which appeal may be made to him. Provision is made for providing assistance of other judges for the Central Appeal Judge, or his recommendation. It will thus be seen that the exemption provisions aim at fair and impartial, and what is not less important, the uniform application of the exemption clauses throughout the whole of the Dominion.

Persons chosen to be members of a local tribunal are to be paid expenses, but are not to receive emolument. They are compellable to perform their duties if appointed, unless released from their obligation by the authority which appoints them. A registrar is to be appointed for each province, whose duty it will be to receive appeals and allocate them by districts for the convenience of the Chief Justice in the selection and allocation of the appeal tribunals.

LIMITED EXEMPTION.

Men may be exempted for a limited time, or pending the happening of some event. They may also in proper cases be placed in the class next in order and required to report for duty when such class is called. Applications for exemption may be made to any local tribunal in the province where the applicant resides.

Those excepted wholly from the operation of the bill are practically the same as was the case in Great Britain. They consist of men forming part of His Majesty's regular or reserve forces, and of men in the Royal Navy, Royal Marines or the Naval Service, and of men who have already served in the Allies' side in the present war and received an honorable discharge.

There are also exempted clergy and ministers of religions and certain members of the Mennonites and Doukhobors promised exemption by the Dominion in 1873 and 1898.

"It has been the purpose," said Sir Robert, "of the Government to make these provisions absolutely fair. If any suggestion is made to the Government from the House, by which the provisions can be made fairer or more effective, the Government will be glad to listen to such suggestion when the bill is in committee."

EXEMPTION CLAUSES

Premier Gives Explanation of the Provisions

Sir Robert went into the exemption clauses in some detail. Exemption could be granted on the ground that it was expedient that the man should, instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged. That provision, the Premier said, was taken from the British Act. The section continued that exemption might be granted where "it appears to be in the national interest to employ a man in other work for which he might have special qualifications." This was almost identical with the British Act. Other exemptions are provided where it appeared advisable that men should continue their education or training; where it appears that serious hardship would ensue if the men were placed on active service owing to exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position; ill-health, or infirmity; where a man "conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect at the date of the passing of this act or any organized religious denomination existing and well-organized in Canada at such date, as to which he in good faith belongs."

Sir Robert said that the bill provided for a certificate of exemption which might be conditional as to time or otherwise, and if granted solely on conscientious grounds should state that such exemption was from combatant service only. Another important provision, regarded as essential in the interest of labor provided that no certificate should be conditional upon a person to whom it was granted continuing in or entering into employment under any specified employer or in any specified place or establishment. This clause, Sir Robert said had been put in to provide against an employee being placed more or less at the mercy of his employer and it had been adopted in Great Britain for that reason.

Another provision made it an offence to make any false statement or to tamper with a certificate; provision was also made that when a certificate was lost or destroyed another one might be issued on payment of a small fee.

Section 13 provided for the transfer to the Naval Service of any man who had reported for duty. As to the date when the act should come into force the bill provides, "this act shall come into force on such day after the passing thereof as the Governor-in-Council may fix by proclamation."

OBJECT OF THE MEASURE

Put Forward in Good Faith to Ensure Our Safety

Proceeding the Premier said the measure was not intended to be either provocative or punitive. "It is put forward," said Sir Robert with strong emphasis "in good faith as the only means of ensuring national safety in a time of great peril."

It is not necessary, said Sir Robert, to meet the argument that Canadians should not be called upon to fight beyond the limits of Canadian territory, since the law already recognized that obligation.

"Is there an emergency?" asked Sir Robert. "In the midst of the most terrific struggle ever known to history no one will seriously doubt the answer. The greatest of the nations that were once neutral has at last been obliged to take up arms to defend its rights; to prevent the domination of militarism, the destruction of liberty, and the enslavement of the world. Then, if it is conceded that there is an emergency, are we fighting in France and Flanders for the defence of Canada? There are but few members of the House who, in speaking of the war have not affirmed that truth. When the Canadians in April, 1915, barred the path of the German to Calais they barred his path also to Halifax, Quebec, St. John and Montreal."

From the North Sea to the border of Switzerland, said Sir Robert, was a line 500 miles long which was being pressed back to the German frontier.

It had been a glorious, happy country. Today it was the abomination of desolation. Even the fruit trees had been cut down and the wells destroyed. The Hun had spared nothing. Thousands of its inhabitants, especially girls and young women had been led away by the Germans into a captivity worse than death. Its churches had been destroyed and even its graveyards desecrated.

"That line would extend from Quebec to Toronto," continued the Prime Minister, "where is Canada's first line of defence against such horrors and barbarities? In the North Sea where the Empire's navy holds back Germany's power, and in the trenches where the Canadians with the other Allied armies are slowly but surely freeing the soil of France and of Belgium from the insulting tread of the invader. If this is not our first line of defence of Canada? Who will affirm that it is performing a less distinctively national service than the force employed in garrison and outpost duty within our territory?"

WHY SHOULD THERE BE STRIFE.

"It has been said that the measure will induce disunion, discord and strife and that it will paralyze the nation's effort. I trust that this prophecy may prove unfounded. Why should strife be induced by the application of a principle which was adopted at the very inception of Confederation."

"All citizens are entitled to equal protection of the laws and upon them is imposed an equal obligation. There can be no national unity unless this principle is accepted. I cannot bring myself to believe that any class or community will expect to assert for itself the right or the power to defy the law and to set up for itself different standards from those which are applied to the people as a whole."

"It was my strong desire to bring about a union of all classes for the purpose of preventing any such disunion or strife as is apprehended. That effort was an absolutely sincere one and I do not regret that it was made, although the delay which it occasioned may have given opportunity for increased agitation or excitement arising from understanding. I went as far as to agree that this bill should not become effective until after a general election, in the hope that by this means all apprehension would be allayed and that there might be a united effort to fulfill the great national purpose of winning this war. What may be necessary or expedient in that regard I am yet will-

cheers. He remarked that as, under the rules of the House, there could be no full discussion on the first reading he would have to content himself with a few simple observations. "My right hon. friend has expressed the hope," said Sir Wilfrid, "that this debate will be characterized by moderation. I can assure him that his hope will be gratified. We shall deal with the proposition before the House as free British citizens and if we have to differ we shall differ more in sorrow than in anger. I appreciate everything that has been said by my right hon. friend and I know that the duties devolving upon him are of great magnitude. Perhaps he will allow me to say that the duties devolving upon me are as important as his own and that the position I hold and have to defend may be perhaps involved in more difficulties than those he has to meet."

PENSION COMMISSION

Notice Given of Resolution Calling for Appointment

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 11.—Sir Thomas White has given notice of a resolution, calling for the appointment of a commission to be known as "the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada." The resolution is the forerunner of the Pensions Bill, which is to be introduced at the present session of Parliament and which had been drawn. The resolution calls upon Parliament to authorize the payment of the salaries and expenses of the commissioners and the payment of pensions, allowances, and gratuities to person who have served in the military or naval forces of Canada and have been disabled, and to their children, also the payment of pensions to the widows and dependents of those who have died during or as a result of such service. The said pensions, allowances and gratuities are to be paid out of an appropriation to be made by Parliament.

FEARS ONLY ONE THING

Wrath of Returned Soldiers If Aid Is Not Given

"But I cannot shrink and I will not shrink from the determination to support and sustain the Canadian troops now at the front. It is said that the consequences of this measure are to be dreaded. Why they should be dreaded I cannot understand for it introduces no new principle. The legislation of 1868 and 1904 was not mere stage play; it was a serious measure with a serious purpose. The conditions which it calls for have surely been fulfilled. God speed the day when the gallant men who are protecting and defending us will return to the land they love so well. If we do not pass this measure, if we do not provide reinforcements, if we do not keep our plighted faith, with what countenance shall we meet them? They have seen their friends and comrades discolored and gasping from poisoned gas at Ypres. They have known what it means to have regiments decimated, to see comrades and brothers struck down. They have held on grimly in the trenches in the Ypres salient and elsewhere against overwhelming numbers and under the devastating power of the enemy's artillery when we lacked both guns and munitions. They have climbed the heights of the Vimy Ridge and driven the Germans far beyond it. They have answered the call of service and duty, they have fought and died that Canada might live and

that the horrors and desolation of war might never be known within our borders. They went forth splendid in their youth and confidence. They will come back silent, grim, determined men who not once or twice, but fifty times, have gone over the parapet to seek a rendezvous with death. If what are left of 400,000 such men, come back to Canada with fierce resentment and even rage in their hearts and conscious that they have been deserted and betrayed, how shall we meet them when we ask the reason? I am not so much concerned for the day when the bill becomes law as for the day when these men return. If it is rejected, it is easy to sow the wind of clamor against the imposition of equal duties and obligations upon all Canadians for the preservation of their country; but those who make that sowing may reap such a whirlwind as they do not dream of today (Hear, Hear).

SENSE OF DUTY ONLY.

"I hope that this measure will be received by the House and by the country in the spirit in which it is offered. It is presented from a sense of duty and no desire or intention of interfering with the legitimate rights of any citizens of this country. It is inspired by the sincere belief that in truth we are fighting a battle which involves the destiny of Canada and of the whole world, by the strong conviction that the protection of our country, its citizens, their liberties and their heritage depend upon the success of our efforts. (Cheers.)

"I trust that the debate will be characterized by a sense of the grave responsibilities which thus devolve upon this Parliament and upon the people. I hope that it will be conducted with fairness and moderation, with no angry words or taunts, so that those who come after may know that the men of this day and generation, representing the Canadian people in their Parliament were animated by ideals and inspired by motives far above the paltry and insignificant considerations of lesser days. I hope that this measure will be so received that those who are holding the trenches beyond the seas fighting for our security and our liberty may realize that their trust in us is not in vain. This afternoon there are 125,000 Canadians pressing back the invaders in France and Belgium. Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada even as we speak. Let us summon in thought these brave comrades, firm of heart and strong of purpose, those who have fought, yes, and those who shall fight no more, let us summon them in the spirit to our deliberations, let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Will Differ More in Sorrow Than in Anger, He Says

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on rising to respond was greeted with Opposition

A Word With Mr. Tanorede Marsil

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—Mr. Tanorede Marsil, a word with you, my good sir, and pass it on to your confederates. In the course of your treasonable vagaries, you have made more than one reference to the soldiers, the greater part of whom are not here to defend themselves, being in Flanders to defend their country, and you. At Ville Emard, on June 13th you are reported to have said, in referring to the returned soldiers: "... some of whom had been poor workmen obliged to go, others men who had gone in moments of enthusiasm, etc." Your insinuation that our soldiers enlisted of necessity, unable to hold down their jobs, or in a moment of misguided enthusiasm, is a calumny against 400,000 men whose motive in joining the colors was so unselfish as to be beyond the capacity of your understanding. Also you have said: "there could be no respect for 'tin-horn' officers." When one reflects on the number of those officers who have given their lives for that liberty which you so shamefully betray, it is hard to know what punishment would fit the crime of your calumniations.

You had better leave the soldiers out of your diatribes in future, you who talk so glibly of revolution. It might be well for you to remember that some 100,000 of them have already shed their blood for those very principles and institutions which you and your fellow agitators are arrayed against. And, further, that nearly 300,000 troops on the other side are anxiously waiting for the promised reinforcements, which you would deny them. It is certain that you, and all who prevent the supports from coming up to relieve our comrades, will have to answer to them for their betrayal at your hands. And these soldiers will not indulge in platform heroics, such as you love to indulge in. They will act.

WALTER L. CHINNECK

Charlie Chaplin Has "Joined Up."

Christian Science Monitor: The inimitable motion-picture performer who is known to all the habitable world immune to German censorship as Charlie Chaplin, has taken the great war and his relationship to it very seriously. Like Harry Lauder, he has put a large part of his professional earnings into British bonds. On June 5 he was among the first to register at Los Angeles, Cal., and, under the call of his native England, he will cross the ocean and report for military duty at an early date. Meanwhile, he will enter into no new film contracts. Whether it shall be screened or not, however, he has never appeared in a more creditable role than that of an obedient son to his mother country.

OF COURSE NOT!



Anti-Conscriptionist: "I can see no danger to Canada."

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms of the United Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 21.—Some time within the last twenty-four hours the Germans retreated out of all the territory west of the river Lys from near Warneton southward. British patrols reported today they had failed to encounter a single Prussian in this section. The enemy evidently realized the critical position it occupied in the Lys river bend and hurriedly decamped in the face of the British press sure.

Fighting keeps up locally all along this northern part of the front. Late Tuesday night the Canadians took the remainder of the trenches below Reservoir Hill, on the outskirts of Lens. Three violent German counter-attacks which came immediately after this victory were promptly crushed.

The days are torridly hot, the only relief being in almost tropical thunderstorms, accompanied by typhoon-like rains and sometimes hail which swirls down in curious "trucks"—some places reporting merely rain, while just adjacent the icy pellets rattle against the soldiers' steel trench helmets like spent bullets.

Most of the fighting is occurring these days at night. In one of the battles of the dark yesterday the British made a further slight advance south of the Colvel river. But north of the same stream on Infantry Hill, a storm of German artillery literally wiped out the front line British trenches, necessitating the establishment of a Tommies' line to posts immediately behind.

One of the "dog days" stories which was passed along the trenches today was that the heavy artillery fire in the region of Bullecourt had uncovered the skeleton of a mammoth.

WITHDRAWAL

The withdrawal of German forces around the Lys, mentioned above, has been predicted in previous United Press despatches. In this section the Ypres-Lille canal and the river Lys converge, meeting at Comines. The angle of this convergence is roughly embraced between Hollebeke and Armenderes on the south. Warneton is about two and a half miles southwest of Comines, on the Lys. "West of the river Lys from near Warneton southward" presumably means that about eight square miles down to Houplines has been evacuated.

The territory in the angle formed by the canal and the river is low marshy, and is commanded by the Messines-Wyttschaete ridge, now held by the British.

FORECASTED

Thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners. We lost sustained by the enemy.

In the Champagne, during a detail operation spiritedly conducted by us, we made some progress northeast of Mont Carnillet. Here we took some prisoners and captured five aviation machine guns.

Fourteen airplanes and a German captive balloon were destroyed on our front in the period from June 8 to 20. Eleven of these machines were brought down by our pilots during aerial combat and three of them by the fire of our machine or anti-aircraft guns. In addition seven enemy machines seriously damaged fell in our lines.

In the same period our squadrons effected numerous sorties. They bombarded notably the railroad station at Bendorf; factories of Hayage-Josuf at Moyeuve; blast furnaces at Burbach and in the Saar valley; railroad stations at Behnlen-ville, Chatelet-sur-Retourne, Rethel, Mezieres, Charleville and Molshelm; the bivouacs in Sulppe valley, and munitions depots in the region of Laon, etc.

Thirteen thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped during the expeditions, which caused serious damage to enemy establishments.

Some slight gains which they obtained at first were finally overcome under our fire, and the German counter-attacks succeeded only in penetrating our first line trench in two places, south of the Mont Des Singes on a front of about 400 metres, and north of Moisy farm on about 200 metres of ground.

Our troops undertook an energetic counter-offensive which permitted them this morning to retake part of the occupied ground south of Mont Des Singes, where we found numerous bodies, indicating the heavy

loss sustained by the enemy. We captured fifty prisoners. In the Champagne, during a detail operation spiritedly conducted by us, we made some progress northeast of Mont Carnillet. Here we took some prisoners and captured five aviation machine guns. Fourteen airplanes and a German captive balloon were destroyed on our front in the period from June 8 to 20. Eleven of these machines were brought down by our pilots during aerial combat and three of them by the fire of our machine or anti-aircraft guns. In addition seven enemy machines seriously damaged fell in our lines. In the same period our squadrons effected numerous sorties. They bombarded notably the railroad station at Bendorf; factories of Hayage-Josuf at Moyeuve; blast furnaces at Burbach and in the Saar valley; railroad stations at Behnlen-ville, Chatelet-sur-Retourne, Rethel, Mezieres, Charleville and Molshelm; the bivouacs in Sulppe valley, and munitions depots in the region of Laon, etc. Thirteen thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped during the expeditions, which caused serious damage to enemy establishments.

FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSES

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 21.—The French official statement today reads:

"The attack made by the Germans on the positions east of Vauxhallon was extremely violent. It was preceded by heavy bombardment and conducted by special assaulting troops belonging to a fresh division which has just come from the Russian front.

"The Germans made every effort to procure some advantages but they encountered desperate resistance on the part of our troops."

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ALL-RUSSIA CONFERENCE DECIDES OFFENSIVE WILL BE COMMENCED AT ONCE

Workmen's and Soldiers' Council Won Over to War Side—Germans Retreat From Important Sector—French Regain Positions—Enemy Claims Surprise Attack

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The All-Russia Congress of Workmen and Soldiers today unanimously resolved upon an immediate Russian offensive.

The unanimous vote indicates that even the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates, which has heretofore been strongly in favor of peace, has been won over to the war side in view of the overwhelming sentiment to that end developed by the All-Russia Conference.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 21.—The French this morning recaptured part of the positions gained by the Germans in yesterday's attack on the Aisne front east of Vauxhallon, the War Office announces.

The statement says the battle was waged with extreme violence, the Germans employing fresh troops from the Russian front. Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans. In the Champagne last night the French gained ground northeast of Mont Carnillet.

Vauxhallon is about twelve miles southwest of Laon and has seen some of the fiercest fighting of the whole French front. The position, as held by the French, has been a constant menace to the German flank along the Chemin Des Dames, and because of this has been incessantly under the German attack.

He Died for the Empire.
Springfield Republican: There has been at least one distinguished Irishman, a Nationalist member of Parliament and leading Home Ruler, who has willingly died for the cause of the Allies in this war. Major William Redmond has given by his death in battle in Flanders a special distinction to his family and has again proved that Irishmen can never throw off their habit of cheerfully dying for the Empire. The memory of this gallant man, who made himself into a soldier after reaching 50, will live long among his people.

ENGLAND'S HIGH TRIBUTE TO SIR JULIAN BYNG

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, June 21.—A message today from Ottawa brings to Englishmen the first published announcement of Sir Arthur Currie's selection as Commander of the Canadian Army Corps, thus confirming my cablegrams of June 7 and 12.

It is noted that Sir Julian Byng's services, culminating in the Vimy Ridge victory, receives cordial recognition here. The Daily Express notes that General Byng is the original of Colonel Rendzvous in H. G. Wells' book, "Mr. Britling Sees it Through." Rendezvous being the apostle of Efficiency and National Service. It is also recalled that the success of the Essex Boy Scouts is largely due to Byng's encouragement and organization.

The selection of Sir Arthur Currie is most popular with the Canadian forces, who fully appreciate the honor paid the whole Expeditionary Force by the selection as Commander of one who has shown himself to be typically Canadian in his military methods.

Much satisfaction is expressed in the knowledge that as the result of last week's conference in London between Sir George Perley, General Turner and General Currie, the new commander has the complete sympathy of his only possible rival for command, namely, General Turner, as well as the Overseas Minister.

WINDERMERE.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press. attack, was claimed in today's official statement.

BERLIN, via London, June 21.—"The enemy was completely surprised," the War Office said. "Some of our troops penetrated as far as the Vauxhallon, over a width of more than a mile by a German storming reserve positions. The enemy losses were heavy."

QUIET ON BULGARIAN FRONT

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, June 20, via London, June 21.—Comparative inactivity on the whole Bulgarian front is reported in the official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement follows:

"Macedonian front.—There was a feeble artillery fire on the whole front, which sometimes reached a greater intensity at Dedropolis and our positions on Lake Delran. "On the left bank of the Struma and between Lakes Butkovo and Tabinos, there were engagements between reconnoitring parties. "Rumanian front.—There was infantry firing near Isaktoha, and artillery and infantry firing near Tultcha."

PORTUGUESE ARE PRAISED

By Canadian Press.

LISBON, June 21.—The first official report from the General commanding the Portuguese troops in France was read in Parliament today.

It praises the excellent spirit and discipline of the troops, and states that all enemy raids were repulsed, notwithstanding their support by heavy bombardments.

OLYMPIC IS NOT SUNK; CANADIANS NEVER IN DANGER

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

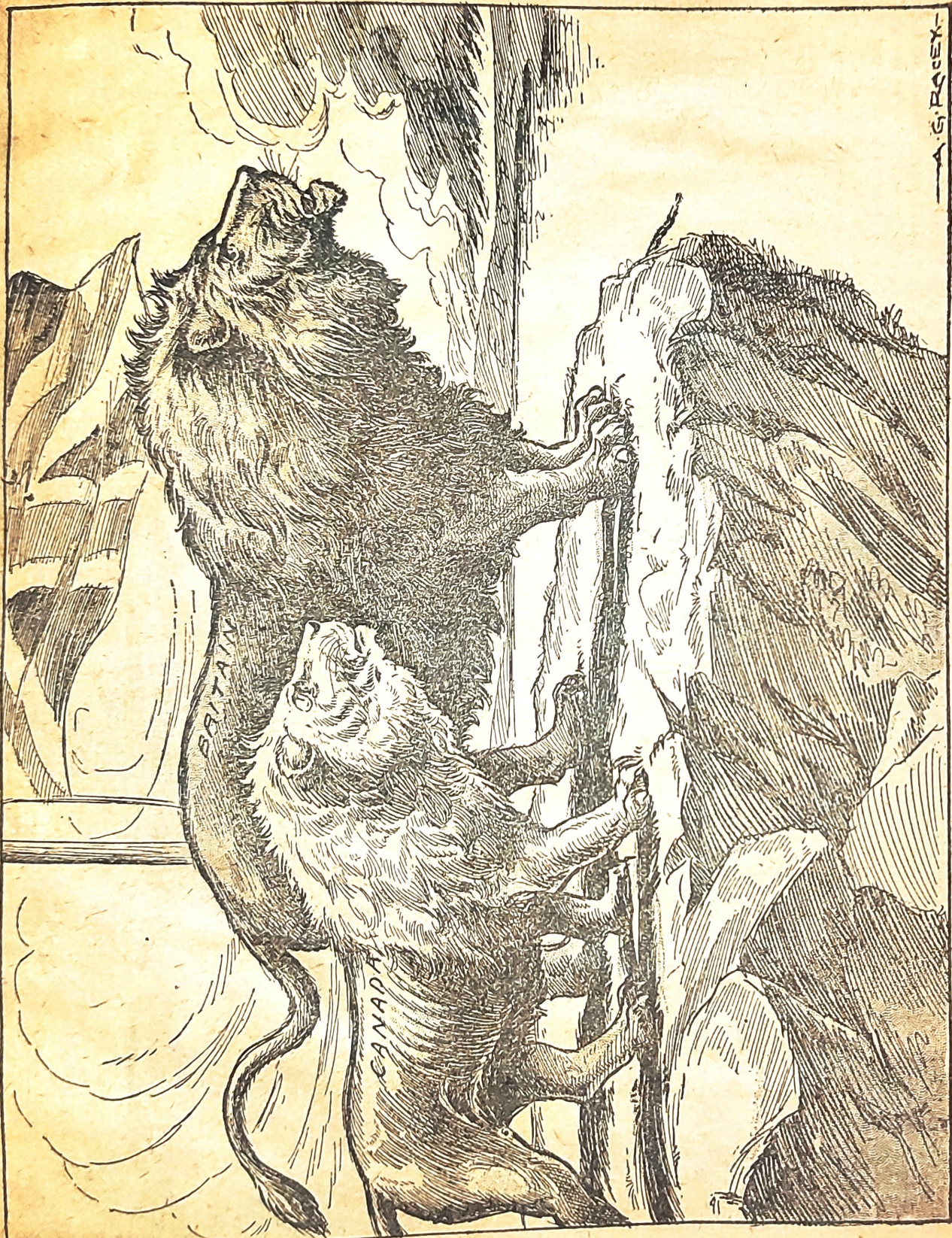
OTTAWA, June 21.—The Olympic perfectly safe in port, and not the slightest hint or suggestion of any mishap to her has been received at Ottawa.

Rumors of Canadian troops being lost in the supposed torpedoing of the big ship are as unfounded as the report that she had been sent down, according to authoritative information here today.

Unfounded reports of transports being sunk are so frequent as to suggest that their circulation is a part of German propaganda to create unrest among the relatives and friends of Canadian soldiers going overseas or coming back.

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Under-Secretary of the Admiralty, replying to Laurence Ginnell, denied the suggestion that any Canadian troops were lost when the transport Olympic was torpedoed.



In 1914 Canada was the first Cub at the Old Lion's side to help defend the liberty of the overseas Dominions, and the national existence of the Empire, when this war was forced on her.

Will Canada be the first of the Allies to quit and leave the Old Lion in the lurch?

8

BRITISH CLOSING IN ON LENS

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 26.—The British are closing in about Lens. After the capture on Sunday of Fosse Three and enemy trenches west from the hill and from the lines immediately south of the Souchez river, several new positions have been occupied in the region nearer Lens.

Patrols are advancing across the plains in an easterly direction. Thus the great mining centre is being slowly encircled.

For weeks Lens has not been exploited economically by the Germans and now it is directly menaced by the military forces of the Allies.

FRENCH SMASH GERMAN LINES

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26.—The French made a surprise attack northwest of Hurtebise last night, after brief artillery preparation. The War Office announces the capture of the entire first-line German trenches, which were held against desperate counter-attacks. More than 300 prisoners were taken.

The official statement follows:

"After a short bombardment last evening our troops made a brilliant attack northwest of Hurtebise against a strongly organized position of the enemy. All our objectives were attained. In a few moments we carried the German first line.

"Counter-attacks delivered by the enemy at both ends of this position supported by violent artillery bombardment, were broken up by our fire.

"The enemy, surprised by the rapidity of our attack, suffered heavy losses and left in our hands more than 300 prisoners, including ten officers.

"Several enemy surprise attacks on small posts in the region of Tahure and in the Argonne were broken up by our fire."

FRENCH VICTORY REMARKABLE

The French coup was executed at one extremity of a front on which the Germans, up until Sunday, had for five days been waging a tremendous counter offensive movement. Hurtebise lies on the Chemin-Des-Dames southeast of Laon, and very close to Craonne.

The dominating positions along this highway were taken by the French in their great offensive drive of April, and because of the constant menace of further French progress, which would very soon close around Laon, the Germans have striven desperately to recapture them.

Laon is one of the base cities in the several times revamped Hindenburg line and much further progress by French forces against it would mean the Germans would have to consider a retirement all along the line north to the sea.

The victory today was all the more remarkable since it came at a time when the enemy was known to have concentrated vast reserves in almost the same region for the German counter-offensive.

BRITISH AVIATORS TRIUMPHANT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 26.—Three British naval aeroplanes fought a battle with ten German machines over Flanders on Monday. An official account of the flight says one and probably three of the Germans were driven down. All the British airmen returned safely.

The announcement follows:

"In the course of a patrol on Monday three naval aeroplanes encountered and engaged ten enemy machines in the vicinity of Roulers. They fought for sixteen minutes and brought down one enemy in flames."

"It is believed two others were driven out of control, but clouds interrupted the view. Our machine returned safely."

LA COULOTTE ENTERED BY CANADIANS. ENEMY LOSING GRIP ON LENS

British Gradually Closing in on Coal City—
Enemy Nervous About Impending Attack—
French Take First-Line Trenches in Remarkably Swift Attack

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 26.—"There was a successful local operation last night northwest of Fontaine Les Croisilles, resulting in the capture of a number of German prisoners," says today's official statement.

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed in the night west of La Bassee."

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 26.—Canadian troops entered the village of La Coulotte this morning. The Germans have withdrawn in this neighborhood from a line about one and three-quarter miles long.

The retirement of the Germans ceased during the night. Patrols sent out on that part of the front opposite Mericourt and to the south found the enemy's front line strongly held. The Germans used many flares throughout the night and threw rifle grenades whenever our patrols were observed. In the vicinity of La Coulotte machine guns were in action all night. The night was wild and pitch dark. The torrential rain which fell was accompanied by a high wind, which held up the advance towards the village until daylight.

3873

Monday May 15

Dear Uncle Alfred,
 Thank you most
 anxiously for your nice little
 also for the Candies which were
 delicious and much appreciated
 of all! Please thank Aunt Aggie
 for my best love - and
 for she is feeling well.
 I haven't come across Tedd
 yet but have a feeling for
 him when he is all right of
 course we are not allowed to
 say and I was very glad
 to get a little letter from
 him. He seems very fit
 in spite of a pretty rough time
 of it - funny - He is now at
 St. Paul in the hospital. Father
 is away and feeling better
 and in office he will miss
 Tedd. I will be very sorry.

Tedd and I
 time at Chelsea
 he came out
 have seen the
 taken. I really was
 funny meeting him this
 and we had one or two rather
 evenings together! I was
 glad to hear that
 he had done well
 this year. Tedd had
 an excellent year too. I'm glad
 he is back at business now.
 I hope to get a lot of leave in about
 a month's time. I may see you
 in your air country over.
 I will stop now - I have
 a few more things to tell
 you my best love to Tedd
 and mother

Bertie

LITTLE RESISTANCE MET WITH

All night our artillery was extremely active. The flash of guns along the front seemed like distant lightning. It was more like a storm than a bling of man's handiwork.

Early this morning the men who had lain all night in the wet trenches were cheered by orders to advance. A barrage was laid upon La Coulotte and closely following it the Canadians entered the village about seven in the morning, encountering little resistance.

The Germans have made enormous craters at all the cross roads in Avion and leading towards Lens. These craters did not exist forty-eight hours ago.

About nine o'clock this morning, the enemy's front and support lines south of La Coulotte were occupied, indicating that the Germans have retired from their strongly wired positions in front of Mericourt.

Pass Resolution to That Effect at Meeting Held This Morning — Will Forward Their Views to Sir Robert Borden— All Should Share Alike

At a meeting of the French section of the War Veterans' Association (L'Association Canadienne des Soldats de Retour du Front) held this morning in the rooms of the Association, 20 La Presse Building, the following resolution, which will be sent forthwith to the Prime Minister of Canada, was adopted unanimously:

"Proposed by J. C. Poirier, vice-president of the association, seconded by E. Frerault, secretary:

"Considering that voluntary enlistment has practically ceased, not only in the Province of Quebec but in the whole Dominion generally;

"Considering that the Government has the power to put the Militia Act into force, be it resolved:

"That the French Section of the District of the War Veterans' Association request that compulsory service be imposed on all available men in Canada between the ages of 20 and 45, so that rich and poor, professional men and workers, employers and employees, married and single, aliens and citizens may take their share in the sacred cause which the Allies have been defending for the past three years."

LIEUT. MONTGOMERY HOME ON LEAVE

Famous Rugby Player Has
Had Varied Experiences
at the Front

Lieut. Lawrence Montgomery, at one time the famous quarterback of the champion McGill team, is now in Montreal on leave of absence, and will visit his home in New Richmond, Quebec, before returning to the front. Lieut. Montgomery, who was better known at "Monty," left Montreal as a private in No. 3 McGill General Hospital Corps, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant before he had been overseas any length of time.

After receiving his promotion he applied for permission to qualify for a commission in the Infantry, the request being granted. He qualified, and was transferred to the 42nd Battalion, and has been twice wounded. He has been through several of the more important encounters, and tells of some thrilling experience.

He brought back with him many messages from the boys at the front, who were also members of the champion team, and with him comes word of Lieut. Hugh A. Crombie being wounded. Lieut. Montgomery was generally conceded to be one of the

best quarterbacks in the Intercollegiate Rugby Union, and his last game was in the match at Toronto, when Varsity defeated McGill in the last few seconds of play. In that match "Monty" was badly injured, and his loss to the team largely accounted for the defeat.

Lieut. Hugh A. Crombie was at one time president of the McGill track team, and an all-round athlete. He enlisted with the Engineers, and after qualifying for a commission was transferred to the Infantry.

STRONG DEFENDERS OF COMPULSORY SERVICE BILL



SIR EDWARD KEMP.



HON. ALBERT SEIGNY.

GREEKS' GRAND OLD MAN



Premier Venizelos, leader of the pro-Ally party, who has been named Premier by the new King.

MUST GET MEN, OR RESULT WILL BE A BIG DISASTER

Says Major Eric Finley
Returned from the
Front

TELLS OF VIMY AND CANADIANS

Says it is An Honor to Com-
mand Men, Such as
They

"Since you ask me for my opinion of conditions at the front I might say first of all that we need more men. And what is more, we must get these men. If not, the results are going to be disastrous" said Major Eric B. Finley of the 42nd Battalion, who has just returned from the front, to The Star today.

"This war is naturally taking its daily toll of men, and if others are not forthcoming to replace them, how can we carry on? The more men we can launch against the enemy, the sooner the end of the war will come. I often feel like asking the man who has not joined up to put himself in the place of the man who has and who is on the firing-line today. Let him remember that, if he is fit to enjoy the privileges of being a Canadian, his duty is to back his country to the end. Brooding in the heart of every man at the front is the thought of the unfairness of this volunteer system. It seems incredible that there should be any opposition at this time to the Conscription Bill.

"I grant you the life in France is at times fairly tough but then, what man is fit to be called a man, if he can't take the rough with the smooth? The conditions in France have improved wonderfully in the last year. Our progress on the western front has been slow but sure. We have not, only, by superiority of numbers, and by artillery preponderance, shown ourselves to be stronger than the enemy, but our men have proved time and time again, that the German infantry isn't in the same class with our own, that it can't stand up against our repeated attacks as in the taking of Vimy Ridge. It is indeed just this feeling that is inspiring our officers and men with continual confidence and the certainty of ultimate victory.

As one of the original officers of the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., it has been my fortune to have taken part in our scrap at Ypres, our advance on the Somme, and again at Vimy. Unfortunately in this last show I was wounded practically at the go-off, but I shall never regret having taken part

in such a splendid one. I am glad that their companies had been engaged in business, all the managers were in discussing the details of the mill for the milling trade. The market was a desirable convenience was the contention that the option This claim was stoutly upheld, as also witnesses who gave evidence today. another contention of the different marketing of the western crop was change as an essential factor in the

European War.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

FORTY-FIRST LIST.

BEATTIE, ALBERT STEWART MILLER, chemist and druggist (lately with Mr. Tibbles, Staniforth Pharmacy, Sheffield), R.A.M.C. Corporal Beattie joined the Army as a combatant, but was transferred to the R.A.M.C. He is now stationed at Wharnccliffe War Hospital, Sheffield.

BOLE, J. GORDON, B.A. Toronto (elder son of Mr. W. W. Bole, Toronto, Inspector of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd.), Machine-gun Section, 19th Batt., 2nd Canadian Overseas Contingent.

BOLTON, SPENCER PERCY, 5th Seaforth Highlanders, and LESLIE STUART BOLTON, Army Service Corps, brothers of Mr. J. H. P. Bolton, chemist, Winchmore Hill, London, N.

DAYKIN, THOMAS, chemist and druggist, of Daykin Bros., chemists, Carr Vale, Chesterfield, R.A.M.C.

ELMITT, Second Lieutenant JACK (son of Mr. George Elmitt, chemist and druggist, of Kemp & Elmitt, Lincoln), 7th Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment.

EVANS, Lieutenant EDWARD C. (elder son of Mr. Alfred B. Evans, director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., and Vice-President of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd.), 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada (Black Watch), Canadian Expeditionary Force.

FARMER, WILLIAM (lately with Mr. H. W. Cæsar, chemist, South Portland Street, Glasgow), R.A.M.C.

HARDWICK, JOSEPH WILLIAM (lately assistant with A. Greaves & Son, chemists, Chesterfield), R.A.M.C.

HARRISON, Second Lieutenant J. S. (only son of Mr. George Harrison, manufacturing chemist, Reading), Welsh Regiment, now on active service at the Front.

HENRY, GEORGE (lately with A. Greaves & Son, chemists, Chesterfield), Lincolnshire Regiment.

HUGHES, J. C. (lately with Mr. A. R. Keith, chemist, Poplar), London Batt. Welsh Fusiliers.

KENNEDY, Corporal ROBERT KER, chemist and druggist, formerly of Hawick, 2nd Scottish Horse.

LLOYD, Second Lieutenant H. I., 8th Batt. Northamptonshire Regiment (see p. 56).

MATTINSON, Bombardier GEORGE F. (son of Mr. James Mattinson, manager of Evans Kerry branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal), Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

POPLE, Second Lieutenant DONALD (late apprentice with Mr. F. Orchard, chemist, Highbridge), 9th Batt. Somerset Light Infantry.

TINLING, Lieutenant GEORGE EVELYN, 3rd East Lancashire Regiment, and Corporal CHARLES BURNABY TINLING, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill University), sons of Mr. Charles W. Tinling, of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd.

UMNEY, Second Lieutenant CECIL F., 7th Batt. Dorset Regiment. [Mr. Umney is a son of Dr. W. F. Umney, Eardley House, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, and the eldest grandson of Mr. Charles Umney, F.I.C., F.C.S. He had for some time been apprenticed to Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W.]

WHITE, MARK (lately apprentice with Mr. A. R. Keith, chemist, Poplar), East Kent Regiment (The Buffs).

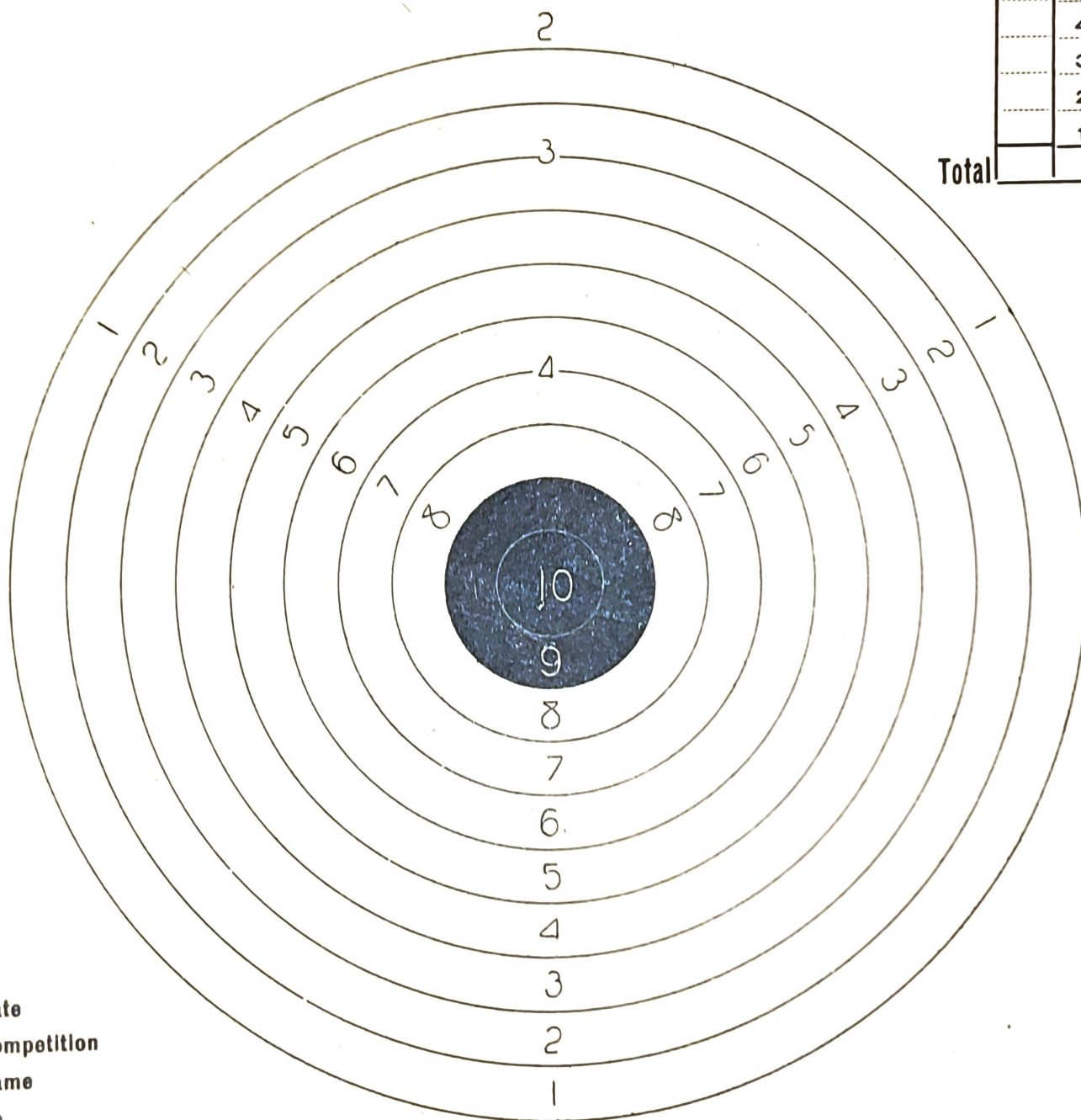
The following employés of the various branches of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., have enlisted for overseas service: *Halifax Branch*: W. Edwards and J. Beaumont, Infantry; Geo. Cadman, Navy; and B. R. Palmer, Cycle Corps. *St. John Branch*: K. S. Robertson, F. E. Robertson, W. S. Archibald, and F. A. Fullerton (on garrison duty at Halifax). *Evans Kerry Branch, Montreal*: H. P. Evans and E. Borden, A.M.C.; Ed. Barnes, McGill Hospital Corps; J. Neale, A.S.C.; and T. Leach, Grenadier Guards. *Lyman Knox Branch, Montreal*: G. C. Waite and Percy Sandland. *Ottawa Branch*: W. J. Halpenny, 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, First Contingent, Expeditionary Force; C. S. MacPherson (son of Mr. M. MacPherson, manager of the branch), Mechanical Transport Division, Canadian A.S.C., Second Contingent, Expeditionary Force. *Toronto Branch*: W. T. Bleakeley: Alexander Martin, Leicestershire Regiment. *Hamilton Branch*: J. Kivlehan, 2nd Dragoons. *Winnipeg Branch*: C. McG. Dixon, 27th Batt. *Regina Branch*: C. Le S. Blampied, 28th Batt., Second Contingent, Expeditionary Force. *Vancouver Branch*: Lance-Corporal L. O. Lycett, Army Medical Corps, 29th Batt., and Private George McLeod, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada (wounded in France).

JUL 23 1916

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DEBATE WILL BE LONGER THAN WAS FIRST EXPECTED

Possibility Still That Coalition May Avoid An Election

LIBERAL PARTY SPLIT SEEMS IRREPARABLE

Seat for Hon. A. Sevigny in Manitoba if Necessary

Special to Star from our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 26.—Hopes that a division on the second reading of the Conscription Bill would be registered this week have been abandoned. About forty members, some of them rarely heard in Parliament, have intimated to the whips a desire to say something on the measure. As the House rarely sits after 11:30 and morning sittings are held in abeyance the vote will not take place before next week.

The discussion, proceeding in a very leisurely fashion and, while not lacking interest, is devoid of the excitement that some had expected.

When the division occurs there will be three votes on the amendment for a six months' hoist on the amendment for a referendum, and on the Bill itself.

REFERENDUM VOTE VITAL.

To the six months' hoist proposition little attention is being paid. It will commend the support of certain French-Conservatives and perhaps some French Liberals, but not to any great extent. The really vital division will be on the referendum.

If it were to carry—and there is no prospect of it—two things would happen, there would be no conscription, and the Government would be defeated.

Consequently, while the referendum motion declares neither for nor against the principle of conscription, those who vote for it are, in effect at least, voting against the principle of compulsory service. Emphasis is being laid on this fact and the situation will not be altered by subsequent support of the second reading of the Bill by those who, in the preliminary round, are prepared to kill it.

The division in the Liberal party is so distinct and there is such resentment among the "last ditchers" towards those who take an independent stand on the question, that grave doubts arise as to the party being able to unite again, once the present contentious measure is out of the way.

In one wing, favoring conscription, are such men as Guthrie, Pardee, Clark, Carvell, Buchanan and Graham. On the other side are Messrs. Fugle, Macdonald, Oliver, Kite and numerous lesser lights.

LEGISLATION IN ABEYANCE.

While the debate drags on a lot of things are held in abeyance. There will be no reorganization of the Cabinet till the Bill in principle is disposed of, nor will there be any final decision as to whether or not an election is to be held.

Strong Liberal support of conscription suggests the renewed possibility of coalition and of the extension of the term of Parliament. The Prime Minister is still willing to include in the Cabinet a number of Liberals, but with the essential condition that conscription passes. An appeal to the country for a ratification would probably come afterwards, but not necessarily so.

It seems very probable that, for similar reasons, members of the Opposition who support the Compulsory Service Bill will also line up for extension. This would not afford the unanimous vote desired on the proposal, and the Government, everything considered, could find justification either for putting through the resolution, or not doing so, and dissolving between now and October.

A decision both on this question and that of cabinet reconstruction will hang fire until the vote on the Bill occurs next week. In the meantime the prospects are that things will drag on pretty much as in the past week.

Hon. Albert Sevigny's strong pro-conscription speech last night is favorably commented on. If in taking the stand he does he imperils his seat in Parliament, it is intimated that one can be found for him in Manitoba.

CANADIANS OCCUPY STRONGEST POSTS IN LENS DEFENCE

Unceasing Pressure Caused Enemy to Retire from Positions

BRITISH CASUALTIES EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT

Enemy Prepares to Make House-to-House Fight for City

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 26.—The Canadians have occupied the strongest outpost in the defence of Lens.

The unceasing pressure to which the enemy in Souchez valley has been subjected during the past few weeks has brought signal success to the British arms with relatively slight loss.

Early yesterday afternoon an unusual movement within the enemy line indicated that he was retiring, while at the same time aerial observers brought back news that the cross-roads and street intersections west of the German lines had been mined.

Craters were seen by them at a number of these cross-roads. At once the patrols were pushed out who, early in the morning, had occupied the enemy trench at the foot of Reservoir Hill. They reached the summit of the hill without opposition and pushed down the eastern slope. Strong posts were established and the strong Lens outpost was effectively occupied.

Meanwhile to the south of the Souchez river we pushed forward on the heels of the retiring enemy. Railway embankments to the east of the Lens electric station were occupied. The advance was then continued towards La Coulotte.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

As night fell strong parties were sent out to consolidate the positions occupied and patrols were pushed out with the object of keeping in touch with the enemy.

Several days ago the enemy was known to be destroying houses in the western part of Lens with the object of giving a wider area of fire for his guns. That may indicate his intention of clinging to the eastern side of the city and prolonging the struggle by house-to-house fighting.

Heavy artillery fire was directed last night upon all roads eastwards of Lens and Avion by which troops and guns could be moved back. On the extreme south exploratory patrols met with heavy opposition.

STEWART LYON.

MINE SWEEPING DEVICE NOW BEING FITTED ON LINERS

By Canadian Press.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 26.—A mine-sweeping device calculated to pick up and safely bring to the surface any mines that may be in the path of vessels is now being attached to a number of ships proceeding through the waters of the war zone. One of these devices was observed on a passenger liner which arrived here today.

It is attached to the bows and when let down a netted projector extends a dozen or more feet on either side of the ship.

If a mine is encountered, it is picked up and brought to the surface at a safe distance from the vessel. The ship to which the device was attached is on her first trip here since April, when she was compelled to seek drydock in a British port on account of damage from a mine.

The explosion, officers said, tore a big hole in her bottom and killed one member of the crew. Watertight compartments held and the ship was able to make port without assistance.

SEVIGNY SAYS M.S. BILL WILL REDEEM QUEBEC

Believes His Best Compatriots
Would Be Pleased to See Pro-
vince Send More Men

WHERE THE BLAME LIES

Points Out Significantly How
French-Canadians in Other
Provinces and in
New England
Responded

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, June 25.—"For my part I accept the bill," declared the Hon. Albert Sevigny, in the House of Commons, tonight. He is the first and probably one of five French-Canadian members who will support compulsory service. In an earnest speech the young Minister boldly declared for conscription, as a necessary measure to save the honor of the country. There was no apology for this stand contrary to sentiment among his compatriots in and out of Parliament, but a courageous declaration that in remaining in the Government and voting for conscription he was prepared to accept the consequences in preference to yielding to a clamor that meant a stigma on his race and the segregation of his people.

The Minister of Inland Revenue made his speech in English and held the attention of both members and spectators. The courage shown in the face of popular clamor and threats of personal injury stilled even those who a week ago sought to make his ministerial career a failure. He was absolutely frank and placed the blame of the failure of voluntary recruiting among French-Canadians in Quebec upon the leaders of his people. French-Canadians in other parts of Canada, beyond the evil counsels of opponents of the Government's war policy had enlisted in the army numbers, he declared, and would have done so in Quebec if the leadership had been sincere in encouraging enlistment.

Mr. Sevigny expressed his point of view clearly when he answered the taunts of those of his compatriots who wanted him to resign. If he and his colleague, Col. Blondin, left the Cabinet, Sir Robert Borden would have no alternative but to turn to men of English-speaking origin and the inevitable result would be a union of the English-speaking people of both parties and the isolation upon this continent of a French-Canadian minority. It was against that calamity that he was standing, confident as he was that the French-Canadian people, once they understood the situation would loyally give their support to the fight for civilization.

MR. RAINVILLE'S DENIAL.

Hon. Mr. J. H. Rainville denies the report that he has resigned or contemplates resigning the deputy speakership. Mr. Rainville says that he made his position quite clear to his constituents and that he is heartily in support of the war and Canada's participation. When the time comes he will state to Parliament his views and will vote in accordance with these views. It is probable that he will vote for the referendum and afterwards for the bill.

W. M. German, Welland, in his speech today, intimated to Liberal conscriptionists that they were not in accord with the principles of their party. He is the first supporter of Sir Wilfrid's to serve notice on the conscriptionist faction that they have isolated themselves from their party. If other stand-pat Liberals pursue this course, the Liberal conscriptionists will be completely driven from their present association. Mr. German was associated with Sir Clifford Sifton, and Lloyd Harris in the bolt from the Liberal party in 1911, on reciprocity.

ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED.

The conscription issue has now become clearly defined. Supporters of the referendum are classed as anti-conscriptionists no matter what their subsequent votes may be. As the adoption of the referendum would mean the defeat of conscription, those who support the referendum are here classed as opposed to conscription. There are about a dozen Liberals who will support the referendum and then the second reading of the bill, but both Conservative and Liberal conscriptionists refuse to accept these as supporters of compulsory service.

Practically all the supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier against conscription are opposed to an extension of the term of Parliament. Hon. William Pugsley declared tonight that he would not again support an extension. As this faction far outnumber the Liberal conscriptionists their position makes an election seem inevitable.

KILLED IN ACTION AT VIMY RIDGE.



LIEUT. ALEX LAVIOLETTE.

Lieut. Alexandre Laviolette, who was reported missing after the opening of the Vimy Ridge offensive was killed in that battle, his body having been found recently, according to information yesterday received from Major Royal Ewing, M.C., by the dead officer's mother. Some time ago, when Mad. Laviolette was in England, another of her sons, Lieut. Dumont Laviolette, M.C., came from France to see her there. Lieut. Alexandre also came from the trenches to see his mother and wounded brother, and although he was offered a comfortable billet in London, he preferred to return to the front, declaring to his mother as he bade her farewell that he would win another cross for the family, the reference being to the Military Cross won by his brother.

The late Lieut. Laviolette was only 21 years of age. He was employed before enlisting by the Merchants Bank of Canada, St. James street branch. He was educated at Mount St. Louis College, and shortly after the outbreak of the war he qualified for a commission and was later attached to the 69th Battalion. He saw service in England, and when his regiment was broken up for drafts for some of the French-Canadian regiments at the front he went to a Highland draft. Miss Jeanne Laviolette, a sister of the deceased officer, is engaged in Red Cross work in London. Major Dumont Laviolette, M.C., is at present in the Royal Victoria Hospital recovering from wounds received in action. Another brother is in France representing the Eastern Car Company of New Glasgow, which concern has been executing some commissions for the French Government.

F. P. NEWMAN



Son of William Newman, formerly manager of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Co., and brother of the well-known golf professional at Kingston. Fred was formerly assistant to Mr. A. H. Murray, and after having tried to enlist in several Montreal battalions, was rejected, and later took up his profession at Cascade Golf Club, Little Metis. He had only been there a short time when his death occurred, after a very short illness. He was, when a boy, engaged in the editorial department of 'The Star.

The Montreal Daily Star.

FINE; COOL

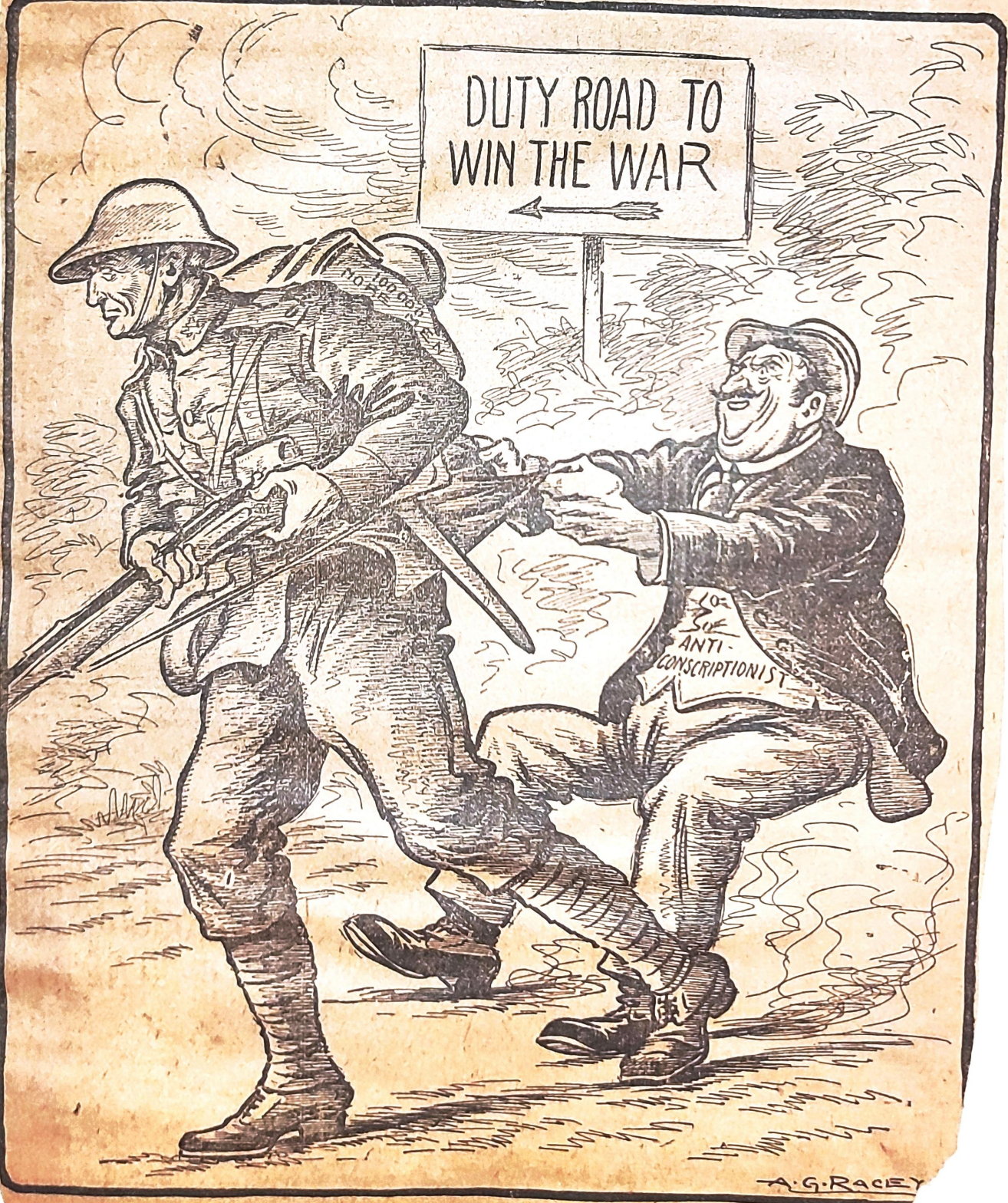
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

THE MEN WHO ERECTED THE HUGE QUEBEC BRIDGE



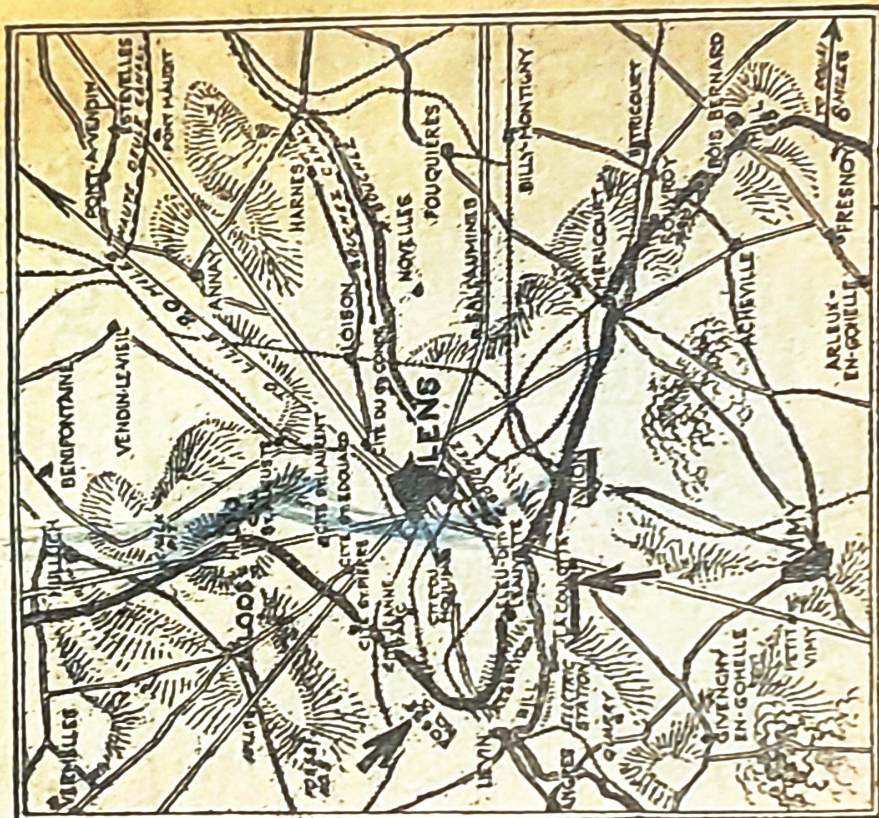
Group taken at the end of the cantilever arm showing, from left to right:—G. F. Porter, chief engineer of construction for the St. Lawrence Bridge Co.; W. J. P. Borden, senior member of the Board of Engineers; Phelps Johnston, pre-bridge Commission; E. C. K. Pace, assistant engineer to the Commission.

CARRY ON, OR QUIT. WHICH?



Shall we answer our boys' call for assistance or desert them?

WHERE THE BRITISH PINCERS ARE SQUEEZING LENS

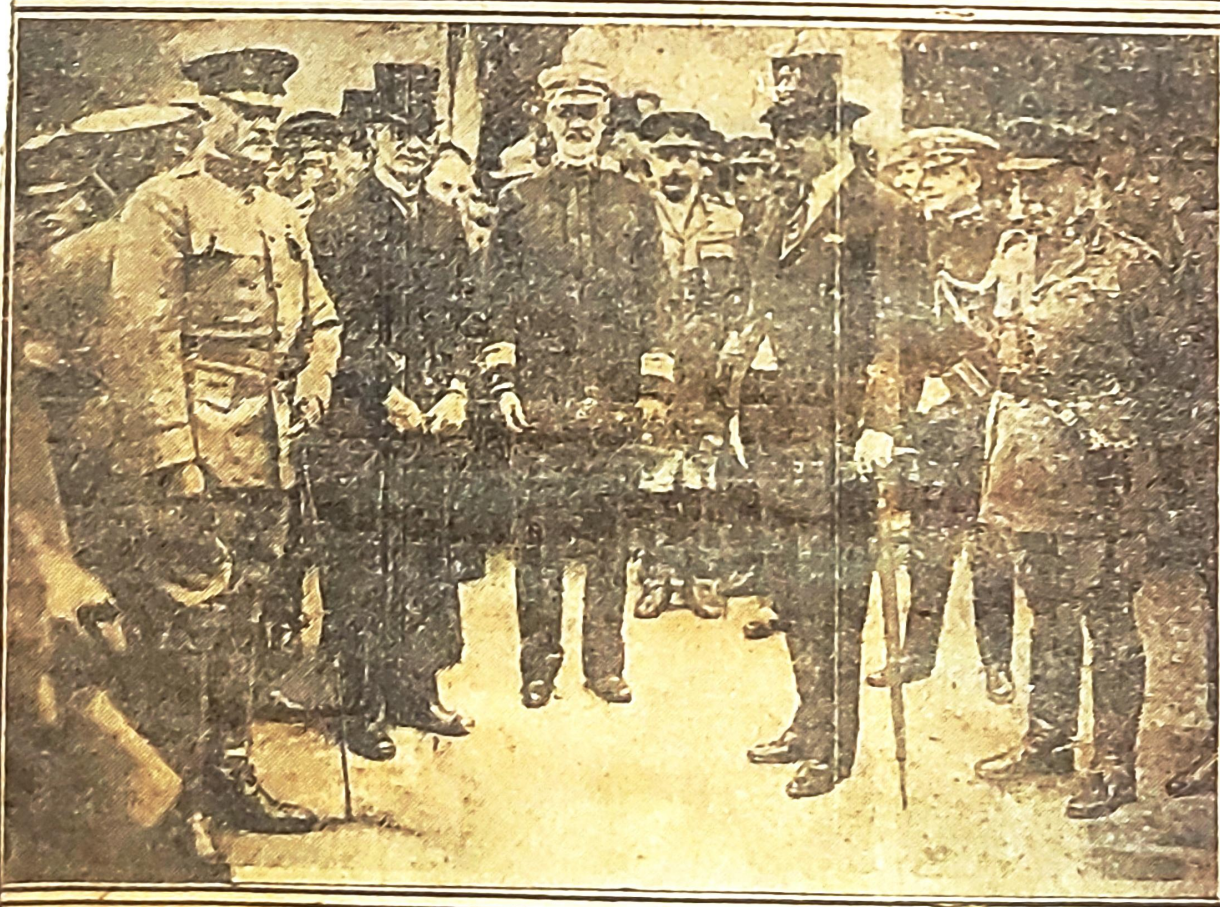


RAILROADS ——— ROADS ——— CANALS ——— BATTLE LINE

SCALE OF MILES

The Canadians are pressing northward and British troops south-eastward, as indicated by the arrows. Lens will be their prize shortly.

BRITAIN GREETS U. S. ARMY CHIEF



Maj.-Gen. J. J. Pershing's arrival in London. From left to right—General Pershing, Ambassador Page, Vice-Admiral Sims, U. S. N., Lord Derby and Field Marshal Viscount French.

Wednesday, June 14, 1916.

ASHBURY BOYS' ANNUAL SPORT AND PRIZE DAY

Presentation of Diplomas
and Competitions. T.R.H.
Attend. Many "Old
Boys" at the Front or in
Service.

The last prize day is the day of all school days that remains most vivid in the memory "forty years on." To the young, high-spirited third former, prize day is a day for eating, cheering and letting off steam! it is the beginning of the long summer holidays. To the sedate, sophisticated Olympian of the Sixth it is the end of all such frivolity and the beginning of work in the world. It was prize day at Ashbury College yesterday, and the last prize day for eighteen Ashbury boys. Of the eighteen, nine will take the R. M. C. course, five will enlist very shortly and the rest are either under age or medically unfit.

The war has left its mark on Ashbury College. Out of the playing fields, where fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters gathered to witness the sports, old Ashbury boys in officers' uniforms made many a splash of khaki among the summer dress of the ladies and the red, white and green hat bands and blazers of the boys still at school. The war was reflected, too, in the speech of the headmaster, Rev. Mr. Woolcombe, and in that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and that of Col. J. W. Woods, the chairman of the board of governors of the school.

The old boys' race is always one of the most interesting events of school sports. There the legendary heroes, whose doughty deeds are still told by the boys of the upper forms, are seen in the flesh. Six old boys competed yesterday in a hundred yards sprint, and three of them were in khaki.

Royalty Presents Prizes.

The prizes were distributed by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia in the hall adjoining the chapel. The room was filled



Col. Percy A. Guthrie and Capt. J. D. Black, of the MacLean Highland Force, also known as Sir Sam Hughes' Own, have arrived in New York, and are aiding in the recruiting of British subjects living within the metropolitan district. They have just ended a successful recruiting campaign in Boston, where the famous killed band of the MacLean Highlanders aroused much enthusiasm.

Col. Guthrie was a member of the first Canadian Expeditionary force which went overseas in 1914; he was in the gas attack at the second battle of Ypres, when his battalion, going into action 1,117 strong, left all but 83 men on the field. He was one of the four surviving officers out of 32. He was also wounded eleven times at Festubert. At the age of 33 he is the youngest colonel in the British army. He soon will return to the front at the head of his battalion.

FLEU DIT LEAUVETTE CAPTURED TODAY AND CANADIANS PRESS ON

Their Patrols Advance Still Closer to Great French Coal Metropolis—General Retreat by Germans is Indicated—French Beat Germans Back

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 28.—Canadian troops today occupied the town of Fleu dit Leauvette, one-half mile southwest of Lens. Their patrols, shoved ahead of the village, penetrated further towards the coal metropolis of France.

This is the nearest the British have yet come to the city of Lens proper. Mention of patrols pushing still further on indicates a general retreat by the Germans and the abandonment of their positions under the tremendously strong constricting pressure which the British have been applying to the city.

Fleu Dit Leauvette is located half a mile beyond Lievin, where some time ago the Germans made a desperate stand against the British advance. Avion, where the Canadians last week made some brilliant advances, is about three-quarters of a mile due south of Lens and about the same distance southeast of Fleu Dit Leauvette. Lens is practically encircled on three sides now.

ADVANCED UNDER HEAVY BARRAGE

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyons.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 28.—A further phase of the long struggle for the recovery of Lens, the centre of the richest coal mining region of France, from the German invader, was reached early this (Thursday) morning when the enemy's front line protecting Avion, a suburb of the city, was captured by storming waves which went forward under the protection of a concentration of artillery fire on that part of Avion immediately behind the German line.

The assaulting troops were composed of men from British Columbia, Manitoba, Central Ontario and Nova Scotia. By this morning's advance the British line has been carried forward to within a mile of the city of Lens.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE HAS GAINED AVION AND 2,000 YARDS OF ENEMY'S LINE

All Objectives Gained in New Smash—Gains Along Souchez-River All Loosen German Troops Hold in Lens—Picked Enemy Troops Still Attacking French at Verdun

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, June 29.—The Greek Government has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 29.—British troops last night in an offensive gained their whole objective, says a telegram from British Headquarters in France. The British captured German forward positions on a 2,000-yard front south and west of Oppy, in the Arras sector.

The official statement says the British captured prisoners and machine guns. They also continue to gain ground south of the Souchez river and have entered the town of Avion, about two miles south of Lens.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

The official statement follows:

"Early last night we attacked and captured the enemy's forward position on a front of about 2,000 yards south and west of Oppy. The whole of our objectives was gained and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken by us.

"Our troops continue to gain ground on a wide front south of the Souchez river and have entered Avion.

"A further number of prisoners and six machine guns have been captured in this area.

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Cherisy. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos."

ATTACKED IN THUNDERSTORM

By Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 29.—The fighting is more intense in the vicinity of Lens.

The British made a brilliant attack last night, during a blinding rain that accompanied a thunderstorm, on a number of the south-westerly suburbs of the great mining city, including the one known as Avion.

All the first objectives of the attack were gained, and the indications are that the British are still pushing forward today.

Nearly 200 prisoners already have been collected in the cages, and more

GERMANS ATTACK AT VERDUN

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 29.—Picked German troops made a heavy attack last night on the Verdun front near Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood, after especially severe shelling.

Today's official statement says the attack was disorganized by the sharp reply of the French artillery and that the Germans obtained a footing at only a few points in the first line. This morning the Germans made another violent effort east of Hill 304. It failed completely.

The Germans were active on the Aisne front also. All their attacks were repulsed.

The statement follows:

"The enemy showed very great activity on the Aisne front during the night. Violent bombardments were followed by severe attacks in the regions of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny and northwest of Rheims. All his efforts were broken up by our fire or nullified by the counter-attacks, and our positions were maintained.

"The fighting was particularly heavy in the region of Cerny, where the enemy made several attacks at two points on our front.

Northeast of the village of Cerny enemy detachments succeeded in gaining a footing in our first line. They were driven out by an energetic counter-attack by our troops,

leaving numerous bodies on the ground. We took prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting, after noon yesterday, became extremely intense in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. A violent bombardment with guns of large calibre was directed against our positions, and was followed at 6:30 o'clock in the evening by a powerful attack delivered by special German assaulting troops on a front of two kilometres west of Hill 304.

"Our effectively directed fire disorganized the attack, which enabled the Germans to gain a footing at some points in our first line. A new attack at 3:45 o'clock this morning on our positions west of Hill 304 was repulsed completely."

The Aisne front attack is another chapter to the German efforts of the past ten days to loosen the French grip on dominating positions below Laon. Cerny is located on the Chemin des Dames, about seven miles due south of Laon.

Earlier in the week the Germans began a general counter-offensive movement in this same sector, but their attacks on this occasion were directed further to the west, around Vauxhallon and Filain.

Hill 304, in the Meuse (Verdun) sector, has been the centre of bloody fighting in previous offensives and counter-offensives in the Verdun fighting.

OFFICIAL FIGURES UPSET CANADIAN CRITICISM OF "DRUNKEN" LONDON

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent, Copy-right.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, LONDON, June 27.—Official figures published today under the heading "Sober London," make curious comment on recent Canadian Parliamentary and journalistic criticisms. The Metropolitan Police returns show more than five times fewer convictions for drunkenness in London than before the war.

The weekly average of 1,287 for 1914 had been continuously reduced to 753 for the last six months of 1915, when the no-treating order was in full operation.

Each month since the convictions have gradually lessened until last week they reached the lowest, averaging 228. WINDERMERE.

HONORED BY FRANCE

Major R. L. H. Ewing, M.C., Awarded Legion of Honor

Major Royal L. H. Ewing, M.C., the second in command of the 42nd Battalion, has been awarded the Legion of Honor, "Croix de Chevalier," by the French Government in recognition of brilliant services at the front, and he at the same time received the congratulations of the army corps and divisional commanders.

Major Ewing, before the war, was in the real estate business and was a member of the firm of Ewing & Ewing. He shortly after the outbreak of the war joined the McGill C. O. T. C. to get training and was later given a commission as lieutenant in the battalion under Lieut.-Col. Cant-ly, D.S.O. After arriving at the front

he was steadily promoted until he attained his majority and was appointed second in command of his battalion. He was wounded slightly a year ago, but did not have to leave the firing line.

Sixteen Nations at War.

When Brazil enters the conflict sixteen nations will be engaged in the following order:

Austria-Hungary	July 28, 1914.
Serbia	July 28, 1914.
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914.
Germany	Aug. 1, 1914.
France	Aug. 3, 1914.
Belgium	Aug. 3, 1914.
Great Britain	Aug. 3, 1914.
Montenegro	Aug. 12, 1914.
Japan	Aug. 23, 1914.
Turkey	Nov. 1, 1914.
Italy	May 23, 1915.
Bulgaria	Oct. 14, 1915.
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916.
Rumania	Aug. 27, 1916.
America	April 2, 1917.
Brazil	June 28, 1917.

CANADIANS MUCH HEARTENED

The Canadians have been greatly heartened by the successes gained during the past few days at relatively small cost, and this morning's advance, which involved the crossing of open ground, sloping up to Avlon and the village of Leauvette, near the Souchez river, met with opposition of a serious nature at only one point, where a combination of machine gun fire and uncult wire delayed some of the Manitoba men.

The attack was not intended to be pressed home at this particular point, because the ground especially favored the enemy, so no great harm was done.

The men to the east and west of the Manitobans, having reached their own objectives, at once began to bomb the enemy out of portions of trenches, held by him in the centre.

When this despatch was sent few Germans were left on this part of the line.

On the extreme left of the two mile front along which the attack was made the Nova Scotians pushed their way up the Lens-Arras road to the

village of Leauvette. Here they came into contact with the enemy and took a number of prisoners. At the other end of the line, east of the railway track, enemy dugouts were bombed.

The occupants belonged to the Fifth Guard Grenadiers, who refused in most cases to come out and surrender. One officer and twenty-one men of the Grenadiers decided to take discretion was the better part of valor. Others are believed to be still alive in the dugouts, which will be thoroughly explored after the ground won is consolidated.

At daybreak our aeroplanes flying low over Avlon saw very few Germans there. Craters which recently were made by mine explosions at the cross roads are now seriously hindering them in bringing up troops from Lens for counter-attacks.

The enemy's guns have been shelling our communication trenches, but our heavies are now taking them on with good results.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 28.—The Germans last night attacked the salient of Wattweiler, north-east of Thann, in Alsace, according to the War Office announcement today. They were repulsed, leaving a number of dead.

The official statement follows: "The artillery fighting was particularly active last night in the regions of the Hurtebise Monument and Mount Carnillet."

"A German attack against the sal-

ient of Wattweiler, north-east of Thann, was repulsed. The enemy left behind several dead, including the body of an officer.

"Patrol engagements near Flirey and Bezonvaux enabled us to take prisoners."

"It has now been established that an albatross, attacked by one of our aeroplanes on Monday, fell within the enemy lines east of Gratreuil. Yesterday an albatross was brought down south-east of Moronvilliers."

CENTRAL POWERS FEAR RUSSIA

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, June 28.—The Central Powers are beginning to fear that Russia will soon be an active participant in the Allied plans of joint offensive operations. Word received from the front today asserted there were evidences there that a considerable number of Austrian divisions had been hurriedly withdrawn from the Italian front and transferred back to the north.

Many of these were troops which were shifted from the northern fighting line at the height of Gen. Cadorna's offensive to stiffen the weakening enemy front.

At that time the Central Powers were confident of success of their separate peace plot against Russia, and had practically stopped all fighting on the Russian front by deliberately schemed fraternisation with the soldiers opposing them.

IN ANOTHER CROSS FOR THE FAMILY

ast Words of Lt. Alexandre
Laviolette Bidding Mother
Final Farewell

NAS KILLED IN ACTION

Brother of Major Dumont La-
violette, M.C., Fell During
the Vimy Ridge
Offensive

A communication from Major Royal Ewing, M.C., now reported to have been honored by the French Government with the Legion of Honor—"Croix de Chevalier," brought sad news to Mrs. Dumont Laviolette yesterday. It was the confirmation of her worst fears as to the fate of her son, Lieut. Alexandre Laviolette, who she heard, on May 23rd, had been missing since April 9th. The letter yesterday announced that he had been found dead on the battlefield on April 15th.

When Mme. Laviolette was in England, where she went when her son, Major Dumont Laviolette, Military Cross, badly wounded, was brought from France, she had her last talk with the young officer now dead on the field of honor. Sir John Carson made necessary arrangements and Lieut. Alexandre Laviolette came from the trenches to see his wounded brother and his mother, before they sailed for Canada. While in London positions of safety were offered him, but he said that he was in the army to fight, and as he took leave of his mother for the last time, he said: "Mother, I am going to fight, and win another cross for the family."

Lieut. Laviolette was born in Montreal twenty-one years ago, and educated at Mont St. Louis College, and before qualifying for a commission, was with the Merchants Bank of Canada, St. James street. Upon obtaining his commission he went to England with the 69th Battalion, and when that unit was broken up to furnish drafts, Lieut. Laviolette transferred into the Montreal Highland battalion raised by Lt.-Col. Cantlie. Lieut. Laviolette, who had seen much active service, had not figured in the casualty lists before. The Ottawa telegram on May 23rd, announced that the Montreal officer was reported missing between April 9th—when the Vimy Ridge action opened—and April 11th. Mrs. Laviolette received a letter from her son last March, under the date of February 30th. Her daughter, Miss Jeanne Laviolette, at present in London, doing Red Cross work, wrote to her mother recently that she had sent several letters to her brother, but that no reply was forthcoming. Major Dumont Laviolette, who won the Military Cross in action, and is at present at the Royal Victoria Hospital recovering from his wounds, is a brother, and another brother is at present in France representing the Eastern Car Company of New Glasgow, N.S., which has been executing commissions for the French Government.

IS AWARDED
LEGION D'HONNEUR



Major Royal L. H. Ewing, M.C., who has been awarded "Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Chevalier," along with the usual congratulations of the Army Corps and Provisional Commander.

ANOTHER HONOR BESTOWED UPON MAJOR R. EWING

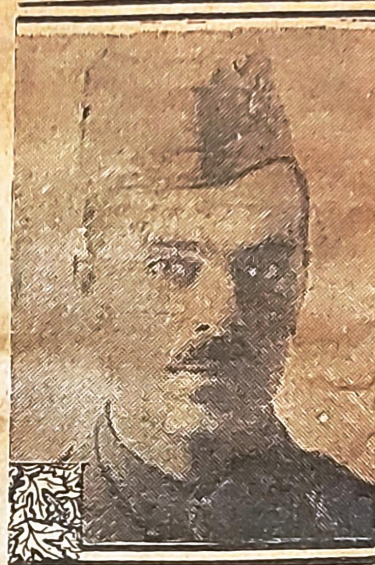
News has just been received from France that Major Royal L. H. Ewing, M.C., now serving at the front as second in command of the 42nd Highlanders of Montreal, has been awarded the "Croix de Chevalier," of the Legion of Honor, of France, for distinguished service in the field, receiving at the same time the congratulations of the army corps and divisional commanders.

Major Ewing, who was awarded the Military Cross of the British Army in November, 1916, went overseas in the spring of 1915 as a lieutenant of the 42nd, under Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, and was quickly promoted, to be captain and then major. At the outbreak of the war he was in the real estate and insurance business, and a member of the firm of Ewing & Ewing. He at once joined the McGill C. O. T. C. to get military training, and was then given his commission with the 42nd Battalion. Major Ewing was slightly wounded on June 1, 1916, but did not leave the firing line.

LIEUT. LAVIOLETTE REPORTED DEAD

Information contained in a telegram received today by his family announces that Lieut. Alexander Laviolette, who was reported missing following the Battle of Vimy Ridge, is now officially reported dead. Lieut. Laviolette went over with a French-Canadian unit a year ago. His brother, Major Laviolette, is at present in the Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from wounds received at the front.

GAINS MILITARY CROSS.



Lieut. J. T. L. Shum, awarded the Military Cross for gallant service at Vimy Ridge, April 10, where he was wounded for the third time since he enlisted for overseas service, in February, 1915. He is now in the Third General Hospital, London, England. He is an expert marksman, and has a number of cups he won in shooting tournaments. At one time he was sniping sergeant-instructor for the Highland Battalion with which he went overseas.

LANDING OF ARMY FROM U. S. THOUGHT HISTORIC MOMENT

London Press Hails Arrival in France of American Regulars—Troops Will Be Augmented as Soon as Possible

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MAJOR BISHOP, V.C., AT HOME : MAJOR BISHOP'S MOTHER ; MAJOR BISHOP ; MAJOR BISHOP'S WIFE ;
AND HIS BROTHER, MAJOR WORTH BISHOP (LEFT TO RIGHT).

Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.—all that at the age of nineteen ; to say nothing of the title of “the Captain Ball of Canada”—was married on Oct. 17, at Toronto, to Miss Margaret Eaton Burden, daughter of Mr. C. E. Burden, and niece of Sir John Eaton. On the Western Front, Major Bishop brought down some fifty enemy machines.—[*Photograph by S. and G.*]

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 28.—Paris was flooded with American naval officers and bluejackets today—men from ships that accompanied the American expeditionary army on its voyage to France. They were feted and cheered and petted by crowds everywhere they went. Some of the men were granted four full days' leave.

A HISTORIC LANDMARK.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 28.—Arrival of an advance force of the American Army in France is the predominant feature in the news columns of the morning newspapers which displayed under big headlines such details as are allowed to be published.

The Times comments on the arrival as an omen full of hope and promise to friends of ordered freedom, a sure presage of an Allied victory and the signal of a democratic peace to be wrung from defeated Germany, while the moral effect will be unmeasurable.

As a symbol of the union of mind and feelings of the democracies of England, France and the United States, it promises, says the Times, to rank forever among the great historic landmarks in the moral and political history of mankind.

TO BE AUGMENTED SOON.

Special to Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—General Pershing's men will be augmented as fast as possible by other trained troops. This was as far as officials at the War Department would go today in discussing future plans, now that American soldiers are safely on French soil. Censorship and safety provisions forbade the publication of any details at this time.

However, it transgresses no rules to indicate that National Guardsmen are likely to be in the units sent abroad ahead of the new National Army. No one here believes this new army can be moulded into fighting form before next spring at the earliest.

Meantime, other fighting forces, seasoned by service in this country, Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo or the Philippines, will take their places in the ranks of France, ready and anxious to do their part in overwhelming

The secret message to the War Department related their arrival, announced only that Pershing had ridden the seas safely. Washington and the nation awaited a message, still withheld, forenoon for military reasons. A tremendous thing—an actual physical entrance into European trenches, the primary aim of her bit to shatter German for a world domination.

Authorities anticipated that the details of the journey would be made before night. They did not know the original publication of the arrival from here yesterday afternoon.

General Sibert, in charge of the troops is an old campaigner, seen Cuban, Philippine and service as a member of the staff. Fifty-five years old, he has a "punch." He is a regular fighting man and able leader.

Admiral Gleaves, quiet, suave Navy commander, is praised for his able handling of the convoys for the transports.

PERSHING'S COMMAND SUPREME.

The question asked in the House of Commons and which the British Government refrained from answering,

whether "the American soldiers now on the Western front are under the supreme command of the French Generalissimo or Sir Douglas Haig or the American General" has already been answered by War Department officials, although no official and formal announcement of the instructions to Gen. Pershing has been made.

Gen. Pershing will be supreme in command of, and will have independent source of supplies for, the American expeditionary forces in France, but he will collaborate and consult with the French Generalissimo.

It is understood that the War Department is postponing the publication of Gen. Pershing's instructions until after he actually takes up his position on the Western front. It has already been selected.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, today ditched the committee on public information—otherwise the official censor—in so far as handling of military news is concerned.

This action followed the confusion yesterday over the publication of the arrival of Gen. Pershing's men in France before the War Department had sanctioned its release. While the department opposed publication, the committee authorized it. This caused Mr. Baker to order that Gen. McIntyre, War Censor, should be the court of last resort hereafter, instead of the civilian board in the committee.

Mr. Lansing has observed a similar custom ever since the public information committee was established. Lansing has his own publicity and censorship department.

"OLD FRITZ" PLEASED

Success Known in Elysian Fields, Says Kaiser

Amsterdam, June 26. — Emperor William, on June 21, in reviewing troops on the western front, made a speech in which, according to a Berlin telegram today, he said: "I express to the troops gathered here my fullest appreciation of their conduct and my firm confidence that, as hitherto, whenever they may be employed, they will, trusting God, do their duty and succeed in gaining the peace for the Fatherland which it needs for its further development."

In conclusion the Emperor is quoted as saying: "I am especially delighted to be able once more to congratulate the well-tried Dragoon Regiment of Bayreuth, of Hohenfriedberg fame. When, in the late summer of 1916, I sent the Borecki squadron to Rumania, I gave it on the way my order to maintain at all costs the old tradition wherever it might be, and to gain fresh laurels if possible. The regiment fulfilled the expectations of its supreme War Lord and accomplished deeds which will please 'Old Fritz' up there in the Elysian fields. May it keep this up. We shall not let loose our hold until a happy peace is gained."

HOT FIGHTING ROUND HURTEBISE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 27.—Heavy artillery fighting continues in the region of Hurtebise, says today's official announcement.

The official statement follows: "Spirited artillery fighting continued in the vicinity of the Hurtebise monument. The Germans made no further attacks on the positions which we took from them in that region on Monday."

"According to information now at hand, among the positions which we captured on that day is the 'Cavern of the Dragon,' more than 100 metres wide and about 300 metres deep, which had been converted into a veritable fortress."

"This cavern, with numerous exits and openings from which machine guns were fired, constituted

an important armed position and point of departure for enemy troops in making counter-attacks.

"A considerable amount of war material was stored there, including nine machine guns in good condition, equipment for more than 300 men, numerous rifles, ammunition depots and electrical searchlights, and a hospital relief outpost, which fell into our hands. The number of prisoners counted has reached 340, of whom six are officers."

"In the Champagne the enemy made a surprise attack west of Mount Carnillet. It was repulsed by our fire. We penetrated the German lines near Maisons de Champagne and brought back ten prisoners."

"At about 8 o'clock last night German aviators threw several bombs on Nancy. No damage was done and there were no casualties."

HUNS RETREAT INTO AVION

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 27.—German defenders of Lens retreated today into Avion, behind the so-called Artois-Mercourt "switch line" established in the ruins of the Lens suburbs, as the British continued their inclosing movement.

Here, behind railway embankments and slag heaps, the Germans have established machine gun fortresses. British patrols are keeping closely in touch with the retreating enemy in all this section south of the city.

West of Lens the difficulties in the way of the attacking British forces are tremendous, but prisoners pouring back in a steady stream today declared the German defenders were sorely pressed, and fear the worst.

The British now hold all high ground in the entire Lens salient. Enemy almen are striving frantically to solve the riddle of Sir Douglas Haig's offensive—where he will strike with his next attack. It is plain from their efforts they cannot figure whether it will be at Ypres, Messines, Lens, Arras or Bullecourt.

A document taken on a prisoner today and exhibited at headquarters confessed that the German planes have nearly all been stopped by the British flying corps before they were able to get over even their own front lines. A few, however, seem to cross every once in a while and there are numerous hot battles in the air as a result.

tary authorities overseas with relation to a proposed Canadian Air Service. The statement made that one-third of the total new officers in the Imperial Air Services (in the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing) are Canadians, appears almost incredible, but it is affirmed on good authority that this is a fact. The Canadian makes a very apt flying pupil, his natural adaptability generally enabling him to master the rudiments of the art in a shorter period than others. As a pilot he has done excellent work at the front. Every squadron has several Canadian officers and in some squadrons Canadians predominate.

No other branch of the service offers such scope for the individuality and initiative possessed by the Canadian to a marked degree, and over a thousand Canadians have left the Canadian divisions overseas to join this "Young Man's Service." Some have been forced to resign their Canadian commissions and join the Royal Flying Corps outright. Others have been attached to the Royal Flying Corps for duty and still draw their pay from Canada, although doing duty with the Royal Flying Corps. Still others are temporarily in the anomalous position of not belonging to any unit and consequently difficulties in connection with pay and allowances have occurred. In all cases their Canadian individuality as Canadian soldiers is lost. Many Canadian officers have done splendid work in the air, but Canada has no credit for this host of young flying men who, in the face of every obstacle, have attained to the honor of their "wings."

It is now proposed to incorporate as many of these Canadian flying officers as possible into several distinct Canadian squadrons with Canadian personnel for mechanics and N.C.O.'s to enable them to gain the invaluable experience in administration and organization so necessary in a highly technical corps. Canadians in England, who are among the supporters of the movement are Sir William Peterson, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Richard McBride, Mr. McLaren Brown and Sir John Aird, and others, Col. W. Grant Morden, at present of the Canadian Headquarters Staff, London, has spent considerable time in the field with the R.F.C., and French Aviation Service at the front in order to complete his already extensive knowledge and to become thoroughly conversant with the most minute details of modern military aviation. He has now laid before the authorities his proposals for a Canadian organization which would not only materially increase our available aerial forces, but would also be a trained and experienced nucleus organization for Canada to build a flying service on after the war.

It is believed that the formation of a Canadian flying corps will materially assist in recruiting for all ranks for the R.F.C. and C.F.C. in Canada, as perhaps many men who would hesitate to join a purely Imperial unit, such as the R.F.C., would be glad of an opportunity to enrol with a corresponding unit of the Canadian service. The establishment of a Canadian flying corps is urged not only for military reasons, but for commercial utility as well.

From the military point of view the centralization of Canadian military aviation matters would at once settle the many complex problems that exist under the present system and the several causes of dissatisfaction amongst individual Canadians in the Imperial services, who, owing to no fault of their own or their adopted

corps, undoubtedly suffer injustices, would automatically cease to exist. That Canada must eventually organize an air service is admitted by anyone conversant with the wonderful advances made in aviation recently.

By the present system, Canada pays the flying officer, but loses his services. It is analogous to sending infantry to England and letting them go to the front as London, Scottish, Welsh, Borderers, etc., etc., the Canadians under Canadian pay. Canada having put such a fine force in the field should complete it by adding the latest—and what is fast becoming one of the most important arms—the flying machine. The commercial point of view is perhaps even as appealing—because a Canadian Air Service means the establishment of large aircraft manufacturing plants in Canada. Two of the largest English aircraft companies have already signified their desire to establish factories here. Canada's great natural resources offering particularly advantageous conditions for large economical output.

A country of great distances, such as this is, affords extraordinary opportunities for the development of the aeroplane as a commercial vehicle. Much has been done in this respect in Europe during the war, the details of which, if disclosed, would be astounding. Last, but not least—Canada is the only country in the war that has not got a flying service—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, all have their flying corps, while Canada, having probably more flying officers on active service than all the other colonies put together, has so far failed to give recognition to this vitally important branch.

The Royal Flying Corps, being quick to realize the quality of the Canadian as a flying man, have established extensive training stations in Canada and have already sent a number of trained pilots overseas. These Canadian youngsters are given Imperial commissions for duration of the war and they are Imperial officers until they return from service. The value of a trained flying officer is high. In England this is recognized and a special reserve is established and officers not remaining in the regular army will be carried on this reserve, and given periodical opportunity to fly service machines "to keep their hand in"—at one of the many stations in all parts of the country.

It cannot be expected that the Imperial authorities will keep open the stations at Camp Borden, Deseronto, Toronto, Lulu, Ladner, etc., etc., after the war. A Canadian corps formed now would be ready to take over the entire establishment when it is relinquished by the Royal Flying Corps, with the immense advantage of having had practical experience to guide them, a small "Permanent Force" commensurate with the size of the Canadians Permanent Force after the war, maintained and the large number of Canadian officers who would return to civilian life from the Royal Flying Corps would be a reserve of flying officers, up to date with every modification of military aviation through their association with the Permanent Force, available at a moment's notice for active service. The wonderful work done by the Royal Flying Corps Special Reserve at the beginning of the war illustrates the inestimable value of such a system. Without this, Canada—and the Empire will deliberately waste this asset which cannot be calculated even in terms of millions of dollars.

Sir Douglas Haig is quoted as saying that one flying man is worth a whole battalion of infantry. The

only objection made to a Canadian Flying Corps is the expense—which incidentally is small in proportion to other branches of the army. Are we deliberately going to waste this equivalent of a thousand or more battalions for the sake of saving the cost of less than ten? Or are we going to be far-sighted enough to maintain what will be one of the finest aviation services in the world and develop this new industry for which our men and our country are so particularly suited?

HAS THE GERMANS GUESSING

Sir Douglas Haig has Hindenburg harrying the enemy everywhere guessing. Shifting like a master boxer, hitting first with his right and then with his left—and then sharply upcutting in the centre to the chin—the British commander keeps the Prussian opponent not only puzzled but on the defensive, with his back against the ropes. There is no doubt that Prussia, as President Wilson says, "shows signs of weakening." The fighters here approve that statement. And they add, in effect "It's up to the Allies now to hit hard."

Throughout today the British commander continued his tactics along the entire length of the British front.

INCESSANT FIRE

tacks here and there all around the city—each "bite" taking a little more ground. Throughout, the British artillery is raining shells. This type of attack has resulted in amazingly insignificant losses to the British.

The German commanders have been preparing for the relinquishment of Lens for a month, realizing sooner or later that a general mass attack by Haig would sweep them out.

A systematic plan of destruction of the city's factories, coal-mining plants and shafts nearby was put into operation weeks ago, according to reports of aviators.

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THE
DAILY
Globe

13th, 14th, 24th AND 87th IN DANGER OF BEING WIPED OUT

Lt.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne Tells of Need of Heavy Reinforcements if Canada is to Remain on Firing Line—Favors Conscription

"I am heart and soul in favor of the Government's Military Bill, and as I stated to the members of the Board of Trade last spring, when it was voted unanimously to put the Military Act into effect, that without taking men from the farms, railroads, or any of the industries where they are absolutely required, Canada can send 250,000 to 300,000 more men. I think the Government's Selective Draft System is a very timely and wise one, and I believe that when the country gets more fully acquainted with the Military Measure Bill's terms and conditions, it will be accepted joyfully by the vast majority of Canadians, no matter what province they may be in."

Such is the opinion of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne, who has just returned over to Montreal after having turned over the 245th Battalion, which he raised, to the military authorities in England.

"This is not the time for party politics, and everyone must give all their time, money and service, freely, in any capacity they can fill, to help Great Britain and her Allies bring this war to a successful conclusion," he continued.

MEN BADLY NEEDED.

"More Canadian soldiers are very badly wanted at the front. I cannot say too much stress on this. Canada has four divisions at the front at the present time, and at least 250,000 to 300,000 men have yet to be sent to keep these four divisions up to strength, as the casualties necessarily are heavy in the advances that are slowly but surely being made towards final victory. Two of our famous Montreal battalions at the front have had to go out of existence for the lack of reinforcements, the 80th and the 73rd, and our other famous battalions, the 13th, 14th, 24th, 42nd and 87th, (I refer to English-speaking infantry battalions only) will be wiped out of existence also, unless Canada speedily sends over more reinforcements. "I only wish it were possible for

whether they have sickness or not, are in quarantine for ten days. I was left in command during the quarantine period in one of the large camps in England, and it was a very sad day for all ranks when quarantine was lifted and I marched my unit over to the Reserve Battalion that was absorbing, and later they will be drafted to France to reinforce the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards.

"I felt it my duty to accompany my men as far as I could and am pleased that I did, for there were many things I could do for their comfort during the passage over, and while in England.

"My greatest regret is that I am not fifteen years younger. In order that I might have had an opportunity to go to the front, and doing my bit there, like so many of our gallant Canadians have done, and when I saw as I did in London and other places in England, so many of our brave soldiers minus a leg or arm, considered what they have done for me, and are doing for those of us that are at home in order that we can enjoy the freedom and liberty that we do, I feel that surely Canada is not now going to hesitate about sending the necessary reinforcements forward to keep our four divisions at the front up to strength, and to let our brave lads there know that everyone in Canada is behind them in this great struggle."

Col. Ballantyne, who is vice-president and managing director of the Sherwin-Williams Co., of Canada, Ltd., asks the Star in conclusion to make it clear that the conscription measure can be carried out "without taking men either from the farms or the work-shops where they are so badly needed, and where their places cannot be filled by women or men beyond military age."

PERSHING'S REGULARS PASSED SAFELY THROUGH SUBMARINE DANGER ZONE

American Battalions Under Major-Gen. Pershing Are Being Rushed to Battlefront—Great Enthusiasm Among French—Germans Have Retreated Further at Lens

By Canadian Press.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked this morning. They are Gen. Pershing's regular troops.

The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people, who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone. The port was speedily beflagged in honor of the occasion.

All the troops now arrived were transferred today to a camp not distant from this point, where Major-General William L. Sibert is installed. Then they probably will go soon to a point near the front. All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception, and eager for action.

Major-General Pershing, the American commander, is expected tomorrow, when additional troops are expected.

The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and with bluejackets. Great numbers of trucks are transporting immense supplies to the camp in which the troops are concentrating.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 27.—British gunfire checked in its incipency a German counter-attack attempted early today upon the new British positions on the Arras front northwest of Fontaine-Lez-Croisilles, it was officially announced in today's War Office report. Otherwise only raiding operations along the British front are covered by the statement, which reads:

"Another hostile counter-attack attempted early this morning against our new positions northwest of Fontaine-Lez-Croisilles, but prevented from developing by our artillery."

"We made a successful raid west of Arras, capturing 100 prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy on our front was stopped by our fire."

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, July 6.—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England:

Forestry unit ex-Massachusetts, U.S.A. Balance 230th Forestry Battalion from Brockville; Forestry drafts from Revelstoke, Calgary, Winnipeg, Camp Borden, Kingston, Ottawa, Aldershot, N. S. Army Medical Corps drafts from Victoria, Winnipeg, London, Camp Borden, Kingston, Valcartier, Halifax. Cycle platoons, Regina and London.

Draft of skilled railway employees, Calgary, Ottawa and Montreal. Army Service Corps drafts from Winnipeg; Camp Borden, Toronto. Cobourg Heavy Artillery draft. Siege Artillery draft, Ottawa and Montreal (McGill University). Seventh Brigade Artillery draft, Montreal. Machine Gun draft, St. John, N.B. Recruits for Imperial army. Total of all ranks, 4,800.

CLERGYMEN SERVE, TOO

Desire of Clerical Patriotic Association in Toronto

Special to The Gazette.

Toronto, June 26.—At a meeting of the Clerical Patriotic Association here today a resolution favoring conscription was adopted and it was also set forth "that clergymen, with respect to military service, desire to be placed on a footing of equality with all other classes of their fellow citizens, and we therefore ask that the clergy be removed from the list of persons exempt from service."

HAIG'S MEN ADVANCE ONE MILE ON A FOUR MILE FRONT NEAR LENS

Strongly Organized Defensive Systems on Both Banks of Souchez River Covering Coal Metropolis Now in British Hands—Germany Again Driving Against Verdun

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 30.—A series of strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez, covering Lens, has been captured by the British, it is announced officially.

In their recent operations the British have advanced more than a mile on a front of four miles about Lens.

The official announcement follows:

"Additional information now available confirms the success of our recent operations in the neighborhood of Lens. Besides the captures of prisoners and machine-guns already reported, an important advance has been made on a total front of about four miles to a depth of over a mile.

"Our troops have gained the whole of their objectives on each occasion with slight loss, while inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy. Positions of great strength and tactical and strategic importance thus passed into our hands.

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night northwest of Gouzeaucourt."

BRITISH AFTER JUNCTION POINT

Although the British Commander-in-Chief did not specify exactly in which suburb of Lens his forces had made their greatest gains, it is believed here the main drive was now centering from the south. It is in this section that the Souchez river lies, running from southwest of the city to its very environs.

The position of tactical and strategic importance, it is believed here, refer to the two small ridges which command the French coal city from the south and southwest—above Avion and southeast of Eleu-dit-Leauvette.

Battlefront despatches declare the Germans are centering their defence on the knot of railway lines which converge northeast of Avion. If the British reach this junction point, the Germans will be cut off from their lines to the south, and the city itself isolated, except from the northeast.

all Canadians to get a glimpse of the Motherland under War conditions, as it would stimulate every loyal Canadian to still greater efforts. Men are now being called in England up to the age of fifty for home defence, in order to release a still greater number of men for service at the front.

"Characteristic of the British race, they are determined to have a crushing victory, whether the time be long or short, and all those I spoke to over there (whether in business or military life), agree that the War will continue for some years yet, or until such time as Prussian Militarism is overthrown and the high aims the Allies are working for are fully attained.

WOMEN'S BIG PART.

"I am very glad I had an opportunity to visit England at this time, and I was tremendously impressed with the way the English people, whether soldiers or civilians, men or women, are all rendering the best service they can in these times of stress and strain. The women are playing a noble part in this war in all parts of the country and more particularly in the United Kingdom. Women are seen in the factories, at the railroad stations, running the underground tube system in London, quite a number acting as policemen, in the fields tilling the soil, and in fact women at every vocation possible, in order to release the men for active service.

"One notices, at once in landing in England, how scarce men of military age are—even in the large Palat, Varnish and Color Works that my own concern controls in London, the business is being run entirely by men beyond military age and young lads.

NEW REGULATIONS.

"I knew very well before I left for Overseas, in command of the 24th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Canadian Grenadier Guards, that my unit would be broken up in England and I would have to return to Canada, owing to the large surplus of Senior Officers now in England, and also owing to the fact that no Canadian Officers now from Canada are allowed to proceed to France, except Lieutenants. The regulations in England since March 1, are that all Senior Officers, with the rank of Captain and upwards, had to revert to the rank of Lieutenant by June 15, or be returned to Canada as surplus Officers. I was not young enough to revert to the rank of Lieutenant and, therefore, I had no other choice but to return to Canada, with a large number of other Senior Officers. I left behind, however, all of my Officers who were principally Lieutenants, and those who held a higher rank are reverting.

"There is another new regulation that all troops arriving from Canada,

THE SCANDAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY

A Startling Exposure of the Inner Life of the Court of the Kaiser

Revealed for the First Time by
COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF
Late Personal-Adjutant to the German Crown Prince, Commander
of the Order of the Black Eagle, Etc., and Since the
War a Resident in France

EDITORIAL NOTE.—William Le Queux, who has been described by the London Times as the most successful of living novelists, has been asked to write this story of the life of the German Crown Prince. The story is based on the personal knowledge of Count Ernst von Helztendorff, who was the personal adjutant of the Crown Prince from 1900 to 1914. The story is a true story, and is not a fiction. The story is a true story, and is not a fiction. The story is a true story, and is not a fiction.

Count Ernst von Helztendorff was a personal adjutant of the German Crown Prince from 1900 to 1914. He was a member of the Order of the Black Eagle, and was a resident in France since the war. He was a personal adjutant of the Crown Prince, and was a member of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was a resident in France since the war.

On August 10, 1914, I took the train from Berlin to Paris. I was a personal adjutant of the German Crown Prince, and was a member of the Order of the Black Eagle. I was a resident in France since the war.

My dear Le Queux: I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as an official at the Imperial Court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The gross scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for, as the intimate friend of Luisa, the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at Court whose names appear in these articles.

My service as personal adjutant to the German Crown Prince, happily at an end, and now, with the treachery of Germany against civilization gleefully revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the Kaiser and his son.

With most cordial greetings from
Your sincere friend,
(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

That he is so clever and cunning as his father, William, who is called by the people of the Kaiser as the "Old Fritz," is a fact which is well known to all. The Kaiser is a man of great power, and is a man of great power. The Kaiser is a man of great power, and is a man of great power.

I.—The Tragedy of the Leutenbergs
How the Kaiser and His Heir Conspired for the
Undoing of the Beautiful English Wife of a
Member of the German Nobility

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GOVERNMENT MAJORITY 63 ON SECOND READING OF BILL, REFERENDUM DEFEATED 111-62 6-MONTHS' HOIST BEATEN, 165-9

When Main Question of Second Reading Was Called, Copp, Liberal, Insisted on Making Speech Amid Interruptions Which Delayed Vote—Graham, Dr. Clark, Pardee, Guthrie, Carvell, Champagne, and Thirteen Other Liberals Voted Against Referendum — Premier Said Government Would Not Permit Obstructive Tactics by Mr. Copp, and That Act Would Be Put in Force — Copp Amendment Lost by 115 to 55—Vote on Second Reading 118 for, 55 Against.

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, July 6.—On the second reading, taken at 5 a.m., of the bill, the vote stood: For, 118; Against, 55. But four English Liberals west of Montreal voted against the second reading. These were Messrs. Murphy, Oliver, Proulx and Mulloy.

Twelve English Liberals voted against conscription. In addition to the four named were Messrs. Robb, Kay, McCrea, Devlin, Bickerdike, Power, Hughes of P. E. I., Kyte, Chisholm, Copp.

Conservatives voting against second reading were Patenaude, Descares, Forget, Paquet, Girard, Boulay, Guilbault, Bellemare, Barrette.

Liberals voting for the second reading were Messrs. Pardee, Guthrie, Dr. Clark, Carvell, McLean (Halifax), McLean (Sunbury), Loggie, Charlton, McNutt, McCraney, Buchanan, Turriff, Neeley, Champagne, Thompson, Douglas, Cruise, Graham, Ross, Nesbitt, McMillan, Sinclair, German, McCoig, Traux, Knowles.

At close vote all the members but Hon. Frank Oliver arose and sang the National Anthem.

Ottawa, Friday, July 6.—The Government was sustained by a majority of 49 when the vote on the Laurier referendum amendment to the Military Service Act was reached, at 8.15 this morning, the vote standing 111 to 62.

The Barrette six months hoist had previously been lost by 165 to 9.

When the vote on the main motion, the second reading of the bill, was called at 1.30 a.m. A. B. Copp, Liberal, insisted on making a speech amid interruptions which delayed the vote.

Guthrie, Carvell, McLean (Halifax), Cruise, Charlton, Turriff, Nesbitt, McNutt, Gen. McLean, McCraney, Loggie, Clark, of Red Deer, Douglas, Buchanan, Champagne, Neeley and Duncan Ross.

MET WITH JEERS.

When the main question was called, A. B. Copp (Westmoreland) rose to declare his position. His speech was continually interrupted by groans and jeers until the Speaker made a strong appeal to members to maintain order. He was taking at three-thirty and with every indication that the division on the second reading would be delayed for hours.

Mr. Copp will propose an amendment asking the Government to furnish all necessary aid to soldiers' dependents doing away with voluntary contributions to patriotic and similar funds for this purpose.

MR. COPP'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Copp moved an amendment to the main motion to the effect that further consideration of the bill should be deferred until the allowances to the dependents of the soldiers are increased.

Speaker Rhodes expressed some doubt as to whether the amendment was in order. He said he would accept it, but he did not wish his acceptance to be a precedent.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir Robert Borden said that the amendment was a purely dilatory amendment, and the Government would not allow it to stand in the way of the second reading of the bill. He assured Mr. Copp that the bill would be put into force. Sir Robert maintained that the dependents of the soldiers of Canada are as well looked after as those of any other country. He referred to the large amounts which have been raised for the dependents of the soldiers, the Red Cross and the people of Canada, and said that their full share should be given.

AVIATOR KILLED



Lieut. Hugh Allan, only son of Sir Montagu Allan, killed in action in France.

LT. HUGH ALLAN OF FLYING CORPS REPORTED KILLED

Only Son of Sir Montagu and Lady Allan Dies

Word was received in Montreal yesterday that Flight Lieut. Hugh Allan, the only son of Sir H. Montagu and Lady Allan, was killed in France on Friday last. As yet no particulars have been received as to the manner in which he met his death.

This is the third bereavement which Sir Montagu and Lady Allan have suffered since the opening of the war, their two youngest daughters, the Misses Anna and Gwendoline Allan having been drowned when the Lusitania was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, May 7, 1915.

Lieut. Allan who was about 20 years of age, was educated abroad, and was a student at the famous Eton School in England, completing his studies, at the time the war broke out. He left Eton as soon as possible to join the Royal Flying Corps. He underwent training and qualified for this branch of the service a short time ago. He had only recently reached the front in France a short time before his death. Before leaving Montreal, Lieut. Allan had held a commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, of which his father is Honorary Colonel.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan have resided in England for the past two years. Their eldest daughter, and now their only surviving child, was the first of the family to go overseas on war work, and been engaged in voluntary nursing in France and England. It was to join her that Lady Allan and the Misses Anna and Gwendoline Allan sailed on the Lusitania. Sir Montagu is now engaged in work in connection with the Canadian Pensions' Board in London, and Lady Allan has been active in war work.

MAY HAVE BEEN ALONE.

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright. THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, July 9.—No details have yet been received of the manner in which he met his death.

CAPT. P. MOLSON WAS KILLED IN ACTION JULY 4

Manager of National Trust
Co. Had Been Wounded
and Had Won Cross

A cable message was received this morning by his family to the effect that Capt. Percival Molson, M.C., had been instantly killed in action on July 4. No particulars were given.

Capt. Molson went to the front in June, 1915, with the 2nd Universities' Company to reinforce the Princess Patricia's. He was wounded one year later, June 2, at the time the Canadian Montreal Rifles were so badly cut up. The Princess Pats were on the right flank of the Mounted Rifles, and it was while this unit was leading support in this action that Capt. Molson was badly wounded. He returned to Canada on furlough in August, and after recuperating returned to France and rejoined his unit. He was awarded the Military Cross on June, 1917.

The news of his death will be learned with sincere regret by Montrealers generally.

SKETCH OF CAREER.

Capt. Molson was born August 14, at Cacouna, Quebec, the son of John Thomas and Jennie Baker Molson, of Montreal. He was a great grandson of the late Hon. John Molson, of "Accommodation" Steamboat fame, and grandson of Thomas Molson, and grand nephew of William Molson, founders of the Molson Bank. The late Capt. Molson was educated at the Montreal High School, and at McGill College University, graduating therefrom with the degree of B.A., in 1901. Deciding upon a business career, he entered the Montreal offices of the National Trust Co., Limited, as junior clerk, and was promoted through the various offices, until he became manager. He was a shareholder in various financial Canadian Corporations, and interested in a number of real estate holdings.

A PROMINENT ATHLETE.

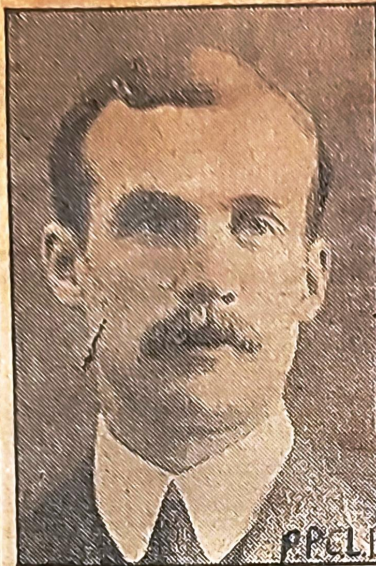
He was one of the great little band of sterling Montreal amateur athletes, in nearly every case members of the M.A.A.A., who volunteered for the front at the very outbreak of the war.

He became famous as a rugby player on the M.A.A.A. Championship team, and before that did much to bring laurels to the M.A.A.A. in track and field sports, being prominent in the 440 yards and the long jump, in which he distinguished himself at the St. Louis U. S. championships.

Of late years he had devoted himself much to golf and was one of the principal officers of the Royal Montreal Club.

His brother, Capt. Herbert Molson, who is also serving the colors, has been awarded the Military Cross in the present war.

KILLED IN ACTION



Capt. P. Molson, M.C., who gave his life for the Empire on July 4.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Upon the waters grey they roam,
To safeguard this our island home;
'Mid scotching swirl and dashing foam
They sail the deep.

While wild winds blow and tempests rage,
When Nature's forces conflict wage
Ah! who at home can rightly gauge
The peril faced?

The North Sea, with its bitter cold,
Could many a touching tale unfold,
Of hardships borne by spirits bold,
Upon that sea.

In lonely darkness, hour by hour,
Its sullen depths they swiftly scour
To circumvent the pirate's power,
Above—beneath

Great ships or small, whiche'er they be,
Our guardian boats upon the sea,
Keep ceaseless watch o'er us—that we
May sleep in peace.

Then, rightly, let us kneel and pray
To God, who guides, directs our way,
That He will guard, both night and day,
Our noble fleet

M. MAIL.



Rear-Admiral Gleaves, U.S.N., who commanded the naval convoy for the transports which carried Maj.-Gen. Pershing's men to Europe in safety despite attacks by German submarines.

THE NEWS IN THE TRENCHES



Canadian Soldier:—I knew they would not vote to desert me.

GERMANY'S ATTACK ON THE COAST



This map shows the northern extremity in Belgium of the western front. The arrow shows the direction of the German offensive today. The distance between the dotted line and the black line at the coast indicates approximately the gains.

GERMAN DRIVE IS IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS HUNS' OWN EXPERT

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Deutsches Tages-Zeitung, asks in a press article whether the moment has arrived for an offensive by Germany, and concludes that for the present one is inadvisable.

All Germany, he says, longs to hear the charging yell of the German armies in a big drive, but it is doubtful whether the necessary numerical superiority can be concentrated against any particular front to push an offensive through to real success.

Partial success, Major Moraht says, is costly and useless, and the General Staff, therefore, is well advised in not attempting a big attack on the western front.

OVER 2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN WHEN HALICZ WAS ENTERED BY RUSSIANS

Great Drive Still Continues—Germans Manage to Penetrate British Positions on Front of 1,400 Yards—French Drive Enemy Back After Furious Attack

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—According to a telegram received from the General Staff, the pursuit of the enemy in Galicia continues. The capture of Halicz, strategic key to Lemberg, is confirmed, the Russians taking prisoners and more than thirty guns.

In addition to capturing Halicz the Russians took 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns. They also advanced westward to the left bank of the Lomnica river and pressed forward on the Bogorodchan-Zolotvin front. These announcements were made by the War Office today.

The Russians have reached the Posiecz-Lesiuwka-Kosmacz line. In the fighting between Sunday and Tuesday in the direction of Dolina the Russians took more than 10,000 prisoners and 80 guns.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—One of the heaviest big-gun duels of the war raged yesterday on the Belgian coast. Sounds of the distant firing were heard in London from 6 o'clock in the morning until nearly midnight, and again today, beginning at dawn. In some London suburbs tremors like a slight earthquake could be felt.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, July 11.—The capture of 1,250 English prisoners in the taking of an enemy defensive establishment between the coast and Lombartzyde was claimed by the War Office today.

GERMANS CROSS THE YSER

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—The enemy penetrated British positions in Belgium on a front of 1400 yards to a depth of 600 yards, says a statement issued by the British War Office today.

The official announcement follows:

"After a very intense bombardment, lasting twenty-four hours, the enemy made a determined attack on our positions on the Nieuport front yesterday at 7:45 p.m. Owing to the concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery fire, the de-

fenses in the dunes sector near the coast were levelled and this sector was isolated by the destruction of bridges across the River Yser.

"The enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions here on a front of 1400 yards and to a depth of 600 yards. They reached the right bank of the River Yser near the sea.

"Further south, opposite Lombaertzyde, after gaining temporarily some of our advanced positions, the enemy was driven back to his own lines by a counter-attack."

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 11.—The Germans made an attack last night in the Woëvre, north of Flirey. Today's official statement says they were repulsed.

The statement follows:

"The artillery fighting was rather spirited north of Jouy, in the region of Saigneul and in the Champagne. We repulsed two surprise attacks on small posts. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), the artillery fighting continued to be very heavy in sector of Hill 304. In the West, the Germans delivered an attack against our positions north of Flirey. After a severe combat the enemy was ejected entirely from part of a trench in which he had gained a footing.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

TEUTON FORCES ARE SPLIT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Gen. Korniloff today drove still further into the split in the Austro-German lines the wedge of Russian invading forces which he has inserted south of Lemberg.

Halicz has already fallen to the victorious Russian onslaught. The German army of General von Bothmer has been separated from the Austrian forces under General Kirchbach. Both forces are in immediate peril of a flanking movement of great strength. The drive against Lemberg gained ground every hour today.

The suddenness of the Russian offensive in this Stanislaw-Halicz sector, combined with the new vigor

with which the Russians attacked has completely demoralized the enemy. How broken are the Teutonic defenses is illustrated in the constant utilization of cavalry in the Russian advance. The break in the enemy morale is best shown by the large number of prisoners so far taken.

From the fact that Russian artillery is roaring over parts of the Riga front today, it is believed here that the Russian offensive movement will shortly be extended to this theatre of the war. The Riga-Mitau line is admittedly one of the strongest of the enemy fronts. Germany used her strength here to back up threats of a drive on to Petrograd.

AUSTRIAN TOWN CAPTURED

By Canadian Press.

ROME, July 11.—The Austrian town of Dolina, northwest of Selo, on the Carso front, was occupied by Italian forces yesterday and fortified. The official Italian statement today says:

"Yesterday our raiding parties made successful excursions into various parts of the enemy's front. In the Sief district the garrison of an enemy advanced post was surprised and destroyed.

"On the Carso, northwest of Selo, Dolina, near our lines, was occupied and fortified.

"Enemy artillery was particularly active on the Trentino front. Our guns replied. We also effectively disturbed the movement of troops and traffic on the Asiago plateau and on the Carso front.

"On the Asiago plateau numerous enemy reconnoitring airplanes were repulsed by our fire and machines. This morning enemy airplanes made a brutal, bombarding raid on Cividale, without being justified by any military reason. The only result was a few victims among the civil population, and slight damage to some buildings.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Association Press.

BERLIN, July 11.—The official War Office announcement today follows:

"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht:

"In the Dunes sector Marine Corps detachments, experienced fighters of the Marine Infantry, after methodical and effective artillery preparation, stormed the defensive establishments situated between the coast and Lombaertzyde, which had been strongly fortified by French and which a

short time back were taken over by the British.

"The enemy was driven back and more than 1250 prisoners, including twenty-seven officers, were brought in. The British losses in the heavily-shelled terrain between the sea and the river were very high. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

"Once again, in spite of a heavy storm, our airmen appreciably contributed to the complete success of the day in a most efficient manner."

CAPT. P. MOLSON KILLED BY BOMB.

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, July 11.—His brother here has received some details of the death of Capt. Perc Molson, who was killed on July 4 at the front, with an officer named Maclean, by a heavy trench mortar bomb. Capt. Molson was wounded last year and went out to rejoin the Princess Pats five weeks ago.

CAPT. P. MOLSON ON NIGHT ROUNDS WHEN DEATH CAME

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, July 12.—Details of Capt. Percival Molson's death show that he and Lieut. McLean and two runners were on night rounds, standing in the street of an advanced town on the Canadian front line.

Everything had been quiet, when a trench mortar bomb landed in their midst, killing Capt. Molson, Lieut. McLean and one private instantly. The other man died the next day. Col. Bartlett McLennan says:

"Nothing could be done for either of them. Men formerly commanded by Major Herbert Molson brought the bodies to the battalion headquarters."

Col. McLennan adds that "it seems only a few days ago that everyone was rejoicing over Percy's return, looking so fit and well, and evidently happy to be back."

Capt. Molson was buried at the Military Burial ground at Villers au Bois, and lies beside a great many of the Vimy Ridge victors of April 9. Many friends were present at the funeral, including Cols. Peters, Spry and Bazin, Majors Hamilton Gault, Pat Dunlop and Donald Grey, and Capts. Redmond, H. B. Walter and George Currie.

Major Hamilton Gault writes from France: "We are all more deeply grieved than words can say. Percy had had his company since his return to France, and, needless to say, was doing splendidly with it. He was one of the coming men of the regiment. His death is the greatest blow." WINDERMERE.

RUSSIANS TAKE KALUSZ IN SANGUINARY BATTLE AFTER AMAZING ADVANCE

Menaces Lemberg—Great Teuton Retreat May Be Necessary to Save Armies From Utter Destruction—German Attack in Belgium Peters Out—Raiders Dispersed

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 12.—Official announcement that Kalusz, in Galicia, has been occupied by the Russians was made today, coupled with the statement that the occupation was effected after a sanguinary battle.

According to information received at the Ministry of War the Russian troops are continuing their successful advance and have taken a large number of prisoners.

Kalusz is a city of about 8,000 population 28 miles southeast of Stry. It is approximately twenty miles southwest of Halicz, between the rivers Sivka and Lomnica, and on the main road between Stanislaw and Stry. Its capture indicates an amazing progress of the Russian forces through the break in the German lines around Halicz.

AMAZING RUSSIAN ADVANCE

LONDON, July 12.—Over more than 120 miles of front from Tarnopol to the Carpathians Russia's revived armies are battling their way forward today. In ten days of their offensive they have penetrated the Austro-German line at two places, have captured a score of cities, towns and villages, crossed two great rivers, and taken close to 43,000 prisoners, with a vast number of guns and material. The Galician stronghold of Lemberg is now directly menaced.

The Teutons evidently regarded the Brusiloff offensive disdainfully when it started on July 2. Despatches from the front today quoted Austrian prisoners as declaring they had been assured by their commanders that the Russians did not have sufficient ammunition; that their supplies were meagre and that the Russian troops could not be expected to fight more than a day or two.

The Russians have not followed this German schedule, however, and by their splendid fighting and complete co-ordination of transport and food service have now placed at least two large sections of the Teutonic line in grave jeopardy. The Austrian forces around Lemberg are imperilled by a flanking movement from Halicz. North, around Tarnopol, the breach in their lines is so wide, that a great retreat may have to be made to save large forces.

GERMAN RAID A FAILURE

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, July 12.—Evidently seeking information preliminary to another attempt to advance along the Belgian seacoast, German troops attempted a general raid last night south of Lombaritzde.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported the manoeuvre today, declaring the Germans had been successfully driven off. Britons were surprised, but not perturbed by the German success on the coast reported yesterday.

There were three guesses here as to the motive behind the German attack. First of all, many observers here believe it was to anticipate a British offensive expected in that region. Others believe the Germans attacked in the hope of relieving the increasing British pressure on Lens and Lille. The final hypothesis was that it was to cloak a possible German retirement elsewhere.

"A raid attempted by the enemy last night south of Lombaritzde was successfully driven off," says today's official communication. "There is nothing further to report."

NIEUPORT CASUALTIES 1,800

The total British casualties resulting from the German success near Nieuport, Belgium, on Tuesday, were about 1,800, including prisoners. These figures were given by Major General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office today.

HUN ATTACKS ON MEUSE FAIL

By Associated Press.
PARIS, July 12.—After violent bombardment the Germans tried several surprise attacks during the night on both banks of the Meuse, but were repulsed according to a statement issued by the War Office today.

The official statement follows: "The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the Champagne and on the Aisne front in the Laffaux Mill sector. Enemy attacks in the region of the Triangulate plateau and south of Juvincourt, were easily repulsed. "On the two banks of the Meuse, in the sector of Hill 304 and north of the Hardaumont work, the Germans after a violent bombardment made a number of attacks, none of which were successful. "There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front."

NEW RUSSIA'S DRIVE AT LEMBERG



The fight for Lemberg develops in regular order, the fine strategy of General Brusiloff so far being more brilliant than the Austrian military command plus Hindenburg's advice.

With the fall of Halicz, Stanislaw and Kalusz, there is really nothing of any fortress character between these towns and Lemberg. Halicz in the last Russian operation against Lemberg proved to be a key to the great Galician city.

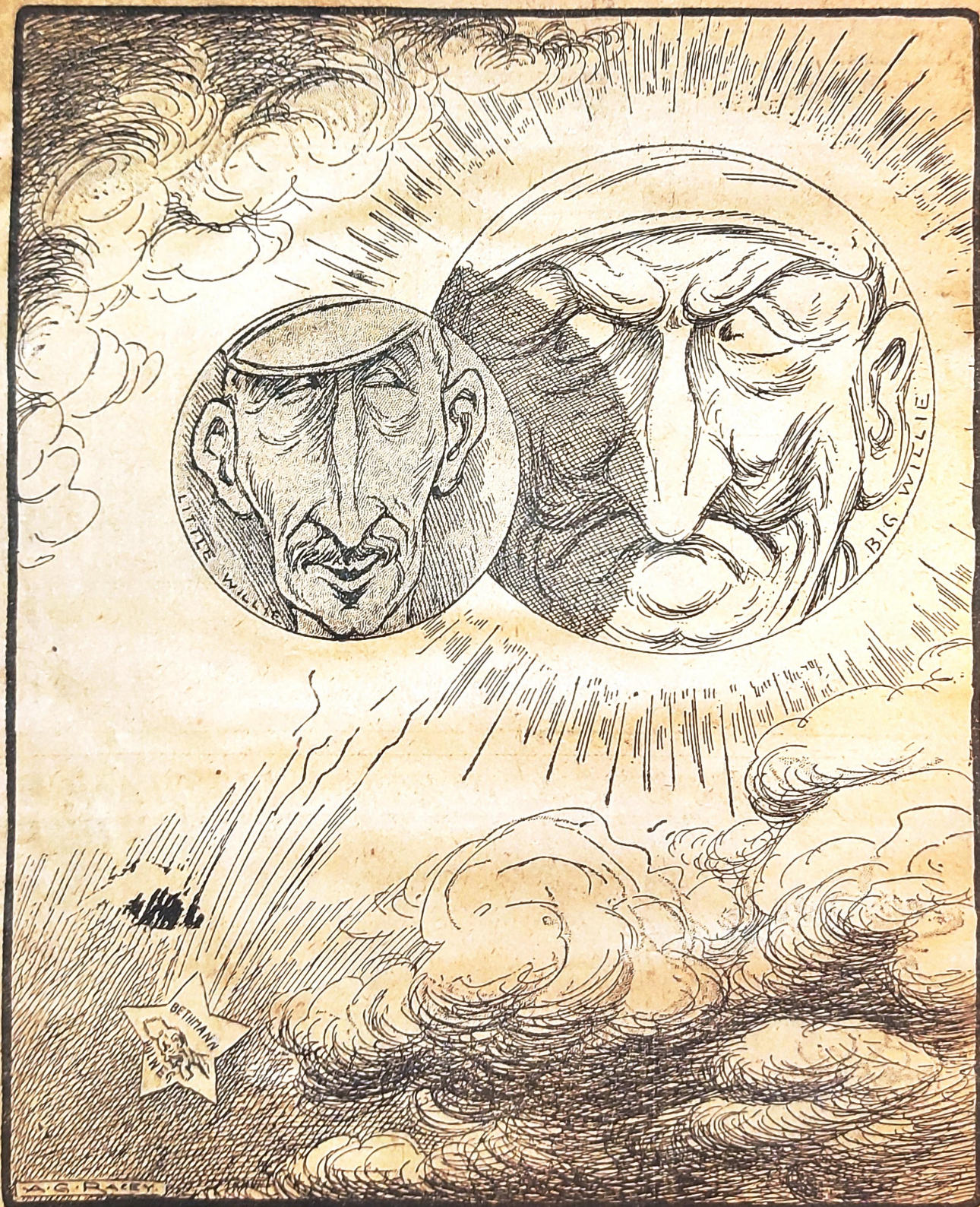
The terrain to be fought over before Lemberg is reached is of diffi-

cult description for heavy armies, but the Russians will have the advantage of much good road making by Austro-Hungarian engineers. That Lemberg, if reached, will be defended strongly is not yet known; it will depend largely on the plans of the German general staff, which may be adverse to wasting large German forces to again prevent Austrian disasters. If Germany does not send such forces it is possible Austria will abandon Eastern Galicia and hold her lines at Przemyśl and defend the Carpathians. Within the Galician borders there are railways,

which naturally will be blown up by the retreating troops. It was, though, accomplished before, and the experience then will help on the present occasion, to say nothing of the perfected equipment now possessed by the Russian armies, and on this occasion the Russians, with better troops, are fighting worse Teuton troops than those which lost Lemberg in the first year of the war.

Heavy black line shows Russian front with gains made in recent drive. The arrows show direction of the Russian attack.

AN ASTRONOMICAL STUDY



An attempt at eclipse, or the situation in the Teuton sky as seen at this distance.

ONLY 124 MILES TO THE GERMAN BOUNDARY



Map showing in detail the locality in which the British are rolling back the Germans.

GERMANS AGAIN DEFEATED

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 17.—The enemy's nerves are getting frayed on the Western front. Along the entire line the Germans are effervescing in startled little attacks showing they are "jumpy" and fearful of something that may be impending somewhere. Today's reports showed the German artillery active, a more than usual number of enemy raids, and the air literally seething with machines.

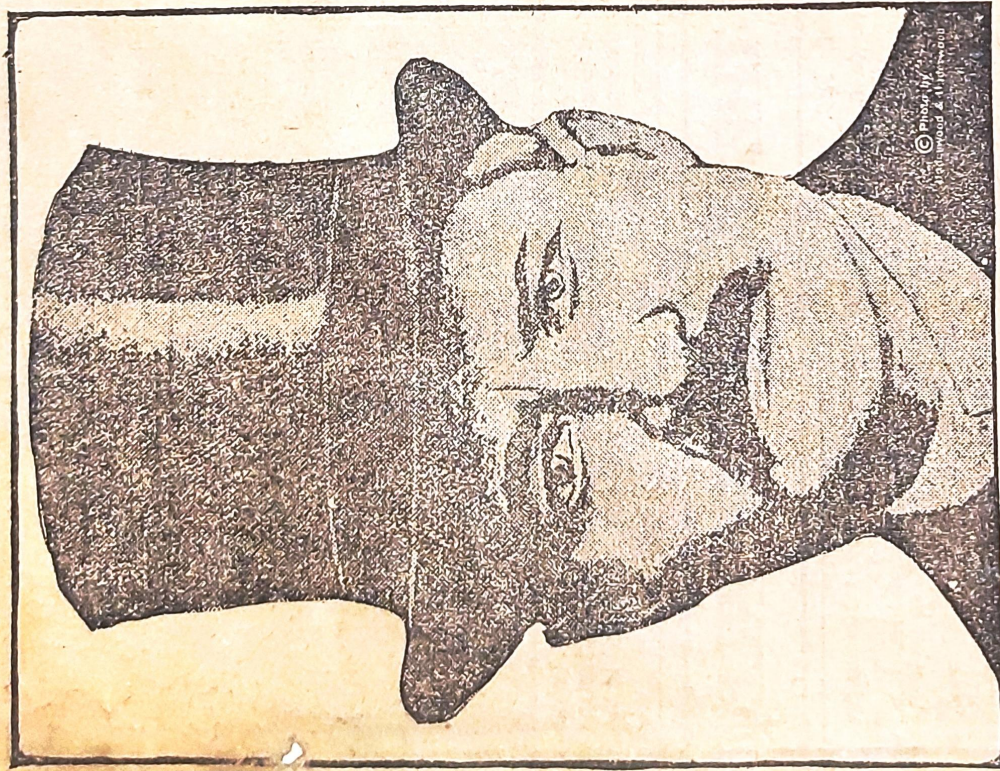
Ypres was completely inundated by gas shells. Everywhere the Boches are making desperate efforts to regain mastery of the air. Early today five balloons were unsuccessful-

ly attacked near the British front lines. One was set afire by the German aeroplane which attacked it. A German balloon "sausage" was brought down by retaliatory attacks by the British airmen, being shot to pieces. There was heavy battling in the air almost everywhere.

South of Lombarprtyde early today the enemy staged a typical attack of this "nerve-shake" type. German marines furiously assaulted British outposts.

In the sand dune section particularly the Germans seem uneasy over an impending British drive to retrieve the land the Germans recently won. The German marines evidently thought the British outpost was part of a general attack being launched to regain this territory.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR



DR. GEORG MICHAELIS.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND BEYOND WIRNEMON AND FRENCH WIN AT HILL 304

**Strong German Attack Near Teton is Repulsed—
French Retake Positions on Meuse—Germans
Report Attack in Gulf of Riga—Enemy Jumpy
on Western Front—Slavs Evacuate Kalusz**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 17.—Manifesting great activity on the shore of the Adriatic, Italian aeroplanes have successfully bombed Pola and Durazzo, it was reported today. Bombs were dropped on forts and shipping. All military works and vessels attacked were heavily damaged.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 17, via London.—Russian forces which recently captured the Galician town of Kalusz, the headquarters of the Austro-German army, evacuated that town yesterday, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters staff.

The statement says that Rhineland regiments captured the woodlands to the north of Kalusz. As the Germans were approaching from the west the Russians evacuated the town and retreated to the southern bank of the river Lomnica.

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—The War Office announces that Russian troops have abandoned Kalusz, in eastern Galicia, but have secured the crossing of the Lomnica river. The Russians drove the enemy from the village of Novica.

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LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S VIEWS ON THE WAR POSITION T-DAY

Germany Is Hungry But Not Beaten, And He Thinks Conflict Will Last Much Longer--- U-Boat Menace Still An Important Factor---Atlantic Lane Essential For Safeguarding Transport Of Troops and Supplies

Will on by Lord Northcliffe
Exclusive rights secured by The Herald.

I HAVE from the beginning seen this war as a long war. I was told that you that I believe it is nearly over. But in the light of what I know, we must still be prepared for it having a long time.

It is not a pleasant task, that of writing people against letting their eyes be lulled by their thoughts. There were far more of them who were lulled before the war than there are now.

When the feeling of the world was that the Prussians must have gone, England at the same moment, I knew that there was a great deal of method in their madness. When hopes were cherished that the war would be over in three months, I made all my personal arrangements to meet a continuation of hostilities for several years.

When the mass of people in England were expecting that a huge British army would be ready in the spring of 1915 and that its offensive would immediately cross Belgium and the North of France, I was seriously aware of a great many reasons why the fulfilment of this expectation was quite impossible.

No credit is due to me for prophetic vision, or even for accurate guessing. I did not guess or prophesy. I knew.

I had studied Prussia, and the Prussian character and the Prussian preparation for war. For a number of years I had been watching the Prussian diplomatic, listening, marking every move on any, every measure, every action, every trifling, adopted by the Prussian War Office with the aim of making their success swift and certain, and the day came.

I knew, therefore, what force lay behind the Prussian character. And I knew also that a long time must elapse before France or England or the whole world would be in a position to oppose Germany with an equal force.

Mistakes of England and France

The English, with a few exceptions, had not contemplated taking part in the war. The Continent of Europe, I think, had not. The British leaders, so long as they kept up their naval power, they had nothing to fear. Lord Roberts was out of the best of his war, and the British army was in a position to understand why universal military service was needed for the security and for the security of the world from the disaster which hung over it.

French preparations for war were also defective. The French army mobilized by conventional means along the eastern frontier, up to the salient of Verdun, and then down to the coast. The German army, on the other hand, was mobilized by the land of Belgium. The Belgian army, on the other hand, was mobilized by the land of Belgium. The Belgian army, on the other hand, was mobilized by the land of Belgium.

French Victory Helped

At the moment did I doubt England and France, before the war, that they could make the effort to themselves on an army, and even to prior to her in the mud of the trenches. The victory of the British and French armies, and the victory of the British and French armies, and the victory of the British and French armies.

Have Faced the Bulk of foe

Haig and the French have had opposed to them for many months past the bulk of the German army.



LORD NORTHCLIFFE

land war. Since the Germans decided to throw away their last chance of victory, they have been forced to place again in the hands of the family of civilized races—the submarine—have then could reach in all parts of the world, the war has become mainly a sea war.

Germany cannot win the war by hope of the submarines. Her idleness of the United States out of the war no longer believe that it is possible to drive all Allied and neutral shipping under or off the seas.

But she can, by the activity of the U-boats, keep the British and French from the sea. She can cause distress and discomfort to the inhabitants of the British Isles, though they have planted too much land and they will plant so much more in the coming twelve months, that they will

likely that they could not be enough to reach port and so save their cargoes.

The four most serious methods of guarding ships against U-boats are:

1. To give all ships as high a rate of speed as possible, not below fifteen knots, and increasing as the submarine speed increases.
2. To puzzle the submarine commanders by "camouflage," that is to say, by using smokeless coal or oil, by concealing ships in smoke clouds, by altering their appearance, and by adopting other devices which make them difficult to detect.
3. To patrol the seas incessantly, employing hundreds of small, speedy craft, dwarf torpedo boats, and small torpedoes to make an Atlantic of safety, hunting and destroying them wherever they can be detected.
4. Mining the entrances to ports from which the U-boats start in such a systematic fashion as to keep them from time to time penned up altogether for short periods and to make their escape more risky at all times.

These methods should all be adopted at the same time and by the use of such other devices as may be invented or suggested, in which task the world looks to American inventive genius to take a prominent part.

Slow Vessels Fastest Prey

Speed is the surest safeguard against being hit by a torpedo. When the fleet is seen immediately that the sinkings are in inverse ratio to the head of the vessel. Very slow vessels are so easy to hit that they should not be sent to sea at all. Vessels of twelve knots speed have about 50 per cent. of those of 20 knots. Fifteen knots are almost immovable. It is difficult to do happen, that a ship fifteen knots falls victim to a submarine.

To build sailing ships or steamers that cannot do better than to be hit by a torpedo, and there is no need for further modification.

Some who defend the building of such ships suggest that they can be made safe from harm by being made so fast that they can outrun a torpedo. The calculations must be exact if a hit is to be resisted. The hull of the target must be visible. The speed at which it is travelling must be ascertained. The direction of its course must be noted, and the smoke screens behind the hull, dissembler who seeks to establish the obstacle and direction of the object of attack. For use by faster ships, when they know submarines to be about, they form of camouflage is of great value. But a slow vessel would be obliged to envelop itself in smoke for days while it passed through the danger zone. That does not seem to be a practicable plan.

The Atlantic Lane for fast ships is

As I see it, perfectly feasible, ought to have a patrol service sufficiently numerous, active, and competent to give warning of danger. In the Atlantic this service is well performed already on a small scale, but

Where Machine Guns Help

This Prussia can do, if she can maintain her armies at a sufficient strength to withstand the assaults of the Allied troops and armies. They need not be defensive positions as I have said already and as the war has proved over and over again, a small number of men supplied with a large number of machine guns can hold out a long time against large forces. The only way against large forces to capture such positions is by the blasting fire of heavy guns, the method perfected by Haig.

The one hope of victory for the Allies would then be in bringing up weight of guns and aircraft, that resistance would be seen to be useless, or, if attempted, would be utterly broken, a reality that hope the assistance of American troops is necessary.

there are not nearly enough patrol boats. In the Mediterranean, ship captains complain that they are too seldom kept informed as to the whereabouts of danger. At the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce which was held to make suggestions to a sense of the submarine peril, an American skipper whose vessel was torpedoed almost within sight of the

U-boats Travel in Groups

I say "not submarines" because there is reason to suppose that the submarines usually move about now in four supplies. One is a scout, one carries charges. The transfer of torpedoes takes place at night. This information makes their doings more exact and systematic than those of a single U-boat can be. It should, however, at better chance of spotting periscopes. In any case it does not make the Atlantic lane any less possible. A sea lane was long ago made across the English Channel. The Canadians have transported and landed all their 400,000 troops without losing a single man. I shall not reveal how, but they did it. It can be done.

zig-zagging is another form of

strategy that has been proved useful. The captain of an Atlantic liner which has good speed should the other day that he felt confident of being able to dodge submarine attack by making his course erratic while he was in the danger zone. The only thing he was afraid of was a stray mine. Quite possibly the enemy may take to spreading mines as an alternative, or in addition, to firing torpedoes, when they find that it becomes more and more risky for them to approach behind their guns. This will necessitate more systematic mine-sweeping by a larger fleet. The United States will need to send out her mine-sweepers by the thousands and perhaps by the tens of thousands. Her sailors and fishermen will, I am convinced, show the same daring and the same steady nerves that have distinguished the British mine-sweeper crews for the last three years.

Menace Will be Decreased

A very great deal more could be done and will be done to make the sea dangerous to the U-boats. In the effort, however, to put either into the hunting of submarines or into sealing their harbors with sunken mines.

If we exert all our energies in the such contributing as much as lies in their power to the attainment of the common desire, we shall, I believe, and then we can look forward to a satisfactory settlement of the world after the war.

I mean a great and small, the same security, the same right to exist and develop, without hindrance or menace, individuals enjoy in democratic countries.

But energy and more energy, ingenuity and more ingenuity, brains and more brains, are needed to save the world from falling back into a condition which will shine only or short intervals between camp-guns, becoming more fatal to the civilization which our ancestors and we ourselves have built up.

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By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—"We gained ground slightly during the night northwest of Wirmemon," says a statement of the British War Office today.

"In the Nieuport sector," the communication adds, "one of our raiding parties encountered a large party of the enemy in front of the German positions. After a sharp fight our troops drove the enemy back to their lines and bombarded them in the trenches."

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Monday, July 16, via London, July 17.—"Our aerial squadrons carried out bombing attacks on harbor installations at Arensburg and Russian aerial stations at Aapenhoim, on Oesel Island (in the Gulf of Riga)," says an official announcement today.

"All the machines returned safely."

GERMAN MARINES ATTACK AGAIN

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 17.—German troops made a strong attack on the French positions in the vicinity of the Teton, but were driven back, leaving a number dead, according to a statement issued by the War Office today.

The statement follows:

"Intermittent cannonading occurred on the Aisne front, quite spirited in the region of Cerny, Cavaliers and Courcy.

"In the Champagne the Germans made another serious effort on the Teton. Their assaulting waves, caught under our fire, were com-

ed to return in disorder to their departing trenches, leaving a number of dead. We maintained our gain of Saturday.

"On the left bank of the Meuse our troops this morning made a spirited attack west of Hill 304. According to news thus far received all our positions which have remained in the hands of the Germans following the actions of June 28 and 29 were entirely reconquered by us.

"We captured prisoners whose number is not yet known.

"Enemy attacks on our small posts in the Argonne, near Douaumont, in the Woivre, near Regneville, were without result.

BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY IS NOW NAMED WINDSOR

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 17.—King George today, at a meeting of the Privy Council, announced the new name of the Royal House and Family to be "The House of Windsor."

The Privy Council at which the King announced the change was held at St. James Palace.

It was the most important and largest attended since the Coronation. The attendance included the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, other members of the Cabinet, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the former Premier, Mr. Asquith, and all members of the colonial Government who are now in London.

The Privy Council unanimously endorsed King George's announcement and the proclamation putting it into effect was published this afternoon.

King George is of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. It was recently decided to drop titles or names of German origin.

BRITISH CAPTURE 4 GERMAN SHIPS, 2 OTHERS GO ASHORE

Destroyers Make Round-up in North Sea — Six Enemy Steamers Fled for Dutch Coast But Were Overtaken—Four Captured and Two Shelled

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—A Router despatch from Ymuiden says four German ships have been sunk by British destroyers in the North Sea, four captured, three stranded and three forced to return to Rotterdam.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 17.—The Admiralty announces the capture of four German steamers by British destroyers in the North Sea.

The steamers are the Pellworm, Brietzlig, Marie Horn and Heinz Blumberg.

The Brietzlig, of 1,415 tons gross, is owned in Hamburg. The Pellworm, 1,370 tons gross, also was owned in Hamburg; the Marie Horn, 1,088 tons is from Schleswig, and the Heinz Blumberg, 1,226 tons, is registered from Hamburg.

Two other German steamers were with the four vessels later captured when the group was signalled by the British war craft. All six made for

the Dutch coast and two of them reached the shore. These two were badly damaged by gunfire.

This is the second instance recently reported of German merchant vessels being captured in the North Sea. Presumably these ships were en route to Scandinavia for German supplies.

The recent falling-off in Scandinavian sailings, due to heavy losses of ships and the desire of ship owners to save their vessels by keeping them in port, may be forcing Germany to take great chances to get much needed supplies.

The Admiralty statement said: "Our first forces on patrol duty sighted a number of German steamers. Our signals were disregarded and the ships made toward the Dutch coast. Two of the rear-most were badly damaged by gun fire. The other four were intercepted and captured.

"Two crews escaped, the other were brought into the harbor."

71 MONTREALERS RETURN FROM FRONT

Invalided Men Given Leave
and "Duty Men" Joined
Composite Battalion

ONE MAN VERY LUCKY

Corp. J. Smith Saw Twenty-
four Months' Service and Re-
turned Without a Scratch—
Sgt. W. Hyman Won M.M.

A party of seventy-one Montrealers back from the front, either invalided or to serve in Canada, arrived at the Windsor Station at 8.30 last night and was met by the officers of the Military Hospitals Commission and hundreds of citizens. The invalided men were taken to the Convalescent Home on Drummond street and given leave of absence to visit their homes and friends, and the "duty men" went to the barracks of the Composite Battalion on Peel street, with which unit they will serve from now on.

The party came through from the discharge depot at Quebec by special train, and the cars bearing the Montrealers were switched off when nearing Montreal and the remainder of the party continued on its way to the West. The Montreal party on its arrival at the station was taken in carriages to Drummond or Peel streets and later driven to their homes in automobiles and carriages provided by the Khaki League. Representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association also met the party and invited the returned men to visit their club rooms and join the organization.

WAS VERY LUCKY.

Sergt. W. Hyman, who arrived with last night's party, saw many months' service, and was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in the firing line, while Corp. J. Smith, who was also a member of the party, has the distinction of being one of the most fortunate men of the First Canadian Contingent. He enlisted at the very outbreak of the war and landed in France with the First Contingent. He fought through all the heavy fighting in which the Canadian participated, being twenty-four months in the trenches.

He is in the country districts. The trouble zone and have found re- an obtain. Many have walked out of home Terre by any conveyance they help possessions, are departing for women and children, with all rounds of from three to seventy. Italians, Russians and Poles in of the World. le district by the Industrial Work- en controlled by strangers sent into Officials of the Western Federation traced here by higher wages.

RUSSIANS PENETRATE TEUTON LINES FOR TWO MILES ON PINSK LINE

Over 1,000 Prisoners Taken, But Success
Jeopardized by Instability of Russian Detach-
ments—Canadians and British Raid German
Lines—British Cavalry Routs Turks—Ger-
mans in East Africa Being Surrounded

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 23.—The following official account of military operations in Palestine was issued here today:

"On the morning of July 19 the enemy pushed two cavalry regiments from Beersheba toward the line El Buggar-el-Girjeir, about nine miles west of Beersheba. Our mounted troops engaged and drove them back to Beersheba, capturing thirteen prisoners.

"On the night of July 20 our troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches southwest of Gaza. They killed one Turkish officer and 101 men, and brought back seventeen prisoners, a machine gun, a trench mortar, a number of rifles and other booty."

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, July 23.—Extensive raiding operations were reported today by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. South of Avion a successful local operation by Canadians last night reached all objectives. A number of prisoners were taken, fifty-one having been brought in when the British commander's report was filed. The raiders suffered little loss.

"South of Havrencourt and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Hollebecke, we raided the enemy and took additional prisoners," the statement said. "Dug-outs were bombed southeast of Loos in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde, and hostile raiders were repulsed."

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The Russians yesterday attacked the Germans near Krevo and Vilna, north of the Pinsk marshes, and penetrated the Teuton lines for a distance of two miles, according to an official announcement made here today. The Russians captured more than 1,000 Germans, but the developments of success, the statement adds, are being jeopardized by the moral weakness and instability of certain Russian detachments.

CANADIANS TAKE HUN TRENCHES

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 23.—Wearing gas masks and moving like spectres in the night, Canadian troops early this morning penetrated the German lines to a depth of 500 yards on a 700-yard front east of Avion. It was a spectacular local attack of the kind with which British forces have been keeping the Boche nervous for the past few weeks.

Up to four o'clock this morning sixty German prisoners had been counted of the bunch sent to the rear by the Canadians.

enemy dead and wounded must have been sent out from 500 to 600 miles number of large submarines had a facturing cities in Germany. Also a riberfeld, Crefeld and other manu- made in factories in Bremen, Essen, the parts of the submarines were siderable time, the officers said, as PTE. WM. TURNER. He has a brother serving at the children reside at 100 Canning street, years of age, and his wife and three Northern Electric Company. He is 27 Eng., and was employed by the

VICTORY IN RUMANIA: AUSTRIAN FORCES ARE DRIVEN AWAY BACK

British Capture La Basse Ville, But Compelled to Withdraw Later in Face of Superior Forces
—Crown Prince Suffers Another Disappointment—Russian Cavalry Hamper Enemy

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 27.—Troops under the command of Archduke Joseph have retreated on the Rumanian front. The statement given out today by the German War Office says that the Teuton left to the Russo-Rumanians the territory in the Suchitza valley as far as the upper course of the Putna river.

Because of the unfavorable sighting conditions the artillery duel on the western front decreased yesterday, today's German official statement says, but it increased to great intensity last evening.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 27.—A German submarine was destroyed on Thursday on the French coast west of Calais. The undersea boat went ashore and the crew, unable to free her, opened the gasoline tanks and set fire to the vessel. The members of the crew reached the shore, where they were made prisoner.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 27.—Five violent German attacks southwest of Moronvilliers (Champagne front), following an intense bombardment, were without gain to the enemy, today's official statement reports.

RUSSIA'S GREAT WAR LEADER ADDRESSING HIS TROOPS



M. Kerensky, now Prime Minister of Russia, who has more than once inspired Russian soldiers by his personal leadership in action has gone again to the front, where the armies are bending under the German counter-attack. This photo shows him (at the left) in uniform addressing the troops.

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—Russian cavalry threw back the pressing Austro-German infantry on Wednesday in the region southwest of Monasterzyska, in Eastern Galicia, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department.

The Russian announcement says the Rumanians have advanced towards the upper reaches of the Suchitza river, and are consolidating their gains.

The Rumanians took many prisoners and captured six guns.

Russian troops yielded Plotycz and Czistrylov, north of Tarnopol, to the German advance today. In the region of Tudorov, however, enemy attempts to advance were repulsed.

Between the Dniester river and the Carpathians, the statement says the Russians continue to retire in an easterly direction.

Southeast of Trembowla, in Galicia near the Russian border, the Russians retired a short distance to new positions. The Austro-Germans have occupied the Galician towns of Plotycz and Czistryl on the Sereth river.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 27, via London.—Near Tarnopol, in Eastern Galicia, Emperor William yesterday watched the German troops extend their gains at the Sereth bridgehead, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office.

The German statement says that the German troops are rapidly advancing on both sides of the Dniester river. The Galician town of Kolomea, on the railroad between Stanislaw and Czernowitz, has been captured by the Teutons.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—The British last night captured La Bassee Ville, in Belgium, near the French border, but subsequently withdrew in the face of a German counter-attack in force, the War Office announcement says. The statement follows:

"There was local fighting last night in the neighborhood of La Bassee village, southwest of Warneton, in which our troops drove the enemy from the village and captured several prisoners.

"This morning the enemy countered in force and our detachments in the village withdrew to their own line. We captured a further twenty-nine prisoners last night as a result of successful raids in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Proux, southwest of La Bassee and northeast of Ypres.

"Yesterday morning a German raid against our positions southeast of Guzeaucourt led to sharp fighting. The enemy suffered considerable loss. A few of our men are missing."

ARTILLERY FIGHTING INCREASING

By Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 27.—The artillery fighting along the western front continues to grow apace, particularly in Flanders, and last night was marked also by infantry thrusts at various points. In one of these the British occupied La Bassee Ville, after inflicting severe casualties on the Germans. This place was in process of consolidation early today.

(This despatch was written before the time of the German counter-attack in consequence of which, today's official statement reports, the British withdrew from La Bassee Ville.) The British also carried out a successful raid north of La Bassee road. The Germans yesterday made an attack on a small section of British trenches in the neighborhood of Honnecourt, southwest of Cambria.

A party of about 100 raiders, divided into three sections, succeeded in penetrating the front line after a heavy barrage fire which worked considerable damage to a portion of the British trenches.

RUMOR OF BATTLE IN SEA SECTOR

LONDON, July 27.—A great battle may be impending today in the sea sector of the western front. Parts of London today reported having felt the concussion of drum-fire somewhere to the east that at times seemed to approach the intensity of that which preceded Field-Marshal Haig's drive against Mesines.

Front despatches of the last few days have indicated a fear on the part of the Germans that the British might be preparing an offensive. The Nieuport sector, near the Belgian coast, is reported deluged with a hail of shells of all calibres from the German guns. To these the British have made a steady, methodical return.

Lieut.-Col. McRobie and Lieut. Hersey Reach Montreal

Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, who raised the 224th Battalion for Overseas Service, taking it as far as England, where it was broken up to reinforce other units in the firing line, arrived back in Montreal this morning. Lieut.-Col. McRobie for some months has been attached to the Canadian Headquarters Staff in England and in the course of his duties visited the Canadian front in France. He will spend a few days with his family at his country residence before taking up other plans.

Another officer to return today is Lieut. R. M. Hersey, of the Royal Flying Corps, who is home on leave of absence. He is the son of Dr. Milton L. Hersey, 13 Rosemount avenue, Westmount.



J. Bull, Jr.—What does the "U" mean on the German U-boats, daddy?
 J. Bull, Sr.—It now means UNABLE, my son!

So far from our starving . . . , our food supply for 1917-1918 has already been secured.—Lloyd George.

Where income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$30,000, eight per cent.
 Where income exceeds \$30,000 and does not exceed \$50,000, ten per cent.
 Where income exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$100,000, fifteen per cent.
 Where income exceeds \$100,000, twenty-five per cent.
 A tax of 4 per cent on incomes exceeding \$3,000 in the case of corporations or stock companies.

HOW TAX WILL AFFECT INCOMES

INCOME OF	UNMARRIED MEN AND		WIDOWERS WITHOUT		ALL OTHER	
	DEPENDENT CHILDREN		EXEMPT \$2,000.		PERSONS EX-EMPT \$3,000.	
\$ 4,000	80	\$ 80	120	180	80	\$ 40
5,000	120	120	220	360	80	80
7,000	220	220	400	540	180	180
10,000	400	400	580	810	360	360
12,000	580	580	850	1,260	540	540
15,000	850	850	1,300	2,460	810	810
20,000	1,300	1,300	2,500	5,260	1,260	1,260
30,000	2,500	2,500	5,300	10,010	2,460	2,460
50,000	5,300	5,300	10,050	14,760	5,260	5,260
75,000	10,050	10,050	14,800	29,260	10,010	10,010
100,000	14,800	14,800	29,300	43,760	14,760	14,760
150,000	29,300	29,300	43,800	29,260	29,260
200,000	43,800	43,800	43,760	43,760

EXCEPTIONS TO INCOME TAX

Taxpayers shall be entitled to the following deductions from the amounts that would otherwise be payable by them for income tax:

(A) Amounts paid by any taxpayer for taxes accruing during the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in any year thereafter under the provisions of part 1 of the spiral war revenue act 1915, and (B) Amounts paid by any taxpayer under the business profits war tax act 1916, and any amendments thereto, for any accounting period ending in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

In the case of a partnership each partner shall be entitled to deduct such portion of the tax paid by the partnership under the business profits tax act, 1916, as may correspond to his interest in the income of the partnership.

INCOME TAX SCHEME DETAILS SHOWN AS THEY AFFECT PUBLIC

Special to The Star from a Staff Correspondent.
 OTTAWA, July 26.—Following is the text of the income tax resolution introduced in the House of Commons last night by the Finance Minister:

"Resolved: That it is expedient: (1) To levy an income tax of four per centum upon incomes exceeding two thousand dollars per annum in the case of unmarried men and widowers without children, and exceeding three thousand dollars in the case of other persons, and, in addition thereto, a super-tax of two per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds six thousand dollars and does not exceed ten thousand dollars, and five per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds ten thousand dollars and does not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and eight per centum on the amount by which the income exceeds twenty thousand dollars and does not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and ten per centum on the amount by which the income exceeds thirty thousand dollars and does not exceed fifty thousand dollars, and fifteen per centum on the amount by which the income exceeds fifty thousand dollars and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and twenty-five per centum on the amount by which the income exceeds one hundred thousand dollars.

"(2) To levy an income tax of four per centum upon incomes exceeding three thousand dollars in the case of corporations and joint stock companies."

TAXATION PROPOSALS SUMMARISED

Four per cent upon incomes exceeding \$2,000 per annum in the case of unmarried men and widowers without children and exceeding \$3,000 in the case of other persons.
 In addition the following super-tax is to be imposed:
 Where income exceeds \$6,000 and does not exceed \$10,000, two per cent.
 Where income exceeds \$10,000, and does not exceed \$20,000 five per cent.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH



Ammunition Carrier—Fire away, my lad! Those in the rear, who cannot shoulder a gun, will keep you supplied with munitions.

CANADA'S YOUNGEST SOLDIER, A FRENCH-CANADIAN, IS DEAD

Auguste Doris, School Boy of Fifteen, Donned Brother's Long Trousers to Get by Recruiting Officers

Have you heard the story of little Auguste Doris, said to be the youngest fighting soldier in the Canadian army? You would have, had you been down to his parents' modest little home at 3 Dufresne street, this morning.

Auguste is no more. He has paid the supreme sacrifice. His mother yesterday received formal notification that he "was presumed to be dead." He was last seen going 'over the top,' on the Somme. He was seen to stagger. He fell. No news has ever since been heard of his whereabouts. Hence, says officialdom, he is dead.

JUST TURNED FIFTEEN.

Auguste Doris enlisted when he had just turned his fifteenth year. That was on Labor Day, 1915. He was a schoolboy when he joined the 69th. He had tried to enlist previously, but the recruiting officers smiling, shooed him away.

In July, 1915, Auguste's big brother, Wilfrid, was accepted for the 57th French-Canadians. That settled it, as far as Auguste was concerned.

But let his mother tell the story. "From that time on," she said to The Star this morning, "our dear little Auguste spoke of nothing else than enlisting. We used to laugh at him, pat him on the head and tell him to go out and play and be a good boy. Yet he always persisted.

"Mother," he would say, "I want to go and fight." And when he was with his playmates he would play soldier. When Wilfrid came home, Auguste would dress himself up in the soldier tunic, cap and belt, and march around the house. Wilfrid, to amuse him, used to drill him, put him through his facings," as you say in English. This made the lad wild with joy. And his joy was complete when Wilfrid told him he drilled very well."

The martial spirit thus engendered, it appears, but impelled the youngster, the more to try to enlist. He was a big, well set up boy for his age, clean cut, broadshouldered, muscular. In fact, his mother says, he did not look, in stature, unlike a boy of seventeen. Athletic sports had made him muscular. He was always a good hand in a tussle with his boy companions. But there was one great obstacle—his short pants, argued the lad. Those terrible pants had foiled him before. They would foil him again.

And then a bright idea struck him. He spoke of it to no one.

THE GREAT IDEA.

On Labor Day, 1915, a well set up, talky, broadshouldered, clean-cut recruit presented himself before Lt. Col. Dansereau. The officer gave him the "once over" and found him an ideal candidate for the forces. He was eighteen years old, single; he passed all the physical tests. He was accepted. He was sworn in and became a member of the 69th.

CANADA'S YOUNGEST HERO



Pte. Auguste Doris, who enlisted at fifteen, reported killed in action.

On the night of the same day, Auguste Doris danced into his home, gleefully announcing that he had enlisted with the 69th. French-Canadians, and was now one of the fighting men of Canada. The parents were aghast. They thought he was joking. They laughed at the idea. Then they noticed something—their quondam "short pants" boy was attired in "longs." The secret was out.

Auguste, ruminating on his inability to be accepted under the old attire, and further ruminating on the fact that big brother Wilfrid had no further use for his civilian clothes, had reached a conclusion. It was the idea above referred to. So, quietly appropriating a pair of the "longs," he proceeded to the shed, donned them and sallied forth.

Of course he felt anything but at ease. Every man knows how the boy felt. All have been there. But conquering his misgivings the lad finally made his way uptown and, by the time he reached recruiting headquarters felt somewhat more as if the longs were part and parcel of him. It was without a wince that he faced the recruiting officers. Without a ditto, he told them he was eighteen. And they could not but believe him.

THE "BOY" STUCK.

The night the 69th left town, Auguste's mother was at the train, and pleaded with Lt. Col. Dansereau to give her son his discharge.

"Certainly, Madam, right away. Take the boy with you," replied Col. Dansereau.

But the "boy" would have none of it. He showed he was still a boy;

for he cried, "Mother, let me go. It's no use stopping me. I want to fight. If you won't let me go with the 69th I will run away and enlist with another regiment."

The mother yielded.

Now, the boy is dead, and his brother lies dangerously wounded in a military hospital.

"It has cost me much," said Mrs. Doris today. "I have aged in those past two years. I mourn my son—my little boy. I grieve over my other boy and yet, with all, I am proud of them both—proud that they give the lie to those narrow minded bigots—scoundrels, I call them—who say that French Canadians are cowards and have not and will not do their duty to their country." F. J. M.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

"Upholds Sanctity of International Rights"—Seizes Nine German Ships

London, July 22.—Siam has declared that a state of war exists with Germany and Austria, according to a Reuter despatch from Bangkok. Nine steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons, have been seized.

The object of Siam's declaration is to "uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and respect for small states."

All Germans and Austrians, the despatch adds, have been placed under arrest and their businesses closed.

Siam, "The Land of the Free," a kingdom of Southeastern Asia, has a population variously estimated at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. It is probably something more than 8,000,000. Universal liability to military service on the Europe model is now in force in all the provinces of Siam including Bangkok, the capital. The peace strength of the army is about 12,000 men, while the navy consists nominally of 21 vessels, all of small size. In peace there are 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides a reserve of 20,000. In the nineteenth century, regular diplomatic relations were established with the United States and the European nations.

AWARDED THE D.S.O.



Major Edson Raymond Pease, D.S.O., whose name appears in this morning's honor list, is the son of Mr. E. L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, and a brother of Capt. Harold Pease, of the local militia headquarters staff. Major Pease was formerly a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and went overseas with the 42nd Montreal Highlanders. He has been through considerable heavy fighting with his battalion. He consolidated a final objective with great skill, and maintained the position under most difficult conditions, a feat which resulted in his being awarded the D.S.O.

MAJOR E. R. PEASE, D.S.O.

Major Edson Raymond Pease, who was reported yesterday to have been awarded the D.S.O., is the son of Mr. E. L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, and a brother of Capt. Harold Pease, of the local Militia Headquarters. At the outbreak of the war he was attached to the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, and more than two years ago joined the Highland battalion raised by Lieut.-Col. Cantile, for overseas duty. He has since been promoted to his majority on the firing line.

In announcing the award, the London Gazette says of him: "He consolidated a final objective with great skill, and maintained the position under the most difficult conditions."

AWARDED D.S.O.



Major Stanley Coulter Norsworthy, recently awarded the Military Cross, has also received the D.S.O., for gallantry on the field. The circumstances under which he was awarded the honor was for going forward under heavy fire and establishing a firm defensive plan of which he continued in personal command for thirty-six hours. He won the Military Cross some time ago and was promoted to his majority for gallantry under fire.

Major Norsworthy, was born in Ingersoll, Ont., and went overseas with the 42nd Montreal Highlanders. He is a brother of Major Edward Norsworthy, of the 13th Battalion, who was killed in action when the Germans tried to break through the Canadian line at St. Julien, April 22, 1915. Two other brothers are Lieut. A. J. Norsworthy with the 73rd Battalion and Lieut. J. W. Norsworthy, in training at Shorncliffe.

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Capt. William Stewart MacTier, who has been rewarded for gallantry and devotion to duty on the field.

MAJ. NORSWORTHY'S SECOND DECORATION

Is One of the Few Canadian
Officers to Win Both
M.C. and D.S.O.

IS OF MILITARY FAMILY

Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.,
a Son of Mr. E. L. Pease,
Managing Director of the
Royal Bank of Canada

Major Stanley Coulter Norsworthy who has been awarded the D.S.O. comes of a military family and is of the few Canadian officers having the distinction of winning both Military Cross and the D.S.O. In announcing the award of the D.S.O.

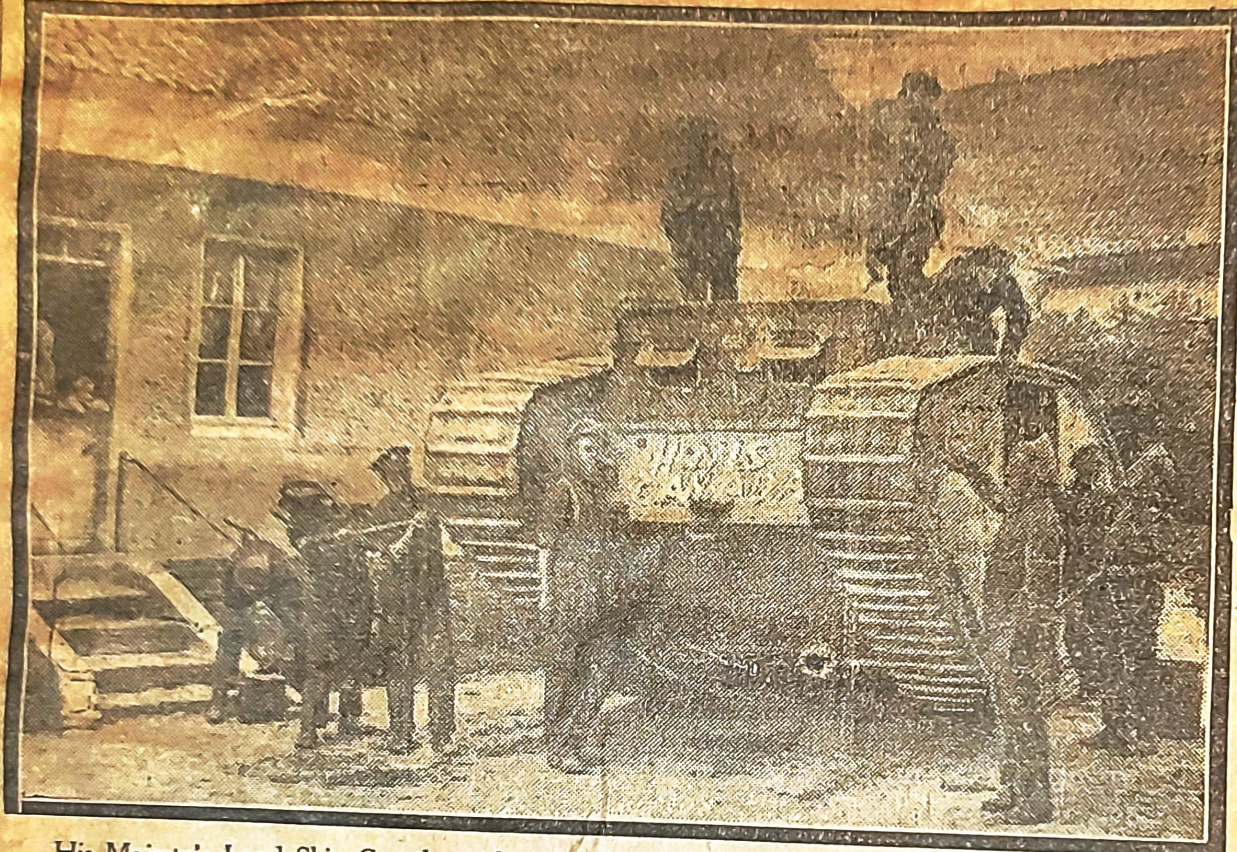
Major Norsworthy, the London Gazette says: "He went forward under very heavy fire and established a firm defensive flank and continued in personal command for thirty-six hours. His example and forethought was a source of inspiration to his battalion."

At the time he was awarded Military Cross the London Gazette said of him: "He took personal supervision of operations, displaying great courage and initiative, and, though wounded, remained at duty. He set a fine example of coolness and devotion." Major Norsworthy was that time severely wounded and spent several months in the hospital before returning to the firing line, and, in recognition of his gallantry, was promoted to his majority, as well being decorated.

Major Norsworthy is the son of J. C. Norsworthy, of Ingersoll, Ont., and prior to the outbreak of the war was manager of the South West branch of the Bank of Montreal. His brother, Major Edward Norsworthy, went to the front with the 13th Battalion and was killed in action at St. Julien on April 22, 1915. To avenge the death of his brother, Major Norsworthy resigned his position with the bank and came to Montreal to enlist. He was given a commission as lieutenant in the Highland battalion raised by Lieut.-Col. Cantile D.S.O., won promotion to his present rank on the battlefield. Major Norsworthy has two brothers still at the front. They are Lieut. A. J. Norsworthy, with a Highland battalion, and Lieut. J. W. Norsworthy, the only one of four brothers to have escaped injury to the present.

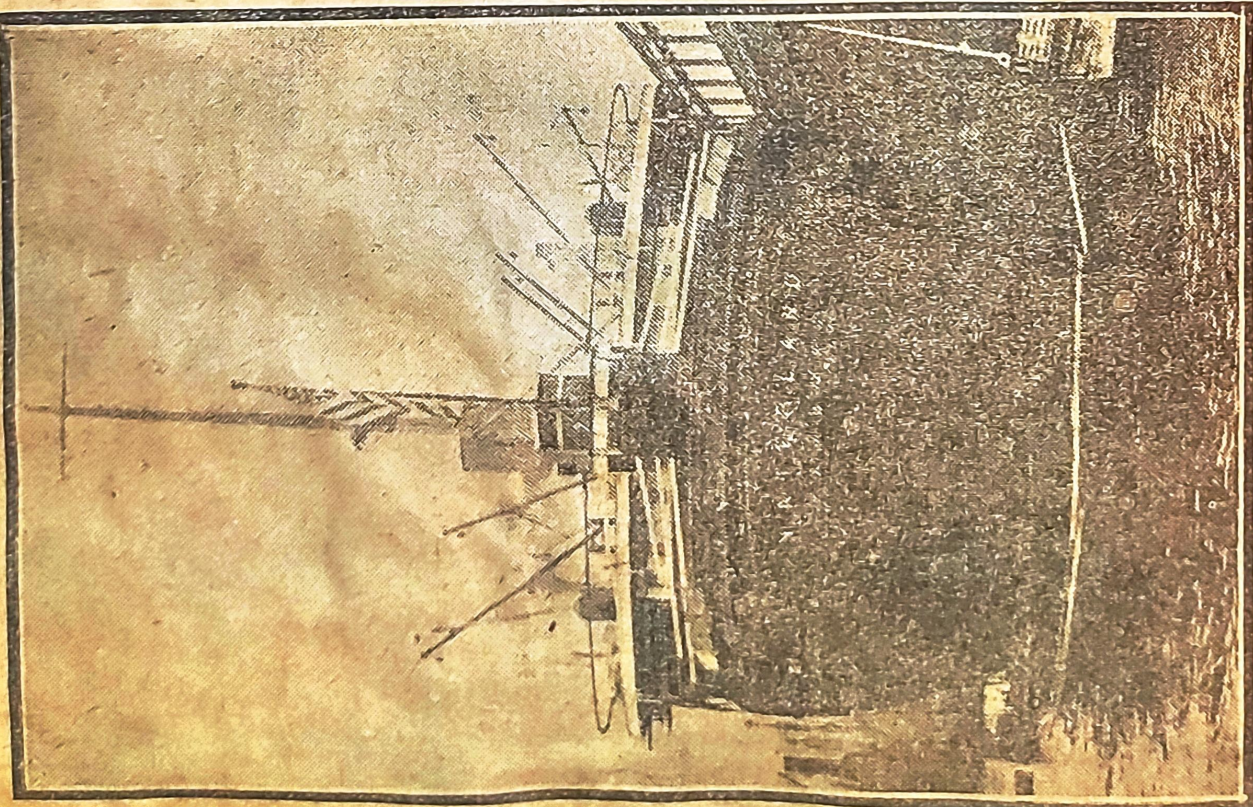
On July 26th, 1916, exactly a year prior to being awarded the D.S.O., Major Norsworthy, while in England recovering from his wounds, was married to Miss Georgina Maude Sankey, daughter of the late Major Vill. Sankey, of Toronto. Among the present at the wedding were Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, Major-General Sir John Carson.

A UNIT OF CANADA'S LAND NAVY OVERSEAS



His Majesty's Land Ship Canada, at her moorings in a French village. The inhabitants exhibit great interest in the monster and its Canadian crew.—A Canadian official photograph, issued for the Canadian War Records office.

KAISER'S MARINE PET NOW FLIES STARS AND STRIPES



The S.S. Vaterland anchored at a dock in an Atlantic port, showing the Stars and Stripes flying from her bow. The big vessel, which was once the marine pet of the German Emperor, was, according to report, put into commission after \$1,000,000 had been spent on repairs.

Yankee Doodle Idea Scottish.

'T WAS A TURKEY TAIL FEATHER HE
STUCK IN HIS CAP.

KNOW where Yankee Doodle got the
habit of sticking a feather in his cap?

It was from the Scots.

Robert Tracy Dunlop, an assistant manager at the Hotel McAlpin, sent out a distress call yesterday for all of the tail feathers of the turkey bird that could be donated to a worthy cause. He came from Canada and Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie, who commands the MacLean Highlanders, wants the feathers to stick in the caps of his men.

From the oldest days of the Highland clans they have stuck feathers in their caps, and the Canadians want every American turkey to do his duty in the matter of supplying a dire deficiency.

BRITISH BULLDOG ON TOP AS THIRD WAR YEAR CLOSES

Special Star Cable by William Philip Sims, of United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 30.—Today Britain is on top. At the close of the third year of the war the British bulldog is no longer on the bottom. The "contemptible little army" which the Kaiser sneered at in 1914 has taken its medicine and, despite the hammering it has received, now has Crown Prince Rupprecht's men rather more than matched.

The first year of the fight the small new army recruited by Lord Kitchener to take the place of the first hundred thousand of the Regular Army, simply caught Hail Columbia. But though their heads were bloodied, they held their own. The second year saw more troops, more guns, more ammunition, but even as late as Loos the Prussian was too strong for the new British army, still lacking as it was in all the machinery of war.

But, at the beginning of the third year, England had caught up. For the first time since Armageddon began the British army faced the enemy on fairly equal footing. There were plenty of men and plenty of machinery and with these in hand Sir Douglas Haig, in July, 1916, began the Battle of the Somme.

For two years the Prussians had been preparing the Somme positions and, at the time Sir Douglas began the great adventure, Field Marshal Hindenburg considered the line impregnable. History had never seen anything approaching it. Behind first line trenches, deep and reinforced with concrete and steel, were reserve lines just as deep and just as strong. Machine-guns, in betoned emplacements fairly bristled along the fire-trenches and many more were in hidden pits further back, while every wood and thicket had been turned

Guedecourt, Lesboeufs, Morval and Thiepval.

On the 15th of this month the tanks went into action for the first time. On that day the famous official message of an airman read:

"A tank is walking up the High Street of Fiers with the British Army cheering behind it."

And it was a fact. A complete surprise to the Germans they crawled over trenches and trees, shell-craters and the walls of ruined villages starting hundreds of the enemy into surrender all by themselves.

Combles was abandoned by the Germans during September, the British entering before daylight from the north, the French from the south, the two allies meeting in the centre of the town and shaking hands. This was the first town of the war to be given up without a fight, owing to Franco-British pressure.

During October, in the drizzle, the British took Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Sars. November was wet and soggy and during the short lull which came in the fighting about this time, the Germans boasted that the British Army had spent itself and was no longer dangerous. The reply was one of the most brilliant victories of the war, the capture of Beaumont Hamel, one of the solidest of Hindenburg's strong points, along the Beaucourt, St. Pierre-Divion, and 7,000 prisoners.

Besides these and other towns and villages taken by the British, had fallen an incredible number of positions, the capture of any one of which in previous wars would have made a general's reputation. During the first five months of Somme fighting fell the Windmill beyond Pozieres, Mouquet Farm, Stuff and Schwaben Redoubts, the Quadrilateral north of Fiers, the other one near High Wood, High Wood itself, Mametz Wood and Etricourt, Delville, Angle, Wedge, Acid Drop, Arrow Head and other woods and strong points, all interlocking

length of the large ferry steamer. It will accommodate vessels of between 500,000 and 600,000, and it was recently constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000. It is a distance of about 1,000 miles from Sturgeon Bay, Ontario has arrived. It was brought in floating dry dock over seen in Toronto. July 30.—The first TORONTO GETS DRY DOCK.

for the purposes of the fund. (lives) stock or farm produce, to be sold to receive contributions of grain. The local committees will arrange for Strathmore, Alta., where she will be the guest of her son, Mr. Gilbert Patrick, and Mrs. Patrick for month. Miss Marjorie Patrick will visit her sister, Mrs. Ernest Fosbert at Rockville, during the absence of Mrs. George Patrick last Saturday. Mrs. J. E. Macpherson and her daughter, Miss Maud Macpherson are expected home tomorrow from Fort William.

On the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, Sept. 8th to 10th, the organized cheese factories will be asked to donate one day's milk. Contributions from other farmers will be invited in November, December or January.

contributions. The primary appeal to Canadian farmers will be made on two separate occasions.

ONE-THIRD OF ENTIRE GERMAN FORCES USED UP SINCE APRIL 10

Fighting on Aisne and Champagne Fronts Has Exhausted Enemy's Available Reinforcement With Exception of 1918 Class of Youths—Campaign in Galicia Hardening

LONDON, July 28.—"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentieres," said today's official report on the Franco-Belgian front operations.

"A hostile attack upon our positions east of Costtaverne was successfully repulsed.

"The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of Armentieres north of Ypres and in the Nieuport sector.

PARIS, July 28.—After a violent bombardment the Germans last night returned to the offensive on the Aisne front, delivering a series of attacks. The War Office announces that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

The statement follows:

"The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of new German attacks on the whole front before Braye-en-Laonnois, Epine-de-Chevregny and the Hurtebise Monument. All efforts of the enemy infantry to penetrate our lines were repulsed completely, and its losses were very heavy.

"There was active artillery fighting in the Champagne, at Mont Haut, and on both banks of the Meuse."

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 28.—Germany has used one-third of her whole army since April 16 in fighting on the Aisne and Champagne fronts. The terrific loss inflicted upon this great force has been such that the enemy is now entirely without reserve resources of human material—except the 1918 class of youths.

Calculations today showed since April 16 the Germans have used seventy-one divisions—approximately 1,065,000 men—on these two French fronts alone. This comprises at least one-third of the total fighting forces at Hindenburg's disposal.

Raids have developed the fact that in many cases German regiments have been totally abolished, their effectives being transferred to fill the ranks of other units decimated in the fierce fighting against the French.

LONDON, July 28.—Russia has failed so far to do more than slow up the German advance in Galicia. Despatches today indicated a hardening of the Russian lines in the threatened sector and desperate offensive attacks launched at other points on the great front, designed to relieve pressure strongly closing about Czernowitz.

German despatches state today that the Russians are abandoning Czernowitz in the face of close approach of Austro-German armies. The day before these invading forces were reported more than fifty miles distant.

The Rumanian army, reformed and completely revived from its crushing defeats of last autumn, is vigorously pressing the enemy far to the south. In almost the same sector, the Russians are conducting an orderly retreat to better positions, inflicting considerable losses on their pursuers and apparently having suffered no loss of morale.

RUSSIAN RETREAT THREATENED

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 26, via London, July 28.—The Tageblatt correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies in Southern Galicia reports that vital railroad communication from Kolomea to Czernowitz is now seriously menaced and threatens to cut off the Russian Eighth army and remnants of the Seventh, which escaped across the Dniester.

German advance troops are said to be only a day's march from the river's loops. The evacuation of the forest of the Carpathians is already

taking of the character of a panicky flight.

The capture of the important bridgehead at Halicz, north of Stanislaw, forced the Russian army corps to retreat before the Seventh army was given an opportunity to seek safety across the Dniester.

Large stores of military supplies and foodstuffs were scattered along the path of the retreat. The civilian population which had refuge in the forests, is now returning home. Since the fall of Tarnopol, sixteen towns north and south of the Dniester and more than a hundred villages have been cleared of Russians.

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE KOLOMEA

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, via London, July 28.—The official communication issued by Austro-Hungarian headquarters last night reads as follows:

"Fighting occurred in the upper Suchitza region. The villages of Soveia and Neteretel remain in the hands of the enemy.

"On the Russian front from Tartar Pass to Kirlibaba the enemy showed signs of weakening. The Honveds drove the adversary over the Cabal river. The Austro-Hungarian and German forces under General Koevess are pressing forward along the upper course of the

mountain stream in a northeasterly direction.

"The attacking movement of General von Boehm-Ermolli's forces continues successfully. Detachments of the army and Bavarian troops took possession of Kolomea after bitter engagements with the Russian rear-guards.

"On the northern bank of the Dniester the Allied troops are approaching the confluence of the Stripa, Czortkov and Trembowla are in German hands. North of Trembowla the Russians assembled their forces for a rapid mass attack which broke down completely with heavy losses. East of Tarnopol the enemy has again been driven further back."

SECOND LINE TRENCHES OF ENEMY REACHED AND ADVANCE BEING PUSHED

Greatest Barrage Fire in World's History Preceded Attack, Which is Progressing All Over 20-Mile Front—Artillery Moving Forward to Support Victorious Infantry

By Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 31.—The Entente Allied forces, which launched their offensive north of the river Lys this morning, have advanced well beyond the shell-shattered front-line German trenches. In many places they have reached the second-line defences on a twenty-mile front of attack, according to the early reports.

The British and French troops went into battle under cover of what was perhaps the greatest barrage fire ever seen during the war. The Entente artillery is moving forward and the whole situation is satisfactory in every particular.

Between Dixmude and Boesinghe, the attackers reported they had secured the two first lines of trenches after having fought over the most difficult terrain imaginable.

The British again have captured La Basseville, which they recently relinquished to the Germans.

The British and French forces are facing a large concentration of German artillery and fresh troops, which have been rushed up.

The Entente Allies have established complete air superiority. The Entente military officials say the morale of the Germans here is not up to the old standard.

LONDON, August 1.—German counter-attacks yesterday afternoon and last night against the new British position at La Bassee Ville and north of the Ypres-Commines Canal, in Belgium, were successfully repulsed, says the official statement issued today by the British War Office.

The text of the announcement says:

"South of the Ypres-Commines Canal, British minor operations during the night resulted in an improvement of our new line.

"Hostile counter-attacks yesterday afternoon and evening against our new positions at La Bassee Ville and immediately north of the Ypres-Commines Canal were successfully repulsed.

"Further north, in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Coulers railway, another German counter-attack was crushed during the night by our artillery.

"The weather continues unfavorable for operations. Heavy rain has been falling since early yesterday afternoon.

"We made a successful raid last night east of Boys Grenier."

FRENCH STAND FIRM EVERYWHERE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 1.—After the magnificent success of the French and British in Belgium yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the French war department, the Entente troops, in a torrential rain storm, consolidated the positions which they had captured.

"In Belgium, after our magnificent success yesterday, our troops under the command of General Falmagne consolidated the positions which they had captured.

"Already Sir Douglas Haig's men, who had been penetrated at some points, have been driven back to the original positions.

"German losses in killed and wounded will be staggering. Every day the front despatch today dwells on the terrible effect of the deadly British artillery fire. Line after line of German trenches were literally rolled into crumbling earth, the concrete emplacements being reduced to dusty fragments.

"On the line where the French were advancing ahead 'the bloody Yser' again lived up to its name. Time after time French engineers bridged the stream, only to have their positions wrecked by the enemy's desperate defensive fire. But they got the troops across and held the mud and muck of the wretched Flanders.

"In the mud and muck of the wretched Flanders, the British are driving at what military experts have judged to be the most vulnerable spot in the German lines. Any great penetration here will menace the enemy's position on the North Sea coast, where the submarine warfare centres, no less than the German hold on the great industrial centres of Belgium—Ghent, Lille, Tournai, Roulers and Ypres.

"The offensive is no overnight plan. Preparations have been going forward for the strike for more than a month. Germany had been aiming of something that was impending in an artillery preparation which began twenty days ago and reached a continuous crescendo.

Field White Mountain.

Miss Ethel Ramsden, of Montreal, who is spending the summer in the west, expects to return to town about the 1st of September.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McDonald have family have left town to spend the rest of the season at Old Orchard and Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. Imple Ashcroft, of Montreal, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. J. M. Porter, has gone to Pres ton Springs.

Mrs. J. F. Smart, of Beverly Hills, is spending a few days visiting Mrs. J. E. Dalrymple, Carling Avenue.

Mrs. H. J. Codd, Laurier Avenue, is spending the summer at Knowlton's Landing, Lake Monphenmaguay.

ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN LOST LINES FAIL: 5,000 CAPTIVES

In Torrents of Rain, Entente Troops Consolidate Gains of Yesterday—Enemy Attempts Drive on Meuse—Flanders Battle Only Beginning Think Experts

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, August 1.—Prisoners taken in the first twenty-four hours of the great drive will probably reach 5,000, according to estimates today. The stream of Germans sent behind the lines has not yet been fully counted. No report has yet been received as to whether enemy guns were captured.

By Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, August 1.—Heavy rain, which continued in an unceasing downpour since last night, transforming the battle ground in Flanders into a sea of mud, had forced a comparative lull in the operations this morning at most points within the zone of the Entente Allied offensive begun yesterday.

Generally speaking, the situation early today was unchanged along the British front. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed in the course of the night and the heavy artillery duel continued, but the movement of big guns has been rendered most difficult by the rain.

The German artillery today actively shelled the trenches which were wrested from them yesterday, in No Man's Land about the salient, and the British guns continued to pour a steady stream of shrapnel and high explosives into the positions to which the enemy had retired.

The air squadrons on both sides were rendered helpless by the storm to assist in the direction of artillery fire.

SECOND MESSINES RIDGE ONSLAUGHT

This assault—the second concerted offensive in this Messines ridge sector—followed the greatest artillery duel in the whole war to date. For seven days now British and German guns have been roaring along all this Belgian front. The Germans apparently started the concentrated fire presumably tearing another stroke in this sector, and the British quickly replied with redoubled activity.

The river Lys flows northward above Armentières, joining with the Lille-Ypres canal at Comines.

The canal and the river form an obtuse angle in which is included the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, Messines, Hellebeke and Warneton. It was in this sector that Sir Douglas Haig struck his big blows a few weeks ago, the Canadians sweeping over the dominating ridge positions.

Since that time it has been frequently apparent that the British were preparing to make full use of their height positions by sweeping the Germans back against the converging waterways over the lowlands.

OBJECTIVE OF ENTENTE BLOW

Military observers have attributed two objectives for the Entente offensive—the recapture of the Belgian North Sea coast, which has been used by the Germans as bases for their submarines, and to assist the hard pressed Russians on the Gallican front.

The battlefront north of the river Lys stretches from Warneton, on the Franco-Belgian border, to the North Sea coast, the distance between those two points being about thirty miles. Included in this battle are the famous Wytschaete-Messines front, where the British, on June 7, after exploding one million pounds of high explosives under the German lines, attacked on a nine-mile front and captured the high ridge, several towns, forty-seven heavy guns and more than 7,000 prisoners.

For a week now there has been an artillery bombardment of almost indescribable fury raging on the British front, from around Armentières to the Belgian coast. Front despatches have described it as the most superlatively concentrated fire of the whole war. Some of the detonations of this drum-fire have been plainly heard in London on nights when the wind blew from the east.

Every conceivable sort of gun has apparently been called into service by the Germans. Long range shells have searched out spots behind the British lines. The British artillery has not been a whit behind in reciprocating. A great number of guns have been concentrated along this whole front and their drum fire has at times even exceeded the enemy's. Front despatches describe the duel as the most titanic in the war.

British casualties in all theatres of military operations published in the newspapers during the month of July, total 71,332 officers and men. The officers killed, wounded or missing total 2,562, while the men number 60,329.

SIGNALISE END OF THIRD YEAR

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press. LONDON, July 31.—England and France signalized the beginning of the fourth year of the war today with a joint offensive on two fronts that swept forward in full success to first objectives.

In Flanders, beyond the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, the British, aided by French troops on their left, brought to a climax the vast artillery preparation of the past week by a concerted mass attack. On the Chemin-des-Dames, Paris reported a sudden offensive in the

YESTERDAY'S GAINS IN FLANDERS



The shaded portion shows the extent of yesterday's advance as nearly as can be judged from the official reports.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

LONDON, July 31.—British troops in conjunction with the French forces on their left attacked the German positions along a wide front north of River Lys at 3:50 o'clock this morning.

The Allied troops, according to the British official statement, have captured their first objectives on the whole front, and are reported to be making satisfactory progress, at all points.

A considerable number of prisoners already have been captured by the French and British.

The text of the first British statement says:

"In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3:50 o'clock this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys.

"The Allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front, attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

"Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured."

DOMINION TROOPS PUT LINE 400 YARDS NEARER LENS AND FOOL FRITZ

Attacked at Time Enemy Figured They Would
Not — Losses Inconsiderable — Rumanians
Take Six Villages—Violent Gunfire on French
Front—British Front Quiet

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—The British cruiser Ariadne, of 11,000 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official statement issued today by the British Admiralty.

The Ariadne was an old British cruiser, having been built in 1898. She was 450 feet long, 69 feet beam and had a maximum draft of 27½ feet. Her complement consisted of 677 officers and men.

The Ariadne carried sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, and a number of smaller guns. She also was equipped with two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes.

FRENCH SMASH GERMAN FRONT

PARIS, July 31.—French forces last night made a successful attack against the German positions along a 1,500 yard front, at La Royere and west of Epine-de-Chevregny, on the Aisne front, says the French official statement issued this afternoon. A German counter-attack was crushed.

The French took 167 prisoners, including two officers, and fifteen non-commissioned officers, belonging to three regiments.

The artillery and infantry the statement adds were active in the Cerny-Hurtebise sector.

The text of the French statement reads:

"An attack delivered by us at 8 o'clock last night on a front of 1,500 yards south of La Royere, and west of Epine-de-Chevregny, result-

ed in complete success. We reached all our objectives and we broke a German counter-attack. In the course of which we took 167 prisoners, including two officers, and about fifteen non-commissioned officers belonging to three regiments of infantry.

"Artillery fire followed by infantry engagements are being maintained with much spirit in the Cerny-Hurtebise sector.

"In Champagno northwest of Presnes, the enemy after a violent bombardment attempted a surprise attack which was turned to failure by the vigorous reply of our artillery and infantry fire.

"There have been active artillery exchanges on both banks of the Meuse."

Contributors to The Gazette Tobacco Fund

The receipts last week from the friends of the soldiers at the front who are seeing that they do not want for tobacco totalled \$568.40, and this amount means that through The Gazette Tobacco Fund a large number of the boys in khaki will be made happy.

"Thank-you" cards from appreciative soldiers at the front run much along the same line in tone—gratitude and appreciation, but now and then an original one does come from overseas. A card received by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association reads as follows:—

"Thanks for the smokes. They were 'Jake.' Now that we have been strengthened by them we can 'carry on.' Will the Germans be of any use to you when we have them beaten to a pulp?"

In commenting on this card the secretary of the association writes: "You might tell the party that sent this that the nearest approach we have ever got in Canada to making paper out of the material that he suggests is an experience that befell one of our members recently when opening up a bale of woollen rags, received from a local firm of dealers, the discovery of a large sized cat, which, as you understand, is not the best material for manufacturing paper. In view of the fact, however, that the German military authorities are using good sulphite pulp for soldiers' shirts and clothing, we have no objection to receiving a consignment of these, unless it is 'verboden.'"



Colonel Walter Scott on the left, and Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie on the right.

Col. Walter Scott of the New York Scottish, bidding farewell to Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie, of the 236th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., at the close of the great British recruiting week in New York City.

—L. A. G.

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 30.—By a minor operation during the night the Canadian front was advanced in the region east of the Reservoir Hill into the Cite-du-Moulin, the only suburb lying between Reservoir Hill and Lens.

The losses of the Canadians were inconsiderable, and the advance gives them possession of a stretch of difficult country, extending about one thousand yards north and south, with a depth easterly from our former front of over four hundred yards.

The gain this morning was made as a result of careful scouting. By close observation it was learned that to lessen the heavy losses from our artillery, which has been pounding Cite-du-Moulin steadily for the past two weeks, the enemy withdrew men holding the line among its ruined houses during the day and only manned the positions at night, when he believed, from former experience of Canadian methods, any attack in force was likely to be made.

That was good tactics, but the obvious method of catching the enemy napping was to send an attacking party in daylight, while our bombardment was still in progress. This was done. The range of our guns was increased as the men went over and fought the enemy outposts off from their supports.

With an ample equipment of machine guns our men captured the western part of Cite-du-Moulin and reconstructed the enemy positions so that they will afford fairly good shelter. There has been as yet no serious counter-attack on the northern sector of our line.

Early this morning a large quantity of gas was projected into the enemy's trenches between Hill 70 and Cite St. Laurent.

Heavy thunderstorms have interfered with the progress of trench destruction by our artillery.

STEWART LYON.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 30, via London.—German troops are advancing through the Suchawa Valley in the Austrian Province of Bukowina, towards the town of Solestyn, it was announced officially today by the German General Staff. The Germans also have pushed forward to the east of the upper Moldova Valley.

The statement says the Russians are holding the heights to the east of the river Zbrocz, on the Russian frontier, which has been crossed by the Teutons at several points.

RUMANIANS TAKE SIX VILLAGES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—Six villages were taken in another advance on the part of the Rumanian troops, according to an official statement issued by the Rumanian War Office. The statement reads:

"On the 27th, between the valleys of Casin and Putna, we again advanced some kilometres, and occupied the villages of Sovela, Dracostav, Negrllesti, Topesti, Valeasares, and Colacul. We again took prisoners and some motor batteries and war material."

"WANG" UP TO DATE



Grand entry of the King of Siam into the theatre of the war.

Estimate of Loss of German Forces As Compared With Those of Allies Show Breaking Point Near at Hand

Special to The Standard.

New York, September 15. — A few weeks ago I made an estimate of the losses of the Germans in the first three years of the war, comparing these with French losses. The figures I was able to get hold of at that time were, as I pointed out, incomplete and unsatisfactory. Since that time the French General Staff has published an official estimate of the German losses and of the German numbers. Such an estimate may be accepted as very close to the fact, because, as every one knows, just as the German sources of information as to French losses and French military conditions are reliable, the French estimates are similarly trustworthy. There is really no mystery so far as numbers are concerned for any of the nations at war.

The figures of the French General Staff, published last week, are as follows. I reproduce the dispatch in full, because it must be the basis of all calculations:

FRENCH OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Sept. 9.—The Associated Press is able to give approximately the figures representing the man power of Germany in the war, at the present time, together with the casualties, as follows:

Fixed formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,500,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000.

Wounded, under treatment in hospitals, 500,000.

Total, 10,600,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for service, as follows:

Trained men, mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war, 4,500,000.

Untrained Ersatz (compensatory) reservists called out, August, 1914, to February, 1915, 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits, called out November, 1914, to January, 1915, 450,000.

First ban of untrained Landsturm called out at the beginning of 1915, 1,100,000.

Class of 1915, called out May-July, 1915, 450,000.

Remainder of untrained Landsturm called out the same month, 150,000.

Class of 1916, called out September-November, 1915, 450,000.

Contingent of hitherto exempted men called out in October, 1915, 300,000.

Second contingent exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000.

Second ban of Landsturm, called early in 1916, 450,000.

Class of 1917, called out March-November, 1916, 450,000.

Third contingent of exempted men, called late in 1916, 300,000.

Class of 1918, called out November, 1916, to March, 1917, 450,000.

Class of 1919, called out in part in 1917, 300,000.

Additional exempted men, 1917, 150,000.

Total, 11,500,000.

The discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the mail units. The total mobilizable male re-

sources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of recruits up to 1920, number about 14,000,000. Those called up number 10,600,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows: The remaining portion of the class of 1919 awaiting call, 150,000; class of 1920 still uncalled, 450,000; men employed as indispensable in industries and administration, 500,000; men abroad unable to reach Germany, 200,000; men entirely exempted owing to physical disability, 2,100,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called legally until they attain their seventeenth birthday.

GERMANY'S TOTAL STRENGTH.

In sum, then, Germany had available for service for the first four years of the war 11,200,000 men, while 200,000 men were prevented from returning to the colors by the blockade of Germany, which cut off overseas contingents.

Eleven million four hundred thousand, the total figure, represents just about one-sixth of the population of the German Empire at the outbreak of the war—that is, something more than 68,000,000. Germany, then, has permanently lost 4,000,000 and has 5,500,000 on the line and behind the line in necessary services. Probably not more than 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 at the most are actually engaged in fighting or are in immediate reserve. She has 600,000 men, mostly of the class of 1920—that is, of boys who are now only seventeen years old—and 500,000 more men now in the hospital who some time in the next six months will be returned to duty. This total will be reduced before the beginning of the campaign of 1916 by the permanent losses incurred between now and the 1st of April. These losses will not be less than 50,000 a month, and we may safely figure that 300,000 men will thus be eliminated before the next campaign opens. In other words, the maximum of possible reserves of Germany for the campaign of 1918 will be 800,000 men, and of this number over half will be boys not more than eighteen years of age, and 150,000 more will be boys of the class of 1919, who will have reached only the age of nineteen next year. Three-quarters of the reserves that Germany will have for next year, then, are boys of nineteen and under.

The permanent loss of Germany in the first three years of the war was slightly under 4,000,000—an average permanent loss of 1,300,000 a year, but the loss was much greater in the first two years of the war than in the last year, because in the first two years there was much heavier fighting. The Russian collapse of this year has resulted in relieving the pressure on the Eastern front and thus directly reducing the casualties. It has also compelled the Allies on the Western front to abandon their plan of seeking a decision this year by tremendous offensives, and thus the German loss has been materially smaller on the Western front, too, than it was either in the days of the Marne campaign or in the later Verdun episode.

GERMAN RESERVES EXHAUSTED IN 1918.

It is not too much to estimate that the German losses for the six months of campaign next year will be in excess of 200,000 a month, and this means that some time before September German reserves will be exhausted and Germany will have to face the problem of shortening her lines or else courting disaster. If Russia is able to take her part next year, or any considerable part, then Germany's loss will not be less than 250,000 a month. It is barely conceivable that a complete failure of Russia would enable Germany to hold on next year, even with reduced effectives.

Continued on Page Twenty-eight.

separate to be retained by the
and presented for adjudi-
cation before whatever exemption

MANY ON HAND TO TENDER KILTIES WARM FAREWELL

McLean Highlanders Given Rousing Send Off, Despite Rain Today

The 236th Battalion McLean Highlanders, in command of Lieut.-Col. Guthrie, quietly left the city this morning for another training depot. The battalion paraded at full strength, and, despite the downpour of rain, the men appeared to be in the best of spirits and marched to the point of embarkation, singing popular airs. During their brief stay in Montreal, the officers and men of the battalion made many friends, and these were on hand to wish the departing soldiers "bon voyage."

The public-spirited men who were responsible for the equipping of a number of platoons of the 236th Battalion, with tartan kilties and sporrans, and after whose names the platoons will be called, are reported in the Montreal edition of the "Breath of the Heather," the official organ of the battalion, as follows: No. 5, Cassils-McIntyre Platoon; No. 6, Charles E. Neill Platoon; No. 7, J. K. L. Ross Platoon; No. 8, Lord Atholstan Platoon; No. 9, R. A. Snowball Platoon; No. 10, L. MacLaren Platoon; No. 11, James B. MacLean Platoon; No. 12, Weston Canadian Club Platoon; No. 13, Harry F. McLean Platoon; No. 14, Washington St. Andrew's Society Pla-

The Military Service Act

ITS MEANING AND EFFECT.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917, received the Royal assent on the 29th day of August, and is now the Law of the land.

It has therefore become the duty of the Government to enforce this law impartially, promptly and effectively.

The purpose of the law is to provide much needed reinforcements for our heroic and sorely tried troops fighting in Flanders and in France.

To accomplish this end, Parliament has imposed upon the Civil administration the burden of carrying the Act into operation.

The selection of the men and the dealing with questions of exemption are in the hands of the Civil Authorities. It is not until the men are actually called to colours that the Militia Department intervenes.

The reinforcements to be raised are limited to 100,000 men, and those from whom they may be raised are divided into six classes, which are to be called out in the order in which they are named.

The first class comprises men not in the schedule of exceptions who, on the 6th July, 1917, were unmarried or

4th of August
1917

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3rd Anniversary of Declaration of War

next page takes pages for this subject

36 MONTHS
1095 DAYS
-- OF --
WAR

CARRY

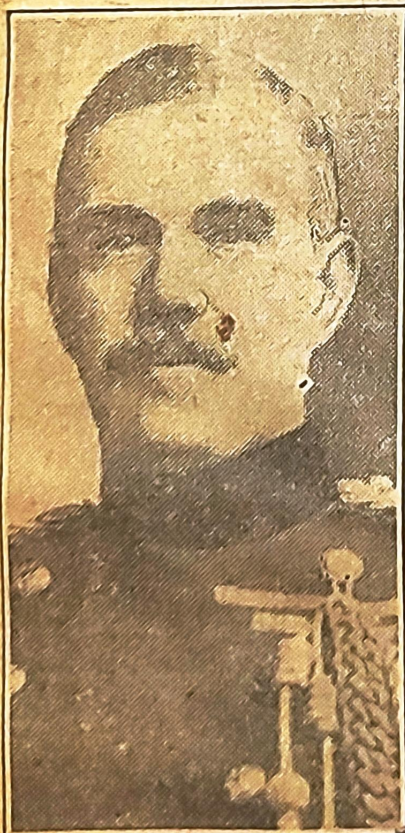
ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT
FOLLOWING STIRRING MESSAGES TO THE
SOLDIERS AND GUARANTEEING

**GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, MANAGING
DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH FORCES
IN ALL FIELDS**

War Office, London, Aug. 4.

Editor Star,—

I should like to take this occasion of the third anniversary of the war to express my admiration for the services of the Canadian troops in France.



MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. R. ROBERTSON, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

The reputation they won in their first battle when, though completely untried and for the most part without war experience, they so largely contributed in the defence of Ypres in April, 1915, has been greatly enhanced on several occasions during the past year, notably by storming Vimy Ridge, a position which had resisted all efforts of the Allies for two years.

These actions have shown the magnificent fighting qualities of the Canadian soldier. I am confident that the self-sacrifice and devotion which alone rendered them possible will continue to inspire Canada's efforts until the final victory is attained.

W. R. ROBERTSON.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe, FIRST SEA LORD

The Admiralty, London, Aug. 4.

Editor Star,—

The loyal co-operation and support of the overseas Dominions to the Mother Country have contributed largely to that steadfast unity of pur-

ON, CANADA!

WAR, OUR FIGHTING LEADERS HAVE CABLED TO THE STAR THE CANADIAN PEOPLE, PRAISING THE GLORIOUS WORK OF OUR VICTORY IF WE BACK THEM UP TO THE END



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

It has been and is of the greatest encouragement and assistance to the efforts of our gallant Allies and ourselves and on the third anniversary of the war we look to Canada and to the other Dominions Overseas with undiminished confidence that their glorious standard of heroism and self-sacrifice will be maintained undimmed.

JOHN JELlicoe.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. S. MEIGHEN.

Canadian Headquarters,
Bramshott Camp,
England, Aug. 4.

Editor Star,—

Canadians on this side of the Atlantic are looking homewards for reinforcements to enable them to finish victoriously their share of the war, so splendidly carried on up to the present. **Send more men and send them quickly.** The earlier Canada does this the earlier she will have her soldiers home again.

F. S. MEIGHEN.



BRIG.-GEN. F. S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. W. HUGHES

Fifth Canadian Division,
Witley Camp, Eng.,
Aug. 4.

Editor Star,—

The Canadian people have made great sacrifices during these three years of war in defending, far from their borders, their own country, their homes and institutions from the inroads of a barbarous autocracy. They must increase their effort and their sacrifices now when the forces of civilization are about to triumph lest their failure to do so lay our country at the feet of the German.

G. W. HUGHES.



MAJOR-GEN. GARNET HUGHES, C.M.G.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A. W. CURRIE.

Montreal Star Office, 20 Cockspur street,
London, Aug. 4.

General Currie, who is now well established in command of the Canadian Corps, tells me he feels diffidence in sending a message to Canada at this particular moment, for as a soldier he takes no part in matters of possible political controversy, but my intercourse with General Currie since his advent here with the 1st Canadian Division, justifies me in saying that if he felt free to express his views at this critical juncture his message would read as follows:



MAJOR-GEN, SIR A. W. CURRIE,
D.S.O.

It is my job to fight the troops placed at my disposal to the very best advantage. It is the duty of others to supply me with the necessary troops. I hope the successes of this corps, only possible on account of the united efforts of every officer and man in it, will serve as an inspiration to those at home.

I hope that, appreciating what we do in the field through uniting all our effort, they will do their utmost to remain united in Canada. News from there does not make pleasant reading to men in the field here. Orangemen and Catholic, Anglo-Saxon and French-Canadian, Whig and Tory, fight side by side, and, dying, are laid side by side in the same grave, fully satisfied to give their lives for the cause they know to be just."

WINNEDMERE

Canadian Headquarters, London, Aug. 4.
Editor Star,—

At the close of the third year of the war, the news that conscription was adopted by the House of Commons was welcomed throughout the Canadian Army. Canada has every right to be proud of her position today. Her future is assured among the great nations of the world. It is earnestly hoped that the entire country will accept the situation as it now stands, and that all classes of the community will do their utmost to make victory sure. At this juncture Canada needs a strong Unionist Government, not only for the duration of the war, but to deal with after-war problems. Every true patriot should forget party and think only of country at this time.



COL. C. A. SMART, C.M.G.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

CANADA in this war must go forward or go out—must keep its army reinforced to strength or see the lines thin and vanish. Voluntary fighting is not only false and unequal and undemocratic in principle, but it has failed in operation, here as in Great Britain—as the United States has realized. To retain that system is to arm our soldiers with wooden guns for modern rifles, to give them hot air for artillery.

If Canada is to stay in the war she must fight to win. War is a hard and practical science, and its conduct must be governed by expert and practical scientists. To ignore their judgment is to weaken their hands and eventually to ruin their chance of success.

The "antia," over-ruling all experience and all expert advice, still profess loyalty and devotion to the Allied cause. But by their fruits ye shall know them.

CHARLES A. SMART

**LIEUT.-GEN. SIR RICHARD TURNER, V.C., MILITARY
ADVISER TO THE OVERSEAS MINISTER OF
MILITIA AND COMMANDER OF CANADIAN
FORCES IN ENGLAND.**

Canadian Army Headquarters, London, Aug. 4.
Editor Star,—

I wish as a soldier it was permitted to express fully my views on the present Canadian crisis. Do people in Canada think 250,000 of their best blood fighting this world war in defence of their country will tamely submit to any part of Canada saying, "We will not support you to our fullest extent in your efforts to beat the recreant Hun to his knees? Have the Canadian troops since the war started, ever stopped to consider, or been daunted by, any numbers up against them? The answer is given on many bloody battlefields in Belgium and France. **Canadians all must play the game and be true to their salt.**



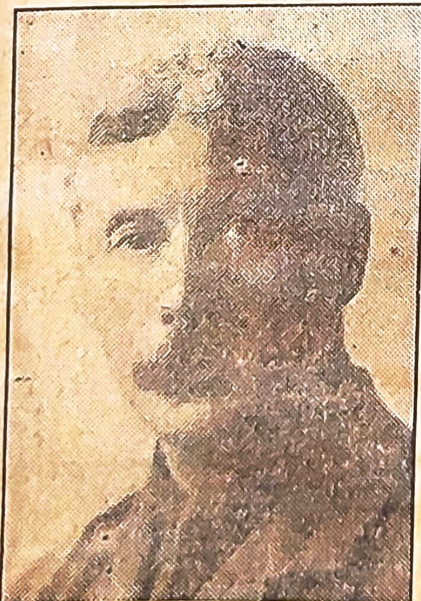
MAJOR-GEN. SIR R. E. W. TURNER,
V.C., K.C.M.G.

R. E. W. TURNER.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID WATSON.

Headquarters—Canadian Division in Field, Aug. 4.
Editor Star,—

I state with positive certainty that a splendid state of determination and resolution exists in a greater degree than ever among every unit of the Canadian force today. This resolve and belief is the ever growing result of intimate knowledge that this terrible struggle into which we have entered has ever been and is now equally as important for the maintenance and development of our Dominion as it is for the vital protection and safeguarding of our interests and liberties. **Willingly making all sacrifices required in consummation of these objects, may we not securely rely on the unity and the practical assistance of**



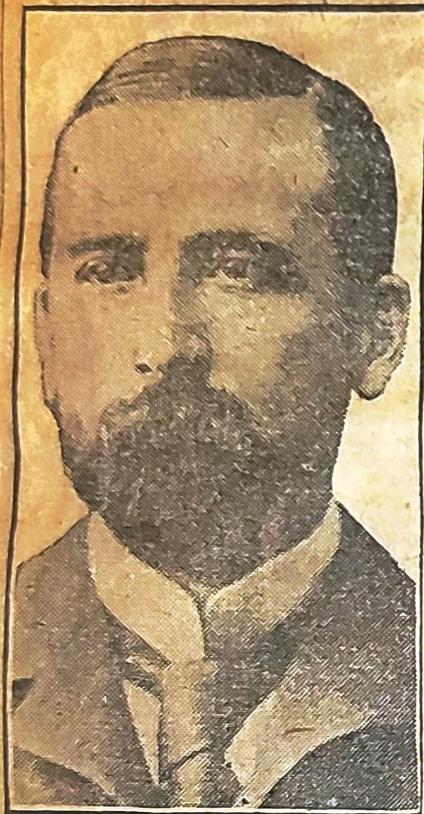
MAJOR-GEN. DAVID WATSON,
C.M.G.

our friends in Canada.

D. WATSON.

Editor Star,—

After three years of war what is our position? In conjunction with our brave Allies, the British Empire, fighting the battle of all free peoples, has upset the plans of German militarism, which aimed at world domination and the destruction of democratic institutions. This has been accomplished by the magnificent courage of the Empire's soldiers, the patriotic devotion of all classes of the population, women as well as men. In this wonderful result Canada has done her share. Our history as a nation will be recorded as starting from this war, our troops having made a name for themselves second to none. They have shown that a citizen army inspired by love of liberty is a match for the best trained troops of Germany. Victory is ours if we put forth every effort until the end. I am sure the people of Canada will insist on keeping our divisions continually reinforced and kept up to strength for that purpose.



SIR GEORGE PERLEY.

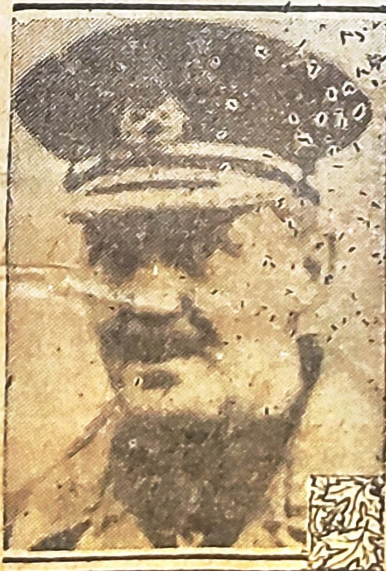
GEORGE H. PERLEY.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. J. LIPSETT.

Headquarters—Canadian Division in Field, Aug. 4.

Editor Star,—

On the battered ramparts of Ypres, on the rolling hills which border the Somme, on the historic battlefield of Vimy, are scattered hundreds of wooden crosses which mark the resting places of Canadians who only three years ago were peaceful civilians. When war was forced upon us these men came forward, for they felt their manhood demanded it as a duty that they should pass on the honor of our nation unsullied and her liberties secure. There is no grander monument erected by man than these simple crosses, for they show that Canada has the greatest asset any nation can possess, namely, sons ready to lay down their lives for what they think is right. But these simple crosses also remind Canada of the trust bequeathed by those whose resting place they mark, namely, the cause for which they died.



MAJOR-GEN. L. J. LIPSETT.

CARRY ON!

THREE years ago today Britannia with a high heart, took up the gage of battle. She could in honor have done no otherwise. All she cherished was challenged. All the liberty she had built up was threatened. Had she weakly consented to the ravishment of her Belgian ward by her co-guardian, she herself would next have fallen a victim to his Imperial greed. And she would have deserved to fall.

True to the blood, and true to our salt, we in Canada fell into line. Our honor also was concerned, though not in the same way. We were not bound by a scrap of paper, but by fellowship. Had there been no such heart compulsion, we must have come in anyway, as America came in, for our own defence and for the defence of common ideals of democracy, menaced as never since Attila's time. With the first stroke of his sword the German autocrat cut at the roots of all international codes—the outgrowth of centuries of slowly developing civilization. Then he dashed his mailed fist full in the face of the twentieth century and reverted with brutal shamelessness to the licence of the jungle, which spared neither old men's weakness nor children's tears nor women's virtue, making a mock of humanity and a hero of a Zeppelin baby-killer or a Lusitania assassin.

* * * * *

So we have joined, perforce, with all the civilized world in coming to grips with this terrible thing, "for all we have and are, for all our children's fate." We have helped to fight its fangs from our throats for three years—one year of stark, bare-handed desperation; one year of careful, enduring preparation. This was to have been our year of fulfilment; would have been, we believe, but for the incredible treason of Russia's bureaucracy which provoked the revolution which has, in turn, got out of hand and paralyzed the fighting arm of the Russian army. But the soul of that great nation is right, though necessarily bewildered for a time, and will, we are confident, see the struggle through. Even if it should fail us, the ultimate value to the world of that mighty ebullition of democracy will be marked in history as one of the greatest gains of the war. And as a triumphant offset to Russia's defection—temporary let us hope—we have the new alliance with the vast unconquerable American democracy, which not only ensures the final overthrow of the "blonde beast", but brings close to realization dreams of allied democratic development that seemed fantastic and far-off three years ago.

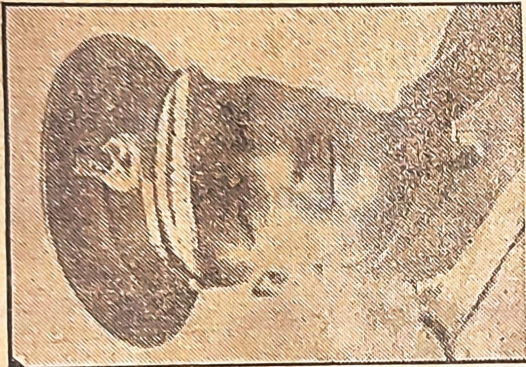
MAJOR-GENERAL H. BURSTALL.

Canadian Division in the Field, Aug. 4.

Editor Star,—

On the third anniversary of the war we find our fighting strength undiminished and our determination to carry on to a final victory, be it early or late, as set as ever it was.

This determination is not because we are becoming callous. On the contrary, as the war goes on the longing to return to Canada and our loved ones at home increases. Many of our best and bravest have gone forward never to return, or have given their lives in holding Canadian trenches inviolate. While we grieve for the loss of friends, and sympathize with their relatives, the loss we feel hardens our determination to carry on until peace is obtained on a sure basis of security for the future—a basis that will safeguard the next few generations at least from the horrors of war. This feeling we know is shared by all Canada. We commence the fourth year of the war with full battalions. Heavy though the drain has been, we can only carry on the war to the basis of a final peace by having our battalions maintained to full strength. For this we entirely rely on Canada. We are convinced that Canadians will never permit their battalions at the front to become worn out through lack of reinforcements, but will face the situation and take the necessary steps to provide them. For us all our thoughts are of Canada, and after every victory the one idea in all our minds is that Canada will again have reason to be proud of her sons at the front in upholding her honor and liberty. So we have absolute faith that Canada will respond with the reinforcements necessary to sustain us.



MAJOR-GEN. H. E. BURSTALL.

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At this end of one war triennial and the opening of what may prove another, we can give no clearer, stronger word to the people of Canada than that contained in the cabled messages, printed on another page, from our fighting men overseas. They know the issue as we who are cradled here quietly cannot realize it. More than that, they know the price that each week and month and year of war is exacting. They and their comrades are the price. By hundreds of thousands they have laid their brave lives down. All along the lines in France and Flanders the white crosses that mark their resting-places stand, like lilies in an old-fashioned garden. Every day of war more crosses rise. But in the men who remain, and whose turn may be next, there is no backwardness nor shadow of turning. The cause is so great that life to them is a little thing to be given freely and without question. All they ask is support—that their places, as they fall, shall be filled, so that they shall not have died in vain. They look with loyal faith to us at home to see them through.

Can we turn a deaf ear and a cold heart to such a call? Can we be false and recreant to

H. BURSTALL.

So, while this is not a cheerful anniversary, it finds us full of pride and full of determined confidence. It is a popular belief that Lord Kitchener prophesied a three years' war. That is a misunderstanding. He said when he became Secretary of State for War that he was signing on for three years. He placed that as the limit of his endurance of the heavy burden, but gave warning that others must prepare to carry on, if necessary, after then. He knew what the Allies faced, and knew that victory was far off. And the thought never entered his brain that we would or could stop before victory was won. Some conflicts can be compromised, but there is no common ground for compromise between the enemies in this war, any more than between Heaven and Hell. We must prove, even to the convincing of the Prussians, that wars of aggrandizement are doomed by the spirit of the world to fail, or we shall confirm the Prussian gospel that might is the only righteousness. We must win and "make the world safe for democracy," or fall and see democracy die.

At this end of one war triennial and the opening of what may prove another, we can give no clearer, stronger word to the people of Canada than that contained in the cabled messages, printed on another page, from our fighting men overseas. They know the issue as we who are cradled here quietly cannot realize it. More than that, they know the price that each week and month and year of war is exacting. They and their comrades are the price. By hundreds of thousands they have laid their brave lives down. All along the lines in France and Flanders the white crosses that mark their resting-places stand, like lilies in an old-fashioned garden. Every day of war more crosses rise. But in the men who remain, and whose turn may be next, there is no backwardness nor shadow of turning. The cause is so great that life to them is a little thing to be given freely and without question. All they ask is support—that their places, as they fall, shall be filled, so that they shall not have died in vain. They look with loyal faith to us at home to see them through.

THE SILENT TOAST.

(Lieut-Col. Rev. Frederick George Scott,
C.M.G., Chaplain 1st Canadian Div.)

They stand with reverent faces,
And their merriment give o'er,
As they drink the toast to the unseen host
Who have fought and gone before.

It is only a passing moment
In the midst of the feast and song,
But it grips the breath, as the wings of death
In a vision sweeps along.

No more they see the banquet
And the brilliant lights around;
But they charge again on the hideous plain
When the shell-bursts rip the ground.

Or they creep at night, like panthers,
Through the waste of No Man's Land;
Their hearts afire with a wild desire,
And death on every hand.

And out of the roar and tumult
Or the black night loud with rain,
Some face comes back on the fiery track
And looks in their eyes again.

And the love that is passing woman's
And the bonds that are forged by death,
Now grip the soul with a strange control
And speak what no man saith.

The vision dies off in the stillness,
Once more the tables shine,
But the eyes of all in the banquet hall
Are lit with a light divine.

Vimy Ridge, April, 1917.

YEARS OF WAR

CANADA'S THREE

By ALBERT R. CARMAN



CANADIANS CAN KEEP UP DRIVE IF CANADA SENDS SUPPORT, SAYS CURRIE

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, August 17.—General Sir Arthur Currie, in a letter received by the Canadian Associated Press correspondent this morning remarks:

"I hope by the time you receive this I shall be in a position to report some good news concerning the operations of the corps. Everything is going well with us. I am quite sure the splendid reputation now enjoyed by the corps will be fully maintained, provided, of course, Canada does her duty and keeps the necessary drafts supplied."



Top row, left to right: Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Militia; Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, in command of the Canadian Corps at the front; Sir George Perley, Overseas Minister of Militia; Gen. Sir Richard Turner, Canadian Commander in England; Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, who was Minister of Militia when the Canadian Army went overseas. Bottom row, left to right: Major-Gen. David Watson; Major-Gen. A. C. McDonnell; Major-Gen. L. J. Lipsett; Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odlum.

slict. The semi-savage tribes in the Balkans undoubtedly fought occasionally; but what did it matter? As for us, we only policed the fringes of our Empire. Canadians would probably never hear a shot fired in anger. We had a militia—in which I served—but we regarded it chiefly as a holiday sport at which the unregenerate mocked. Nor had that feeling passed at the outbreak of this war, even after our experiences in South Africa. Major Clark Kennedy said to me, as he was laboring day and night during those first feverish weeks to enable the Montreal Highlanders to go over as a unit: "This war will be a great thing for the militia." He meant that we would all have to take it more seriously after it had fought in so great a war.

Yet this peaceful country—which thought Sam Hughes military mad and Col. Denison, of Toronto, obsessed with a permanent "war scare"—now maintains an army ever ready for action "somewhere in France," considerably larger than Wellington had under his command at Waterloo, all told, and over three times as large as the British force he then led. It has fought actions which, measured by any standard, far exceed Waterloo in importance. The only challenge which may possibly be made to this statement will be as to political consequences; but who dares say that, if the Germans had got through at Ypres in April, 1915, the political consequences to Europe and the world would not have been more serious than would have followed a French victory at Waterloo—a victory by an exhausted military establishment against a united Europe just gathering to meet it.

Canada has been at war three years.

Canada has raised four hundred and twenty thousand men to fight in this war—a war conducted on the other side of the Atlantic.

Canada has sent over three hundred and twenty-five thousand men across the Atlantic to join the forces of freedom.

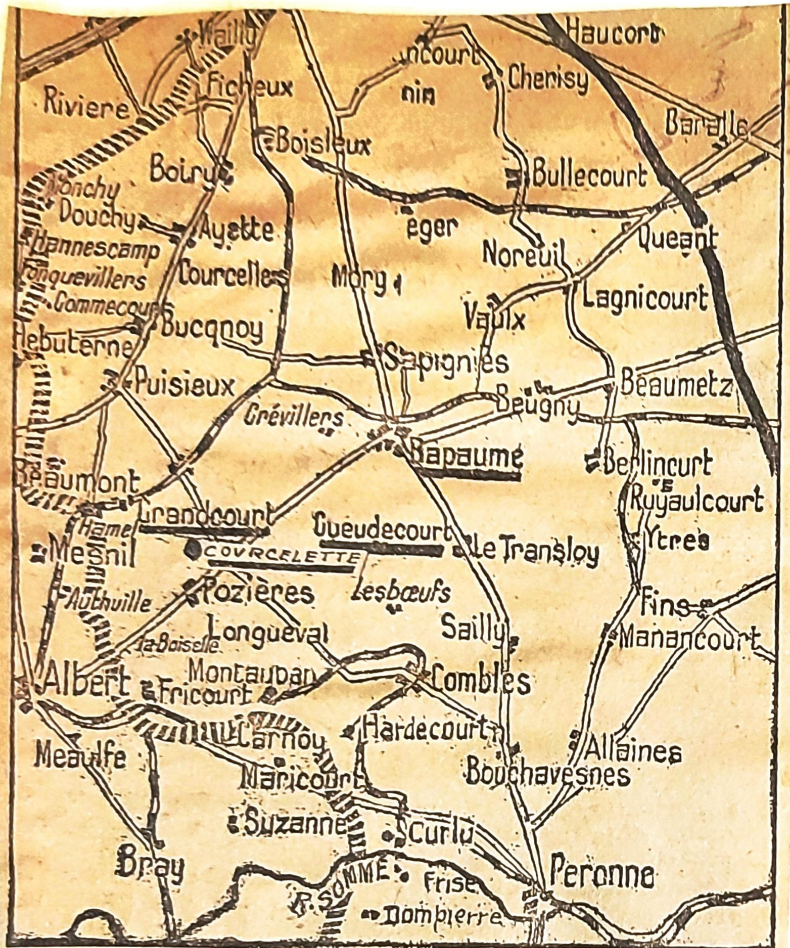
Canada maintains an army of eighty thousand men constantly on the battle-front.

Canada has suffered over a hundred thousand casualties in this war. Canada had spent up to last spring \$600,000,000 on this war, and will spend one billion dollars before the end of the present year.

This—remember—is Canada, our Canada, the Canada in which we have usually regarded war as a survival of barbarism which could never seriously touch so progressive and enlightened a community as our's. I am sure that the boyhood of most Canadians was like my own. War was a glorious thing (that we read about in history, but it was all over now—like the Flood, or the Roman Empire, or the Crusades. Civilized peoples did not do such things today. When I began to look out on life, the Crimean War was a memory—the American Civil War a momentary madness already passing into oblivion—the Franco-German war a short and passionate tragedy which would stand forever as the last great European con-

WHERE CANADIANS WON GLORY





Map of Western battlefront, from Flanders to the Somme, with battlefields indicated where Canadian soldiers won their victories. The heavy black line is the present battle front. The shaded line shows where the trenches were a year ago.

AN AMAZING FEAT.

A STATEMENT from Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, or from any other British naval officer of high rank, is invariably an explanation. After three years of warfare, the public has not yet grasped the full significance of the naval situation.

Little wonder. Great Britain's command of the open seas in the present war is the outstanding achievement of mankind up to this date in world history. It is the proudest result of modern scientific progress, embodying as it does the employment of all known devices for the conquest of distance and time. It is a demonstration of the sum total of what man has accomplished up to this period in the eternal conflict with Nature.

Few minds are capable of grasping the real greatness of this British achievement. For the appreciation deserved, it will require the perspective of future history in which, beyond doubt, it will stand as a milestone in the progress of mankind, a summing up of the ceaseless toil of the ages.

Take off your hat to the British sailor! He deserves it!

as two of the decisive battles of the war; one of them on the escutcheon of France, and the other blazing on the shield of—what great military Power? Was it Britain or Italy or Russia that tore this gem from the crown of fame? No; it was peaceful, unmilitary, pastoral Canada, marching without eagerness to battle under the guiding star of duty.

The details of the Great Battle of Ypres will supply food, not for volumes, but for libraries, on the shelves which bear the history of Canada. It was a battle that raged for days amidst appalling slaughter, in which some of the brightest sons of Canada fell. It was more like a campaign of the old sort than a battle—say, the campaign that began at Quatre Bras and ended in the flight from Waterloo. At the end of it, the Canadian contingent was entirely worn out, and returned to billets. The battle began on April 22nd. The men did not go back to billets until May 3rd. This was a severe test for raw troops, but our lads stood it like veterans. The hard training of Salisbury Plain and the few weeks of real war in France had sufficed to give to their native Canadian pluck and determination that fine temper which enables a military weapon to stand punishment and yet keep its cutting edge.

It was not long before the Canadians were called back again to help in the tremendous effort of May of that year to get command of Lille.

One of the finest things about it all is the spontaneous manner in which Canada sprang to arms at once when war came. Sir Robert Borden cabled the British Government, offering our help in men and resources, two days before war was declared. He thoroughly grasped the gravity and wide meaning of the situation, and practically cast the Canadian vote for war in case the Entente were attacked, before the British Government had announced any public intention of taking up the gauntlet of battle. And the country was equally awake and determined. The Government began by offering one division—20,000 men—and asked for that many volunteers. They got nearly twice the number; and, within two months, had sent 33,000 of them to Europe. Our brisk friends, the Americans, think that they will be doing very well, indeed, if they send the first instalment of their raw troops to Europe by next spring.

The first Canadian soldiers to go to France were the Princess Pats, who contained a larger proportion than the rest of our forces of seasoned and trained troops. They went over from England at the close of 1914, and did a lot of good work in the trenches in front of the village of St. Elloi—a name for ever associated with their first great battle some months afterward. The other Canadians did not go to France until the spring of 1915, and received their baptism of fire at Neuve Chapelle. Shortly afterward came that great day at Ypres, when the fate of humanity hung upon the courage and resolution of a few Canadian regiments. By all the rules of war, the Canadians should have been driven back. But they stood with the same stubborn bravery afterward shown by the French at Verdun. The defence of Ypres and the defence of Verdun will forever rank

That effort failed. It was too great a task for the Allied armies, equipped as they were then, but the Canadians took a heroic share in it at what we know as the Battle of Festubert. This was the time of the terrific fighting in the Orchard which has already become a poetic legend in Canada. But it would be impossible for me to attempt in the compass of a single article any connected history of the fighting of our forces in France and Flanders. There have been nearly two years and a half of it now, with practically no breaks. We have fought whenever the flag of our country went under fire. The British High Command has always paid our men the compliment of giving them vital positions to hold, important tasks to accomplish and splendid opportunities to prove their valor. They have brigaded us with their veterans.

The summer of 1915 was not starred with great events, but it was then that we fought the action of Givenchy, in which we gallantly supported a British attack on Stony Mountain. The winter of 1915-1916 was very severe. It was the first that our troops had spent in the trenches, and they had not yet learned as much as they know now about how to keep comfortable and well. Nor had the people at home found out how to support them with just the things needed.

Early in April opened the great Battle of St. Eloi, which was the most serious struggle in which the Canadians had been engaged since Ypres. The Canadians had been moved to this position to exchange with a British division which had previously held it, and they inherited a fight which had been going on for days before they arrived. The terrain conditions were terrible. It was another prolonged struggle continuing day and night against a determined and well-armed foe, full of incidents which will furnish the historians and the poets of the future with themes enough to create a whole Canadian literature. Those who are always clamoring for a Canadian literature are now likely to be satisfied. In literature—unlike the land where makers of sententious sayings live—the sword is often mightier than the pen.

Sanctuary Wood is the next flaming name on our list—back again in the district of Ypres—and then, perhaps, Hooge. Our men were fighting through this summer so continuously in this region that it is impossible to follow individual actions. They frequently blended into each other—they were sometimes “hang overs” from battles begun by the troops which our regiments relieved.

But, on the first of July, began the great Allied offensive on the Somme; and Canada was there. This was so vast a struggle and ran over so long a period and so wide an area that I shall not attempt to follow the fortunes of the Canadians. We in The Star office have an intimate relation with this campaign; for it was here that we finally lost our comrade and friend, Major John S. Lewis. The Canadians had won at Courcellette—a wreath of glory falling from this action upon the brow of French Canada. Our boys were ever pressing forward in this sector. It was just beyond it before Grandcourt that John Lewis fell. The results of the hard work and great sacrifices on the Somme by all the Allied armies were seen this spring in the retirement from Noyon salient. It was the greatest single success of the Allied arms since the opening of the war—with the possible exception of the Battle of the Marne.

We are getting down now within the memory of the least retentive. The Somme offensive carried us into the edge of winter, and winter carried us over to the great deeds of this year. The Canadians found themselves when the new campaign opened on the lip of the vast gap cut in the German lines by the retirement from Noyon. They were below Lens and opposite the impregnable Gibraltar of Vimy Ridge. They now have that Gibraltar and are well beyond it. They constitute an important part of the British menace to Lens. In this victory on Vimy, they have probably contributed to the Allied cause the greatest single success of the present year. They take rank today—not only with the best troops in Europe—but among the very cream of those best troops. There is no section of the

Allied armies which have greater deeds to their credit. The army of Canada is a decided factor at Armageddon.

There has been an abundance of other Canadian effort to which I have not referred. There are Canadians at Salonika—there are Canadians in the expeditionary force before Gaza—there are Canadians in Mesopotamia. The private correspondence of our soldiers, coming from the four corners of the earth, contain that intimate view of the whole of this vast world war which we enjoy so much in the sparse personal papers of contemporaries of other great conflicts. It is a Canadian, as I happen to know, who is one of the two or three chief movers in this puzzling Chinese situation. Canadian hospitals are among the very best. The Canadian munition sup-

plies have been of incalculable value to the Allies. The total value of our munition output had by last spring reached over \$850,000,000. Today we are one of the strong hopes of the Allied world in the matter of food. We have very largely financed our own efforts, though before the war we thought we could not build a civic reservoir without running to London for the money.

In short, we have played and are playing a big and important part at Armageddon. They can no longer say of us that we weigh less in the balances of fate for the human race than a little Balkan principality. We are beginning to weigh well up to our “fighting weight.” We will have a half-million troops to our credit before another year rolls round. That is not so very bad for a nation of eight millions which lies three thousand miles from the nearest battle-front. We will also have to our credit several of the decisive victories of the war. No historian of Armageddon, though he dwell in Thibet, can write a true history of these great days without mentioning, and mentioning frequently, the name of Canada. We have become one of the nations of the world; and the men who lie asleep forever under the shell-torn sod of the new Via Dolorosa that winds its tragic way across half of Europe, have raised us to this high and noble estate. This is their gift to the country for which they died. Those who now follow them will give us the kindred boon of a secure freedom for all time—a freedom, however, whose retention will require at our hands the traditional price of eternal vigilance.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE



AFTER THREE YEARS

By Lord Northcliffe

OR CONFIDENCE, SAYS BRITAIN'S GREAT WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE STAR

WITH ITS PRESENT BATTLE-LINES

NO END IN SIGHT YET, BUT EVERY CAUSE FOR JOURNALIST-STATESMAN, IN A WAR REVIEW

THE ARENA OF THE WORLD WAR



Northcliffe

THE FOUR WAR LEADERS OF THE FOURTH WAR YEAR.

Three years of war. Thirty-six months of hopes and fears, of apprehension and relief, of anticipation and gradual approach of certain victory. One hundred and fifty-six weeks during which it has been hard to think of anything but the war.

One thousand and ninety-five days that have seen us, morning and evening, scan the newspapers with eager search for good news, for news that would bring the end more clearly in sight. How is it that the Prussians and their vassals have been able to withstand so long the pressure of the Allies who ring them round?

How has it happened that the feeling of the world which found expression three years ago in the exclamation heard everywhere "The Germans must be mad to challenge France, England and Russia at the same time" how has it happened that the enemy have been able to prove that feeling, to say the least of it, premature?

Partly the cause lies in the mammoth and minute preparations of Germany. Some of us knew and tried to persuade the world to believe, that she had been making ready for war over a period of forty years.

I dare say some of my readers remember my speech on the subject at Winnipeg in 1908 for which I was then described as an alarmist and stirrer up of trouble. Now it is admitted, too late, that I understood what I was talking about. But nobody knew to what a pitch of perfection Prussia had realised her readiness on the material side, or how like well-oiled automata the Germans would have been both on the front and in the rear.

MAGNIFICENT EFFORTS; SERIOUS BLUNDERS

Partly the success of the Central Powers in holding the territory which they gained at the outset (thanks to their knowing what they meant to do and doing it quickly), must be attributed to the faults of the Allies. None of them were equipped as nations should be who realize that they may be forced into war by an unscrupulous and powerful foe. In armament they were disastrously deficient. In policy they have blundered over and over again. The lack of united high command has been a handicap to them. They have been slow where they should have been quick, and they have acted with haste when it was necessary to go step by step.

And yet, in spite of their mistakes, their effort has been magnificent. It was magnificent to stop the rush which so nearly carried the Germans into Paris. It was magnificent to hold them on the road to Calais and to bar that road by the heroic, tough endurance of British troops, among them many Canadians, in the Battles of Ypres. Verdun was magnificent. The retreat of the Russian Armies, necessitated by their lack of ammunition, due to the incompetence and perhaps the treachery of her rulers, was a fine operation, accomplished with a loss of about 100,000 men. Italy's army, which was sent to the aid of France, was a fine army, and it is to be hoped that it will be able to do much good work in the future.



GEN. KORNILOFF.
Russia.

GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
Britain.

GEN. PETAIN.
France.

GEN. PERSHING.
United States.

the spirit of the men, the devotion of the officers, the never-ceasing endeavour of the commands in most instances to improve their chances of gaining advantage over the enemy whenever they receive orders to attack.

OUR SPLENDID SOLDIERS

If at the end of three years we can see no signs of the war coming to an end, the fault does not lie in any degree with the soldiers, nor with their regimental and company officers. For them we can feel nothing but gratitude and admiration. They have endured hardships unimaginable by those who have not seen and shared them. Happily there is one service which has worked exceedingly well on every front. That is the service which brings to the trenches the daily rations of the men who are holding the enemy at bay. It is something for those who have dear ones at the front to know that from the first day of the war they have been well fed.

That is from the infantryman's point of view the one advantage of trench warfare. In open battle the bracing-up of food is full of danger. When fronts have solidified, there are no longer any dangers, though the danger to the front line is still there.

the first of the turning-points in the war. The Germans had prepared for this, although they hoped and believed that they could avoid it. Their plans were upset by the stubbornness and tenacity of the British Expeditionary Force, by the incursion of the Russians into Eastern Prussia, and by the skill with which General Joffre assembled and placed the troops who won the Battle of the Marne.

THE TUN OF THE TIDE ON THE MARNE.

The idea that the enemy's forces were allowed to penetrate so far of set purpose; that Marshall Joffre cunningly led them on in order to crush them, is, of course, fantastic. The issue was so much in doubt that Joffre could not afford to take any chances before the battle. It very nearly turned out that the British Government left Paris three days before the battle, and that the British troops were forced to retreat. The British Government had to order for the most part, to retire.

been busy during those six months required for the flattening-out of German wire entanglements, the position of every infantry attack. We have to remember that it was necessary to carry out of unexampled violence before the war was taken out of the hands of the sounder footing.

It is worth notice that France long interval, and that Italy and in old system had been ejected, found partitions to handle the very important of war.

Nor can I pass over without mentioning the work which has been done on all sides we have seen how selves into the struggle with that of the necessity of getting things done especially distinguish their sex. In merits particularly honorable mention physical character, its long hours, upon the attention. Women will be have done our full share, and far more in winning the war."

THE SECOND TURNING

The second turning-point in the German offensive on the Western Front was the Battle of Verdun. This came as a surprise to the Allies, and the Baltic Provinces of Russia. Again she almost succeeded. During the offensive against Verdun the French By a continuous motor truck service a loop of some eighty miles reinforced time while these held up the enemy and costly endeavours, the defence was strengthened. Against it, as I the surrounding heights, the German numbers scarcely to be believed fainter and at last died away. Since further offensive on any large scale Front.

The striking has, on the contrary, have driven them from positions very pregnable.

In this good work the fine part never be forgotten. I need not describe Vimy Ridge and elsewhere. It is

DAWN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.



Civilization begins the completion of its duty to rescue Liberty from the Beast

McGILL BATTERY

Local Siege Unit Will Soon Go to Front

Word has been received to the effect that the McGill Siege Battery, which went overseas in July, has been converted into a new unit known as No. 13 Canadian Siege Battery. The officers of the unit have been taking a special course in artillery at Lydd, at which 263 officers were in attendance. Out of this number, the first seven to pass were Canadians and three of this number were McGill students. The unit is to go to the front under Major Gerry. The officers have rejoined the men at Witley Camp and will proceed overseas shortly.

AMERICAN WAR SECRETARY BAKER SENDS WAR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO THE STAR.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 4.

Editor Star:

"Our hearts go out to Canada today, when the great Dominion is entering on her fourth year of the battle against German autocracy. I cannot speak ex-



HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

cepting for my own department, but with Canada we face a common foe with ten millions of our men registered under a plan for selective draft, with our regular army trebled and our National Guard more than doubled through enlistments, or a united force of half a million men, with an aircraft program of great proportions in process of realization; with weapons ranging from small arms to the heaviest artillery in hurried manufacture; with great camps through the country beginning to turn out their thousands of intensively trained officers for the new troops; with huge cantonments being rushed to completion for the housing of half a million men called into action under the selective draft; with special forces such as engineers, forestry men and aviators being dispatched to the side of the Canadians now so bravely working in France and Belgium.

"It is not for me to fix a value on what we are accomplishing or how much sooner our efforts will enable our allies to bring to its successful end this horrible war, with its sufferings and burdens which have been so keenly felt by our neighbors across the lakes, but this we know, that our common effort will do much to strengthen the friendly relations which have existed always between the people of Canada and the United States."

NEWTON D. BAKER.

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BRITISH HAVE RE-TAKEN
ALL POSITIONS LOST IN
GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK

Further Advance Also Accomplished on Belgian Front, French and British Making Progress East of Caboret on the Kortekeer River—French Describe Great Fight

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Aug. 4.—All Hungarian members of the Landstrum up to fifty-two years of age, were today ordered to report for mobilization in twenty-four hours, according to Budapest despatches.

The Petit Parisien's correspondent telegraphs:

The dawn of the second day of the battle unfolds a scene as follows: An immense plain, flat and unchanging, on which the trees bow with their broken branches in stagnant pools. A storm broke an hour ago and thunder peals mingle with the cannon's voice.

"The heavens and the earth are lit up by lightning. On the horizon is a dense cloud of smoke. The rain envelopes in a mysterious shadow those fighting there.

"The men have been fighting like lions in a glowing furnace. We seem to hear their cries, their shrieks, even their heart-beats.

"From six o'clock in the morning

PRUSSIAN GUARD DIED FIGHTING

"At three o'clock in the afternoon Welsh troops, after cleaning up the enemy trenches with grenades, penetrated the town on three sides simultaneously. After the street battle it was necessary to take each house. It was a terrible onslaught with frightful carnage. The Welsh covered themselves with glory. The Prussian Guard, obeying orders, died where they stood. There were no prisoners.

"Elsewhere, notably at Hooge, grim fighting occurred. The Germans there were of the 1918 class, very young. Many corps were made

FLANDERS FIGHT MORE INTENSE

Special Star Cable by Arthur S. Draper.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The battle of Flanders developed a new intensity yesterday despite the boggy ground and the still rainy sky. After violent fighting, which extended from west of Bixchoote to southeast of Ypres, the British shattered their way back into the village of St. Julien, which into the Germans, after costly sacrifices, had managed to re-take earlier in the week. The battery fire has revived into a terrific bombardment in which the British long range gun are vigorously shelling

AUSTRALIANS GREAT BRAVERY.

"At places the struggle was one of terrible grandeur. La Bassée Ville was taken, lost, then retaken, by the Germans. Counter-attacking, the Australians showed bravery beyond description. After they attacked with grenades the bayonet clash became general and in an anguishing hour's hand-to-hand struggle they affirmed their superiority.

"All the houses at Bassée Ville had been transformed into forts. Bristling with mitrailleuses. Double-belted trenches with concrete shelters defended the outskirts. The Prussian guard had been installed here for a fortnight.

up of students. From behind their large spectacles, with glassy eyes, they stared imploringly at the skies as if fallen from them.

"One of the youths whom the cannon spared, declared bitterly, as he was led to the rear: 'We were told we wouldn't be thrown into the fight, but would constitute the extreme reserve. As things went badly, we were sent to attack. We numbered 150; now there are only two.'

"Speaking of the tanks, which he saw for the first time, he said: 'We ridicule them in newspapers, but quickly change our opinion when we see them at work.'

RUSSIAN ARMY UNRELIABLE

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A despatch to the Times from Russian southwestern headquarters, dated Tuesday, says the improvement in the morale of the armies is not substantial, and warns against optimism, unless the political situation changes completely.

The authority of the officers is still unrecognized. While the so-called revolutionary armies have opened a front for the enemy to use, railway men have struck at a critical moment, when everything depends on the prompt removal of property.

FRENCH DESCRIBE GREAT BATTLE

PARIS, Aug. 3, via New York, Aug. 4.—The terrifying and grandiose spectacle of the battle of Flanders, now raging along a twenty-five mile fan-shaped front, before Ypres, where the best soldiers of Britain and France are winning immortal fame and taking an awful toll of the flower of the Kaiser's armies, is depicted in graphic despatches to French newspapers.

PARIS, Aug. 3, via New York, Aug. 4.—To four in the afternoon the British troops thrice sprang forward and now are solidly installed on the German line, excepting at certain points where the battle ebbed and flowed and where, perhaps as I write, the Germans have been vanquished.

"The task of the flanking army was more difficult than that of the center, whose successive hammer-blows crushed all resistance and smashed through everything.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 4. — All the positions east of Monchy le Preux, on the Arras Battlefront, in France, which were captured by the Germans Thursday night, have been re-taken by the British, according to an official statement issued today by the British War Office.

On the Belgian front, where the French and British launched an offensive Tuesday morning the Entente Allied troops made further progress east of Caboret, on the Korteker river.

The Korteker river runs northwesterly from around Comines, through Houthem, near Hollebeke and Zanvoorde. Caboret is on its bank.

FRENCH TROOPS ALSO ADVANCE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Despite the continued bad weather along the battlefront in Belgium, says an official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office, French troops pushed forward last night advancing beyond the Cabaret on Korteker.

The text of the statement follows:

"In Belgium in spite of continued bad weather our troops advanced beyond Cabaret, on the Korteker. French reconnoitering parties explored the farms beyond the front which we reached by pushing back enemy patrols.

"The night passed quietly on the front north of the river Alsne.

"On both banks of the river Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery of each section was active. Attempts made by German infantry to occupy our trenches, in the region of Avocourt Wood resulted in a failure.

"In the course of a German surprise attack at the Argonne we took some prisoners including one officer.

"There was nothing to report on the rest of the front."

A dark, textured silhouette of a standing human figure, possibly a man, facing left. The figure is set against a light, aged background. A small, faint red star is visible in the upper left corner of the image frame.

3rd Overseas Draft Heavy and Siege Artillery, member of the M.A.A.A. and well-known amateur boxer.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

MADRID, August 7.—Germany has agreed to the safe passage of hospital ships, providing they carry Spanish officers aboard, guaranteeing that they will transport only sick and wounded from France, the Heraldo stated today.

Great Britain, it was stated, has thanked Spain for her assistance in making this arrangement with Germany.

WESTHOEK RIDGE AND TOWN FALL TO BRITISH; FRENCH CAPTURE FARMS

Anglo-French Forces in Belgium Make Valuable Gains—Canadians in Big Raid—Confident They Could Get Into Streets of Lens—Broke in on 2,000-Yard Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, August 10.—Repulse of all British attacks was announced in today's official statement.

From the Monchy-Peeves road, as far as the Arras-Cambrai road, deep English masses attacked in advancing waves, but suffered severe losses from German defensive fire, it was stated.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 10.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Hazebrouck says it is learned there that the whole population of Armentieres will evacuate the town. No details are given.

LONDON, August 10.—On the battlefront directly east of the Belgian town of Ypres, the British have completed the capture of the town of Westhoek and secured the remaining positions held by the Germans on the Westhoek Ridge, today's official statement states.



BRITISH REPORT OF VICTORY

Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The text of the British statement reads:

In the course of a successful local attack delivered early this morning east of Ypres, our troops completed the capture of the village of Westhoek and secured the remaining positions held by the enemy on the high ground between Westhoek Ridge,

round known as Westhoek ridge. "On the left flank of the battle front, our allies continue to make progress east and north of Bixchoote.

"Our raiding parties entered the enemy's positions yesterday evening on a wide front east of Monchy-lez-Preux, blew in his dugouts and did great damage to his defences. The enemy offered considerable resistance at several points, and severe casualties were inflicted on his troops during the period when our troops were still in occupation of the German front.

"A hostile counter-attack was stopped by our machine-gun fire. We captured two machine-guns and a number of prisoners."

RENCH:
ARIS, Aug. 1
ement reads:—

ment reads:—
In Belgium we continued to ad-
vance during the night. Our troops
occupied several farms east of Bix-
schoote and west of Langmarck, and
captured a number of machine

North of St. Quentin, the Germans attacked in the region of Fayet a front of about a mile. The attack was broken by our trench fire losses, except at the centre where our detachments of the enemy had a foothold at weak points in advanced trench elements.

"North of the Aisne, the night was marked by a recurrence of bombardment in the entire region south of Allemante and Ellain.



The New York Scottish Highlanders Pipe and Drum Band.

THIS notable pipe band and auxiliary of the New York Scottish Highlanders, Inc., was organized a little over eleven years ago. The pipers wear the bright red Royal Stewart tartan, the uniform being identical in every respect with that of the pipers of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch). The drum-major wears the scarlet tunic and feather bonnet and the kilt and plaid of the dark regimental tartan of the Black Watch. Quite a number have been in the British regular or auxiliary forces. One ex member is now, or was until lately, serving on a submarine in the Mediterranean. One recently joined a Scottish Canadian regiment, and is "doing his bit" in France."

The picturesque "Garb of Old Gaul" and the inspiring music of the pipes have made the band popular in New York and neighboring cities, and the band is called on to fill engagements in cities and towns hundreds of miles distant. It is particularly in demand at universities and colleges during their commencement and alumni celebrations, when the band is engaged from a day to a week at a time. In 1910 it had the honour of playing the late Lord Kitchener into dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria when he was the guest of the Pilgrim Society during his visit to New York. In the preparedness enthusiasm last summer it appeared in New York, Albany, Stamford, Scranton and Providence. In the latter place it was specially engaged to play in the evening at the home of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island. The band has made two visits to Montreal under the direction of Dr. J. J. MacPhee, of this city. In October, 1915, it played on the march with the 73rd Overseas Battalion of the Canadian Royal Highlanders, and last November, playing at the head of the regiments, the band attended a great review of troops held on the Champ De Mars before General Sir Sam Hughes. The band, in concert with a guard of honor of the 5th Canadian Royal Scots, was on duty at a reception given to Sir Sam, and each of the members was presented individually to him and received a cordial greeting.

The band is frequently called upon to perform gratis at various entertainments for charitable objects, particularly since the war began, and has played at concerts of the Sons of St. George, St. George's Club, Serbian Society, etc., and at the Allied Bazaar, the Russian Bazaar, the B. F. B. Sunday Evening Concert in the New York Hippodrome, and various other entertainments for the Prince of Wales' Fund, the British Red Cross, and other patriotic funds of the Allies. Every winter since the war began the members of the band have organized a concert in aid of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross, and have raised funds more than sufficient to endow beds in the Scottish Red Cross Hospitals in Rouen, France, and in Bellahouston Park, Glasgow. They are still continuing the good work.

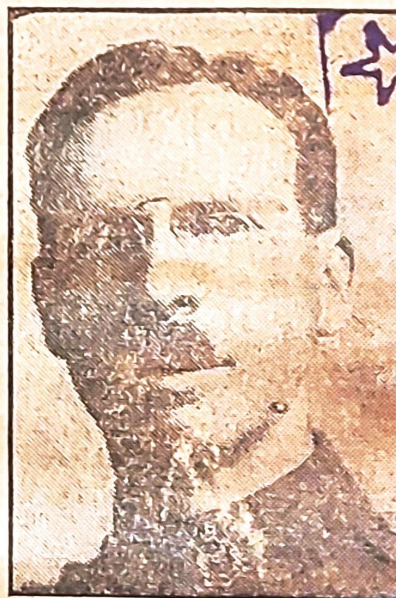
Under the leadership of the pipe major, James C.

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CREATED A C.M.G.



Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, G. O. C. of the 4th Military District, has been created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by His Majesty the King. Major-Gen Wilson's name appears in this morning's list with six other Canadian officers who receive the same honor.

LOCAL DOCTOR APPOINTED.



Capt. J. R. Goodall, who has been appointed deputy assistant director of medical services at Shorncliffe, first went overseas as medical officer of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, in 1915, with which unit he served some time in France. He was later invalided back to England where he was attached to the medical service department of Crowborough. Capt. Goodall is a graduate in medicine of McGill University, and enjoyed a large practice in Montreal before enlisting for war service. He is married to a daughter of Mr. R. Corder Weir, and Mrs. Goodall, with their little daughter, is at present in England.

Form No. 21D

THE ALL BRITISH CABLE ROUTE.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1866

EIGHT DIRECT CABLE ROUTES

BETWEEN

THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND EUROPE.

CABLEGRAM RECEIVED at No. 44 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

A114 Z AD

AUG 26 1917

SHOREHAMBYSEA 12

EFM ARTHUR EVANS NADRUCCO MONTREAL

MANY HAPPY RETURNS FEELING FINE

TEDDY EVANS

1236AM

AUG 27 1917

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper.

SIX GERMAN ATTACKS SMASHED BY BRITISH, WHO ADVANCE FURTHER

All Positions East of Ypres Maintained and More Ground Taken Near Ypres-Menines Road—Germans May Be Compelled to Retire to Next Line

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, August 11.—Austro-German attacks yesterday in the region of the villages of Vydra, Volosikany, and Cifetchi, on the northern Rumanian front, were repulsed by the Russians, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department, and the Teutons were driven across the Putna river.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 11.—Six German assaults were made on the British positions to the east of Ypres during the night, according to the British official statement issued today. They all broke down after fierce fighting.

Field-Marshal Haig reported that the British maintained their positions to the east of Ypres, and gained ground near the Ypres-Menines road.

PARIS, August 11.—North of St. Quentin, French troops last night made important progress in the region of Fayet, says the official statement given out today by the French War Department. The French ejected the Germans from a large part of the terrain which they had captured on the night of August 9-10.

In the Champagne, the Germans launched several attacks over a front of nearly two miles in the region of Carnillet, and at one point succeeded in penetrating the French advanced trenches. In an energetic counter-attack, the French statement says, the Frenchmen regained the lost ground with the exception of about fifty yards, which the Germans still occupy.

On the Aisne front, the French carried out a brilliant attack south of Ailles and recaptured an important trench which had been stormed by the Germans. Repulsing several counter-attacks, the

BRITISH WARSHIPS SILENCE TURK GUNS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 10.—Entente Allied warships since yesterday have been bombarding the Turkish batteries along the coast of Asia Minor, according to a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. British monitors have successfully reduced to silence one of the Turkish batteries, and have destroyed an airdrome installed near another.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN BELGIUM

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 10.—French forces last night made further progress against the German positions on the Belgian front. The Frenchmen broke into the German lines, occupied several farms to the east of Blazachooles and west of Langmarck, and captured a number of machine-guns, according to the official statement given out today by the French War Department.

North of St. Quentin, the Germans attacked the French positions along a front of nearly a mile in the region of Fayet. The French statement says the assault was repulsed except at the centre, where the German detachments gained a foothold in the French advanced trenches.

In the course of the night the Germans also made violent attacks on the French lines between Pantheon Farm and Epine des Chevrengny, on the Aisne front. Some German detachments which penetrated the French positions were either killed or captured after hand-to-hand fighting.

Further German attacks, notably south of Allies, on the Aisne front, near Avocourt Wood in the Verdun Region, and northwest of Filrey, in the Woeuvre were checked by the French fire, the Germans leaving prisoners in the hands of the French.

CANADIANS IN ELABORATE RAID

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 10.—Under the protection of a heavy barrage shortly after four o'clock Thursday morning, raiding parties on a front of over two thousand yards, penetrated the enemy's positions in the Cite-du-Moulin and St. Laurent sectors, returning with several prisoners.

The raiders on a large part of the front attacked passed over the enemy's first line and support trenches, which were found to be lightly held and in bad condition.

A number of the enemy's subterranean shelters were demolished, but nothing is known as to the fate of their occupants. Our men returned to their own trenches with manifest reluctance.

Some of them said there would have been no difficulty in pushing forward into the streets of Lens.

The troops engaged were from Ontario. Their casualties were slight. At some points the trenches were found to have been pounded out of all resemblance to defensive positions. Many dugouts were also seen that had been blown in by our heavy guns. One exploring party had land mines exploded in front of them near a crater which was the scene of lively fighting earlier in the week. Undeterred by these explosions they pushed on and encountered an enemy patrol of thirteen men, who took shelter in a dugout. Only two answered the call to surrender, and the remainder were killed in the destruction of the dugouts.

STEWART LYON

Children have
who never saw them
died, wives have
much longer shall it
Canadian people do
how deep and how
the sacrifice of those
they are not willing
tarily or involuntarily
thing possible to
and keep the name
fore the nations
been raised by the
mortal sons?" (Lot)

At the close, a
thanks was made
for the club, said
Mr Lyon's deep

GENERAL RETREAT MAY BE FORCED

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of United Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, August 11.—The Germans are fighting on the possibility of the British and French offensive in Flanders forcing them to retreat to their next definite defensive line.

A desperate hope of retaking positions that would permit an eventual retreat northward from the Aisne and Champagne regions is what inspired the German Crown Prince to his violent assaults against the French lines, it appeared today.

EVIDENCE OF WEAKENING MORALE

Profiting by the temporary lull in the Flanders battle, the Crown Prince resumed attacks along both the Chemin des Dames and the Moronvillers crests.

Unless the Crown Prince can drive the French from these two dominating positions before results of the Flanders' battle forces a shortening of the German front, the French from both the "Ladies' Road" and Moronvillers will be able to cut off and massacre any attempt of the German center to retreat. The German attack, which has been extremely rare in the past,

FRENCH REPORT OF VICTORY

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 11.—The full text of the French official statement follows:

"North of Carnillet the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advanced line but, energetically returning to the offensive, we regained the lost terrain, with the exception of fifty yards of ground which is still occupied by the Germans.

"In the region of the Casque, one of our scouting groups entered the German lines and annihilated a detachment of enemy pioneers.

"German aviators in the course of the night dropped bombs in the region of Nancy. There were no victims and the damage was of little importance.

"North of St. Quentin we realized

appreciable progress in the region of Fayet, and ejected the enemy from the largest part of the trench elements in which he had gained a foothold on the night of August 9-10. We took fifteen prisoners.

"South of Allies, a brilliant attack carried out by us rendered us masters of an important trench which had been solidly taken by the enemy. Our troops resisted several counterattacks and maintained their new positions. We took ten prisoners.

"In the Champagne, after artillery preparation extending over a front of 18 miles the Germans launched simultaneously several attacks in the region of Carillet. East and west of this hill our fire stopped short the enemy assaulting waves, which suffered heavy losses.

SLAV ARMIES IN SAD PLIGHT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The military critics here are watching the German attack in Rumania with anxious interest. The greater part of Moldavia, the only section of the country remaining in Rumanian hands, is being attacked, as shown in official despatches from the north, west and south, and the Russians and Rumanians who until recently conducted a victorious offensive, are now losing ground at all points.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's thrust in the neighborhood of Tok-

shan is the most serious of the operations being carried out by the German troops, and the furious resistance of the Allies is not meeting with success. The enemy's passage of the Suchyta reported yesterday is regarded as placing in immediate jeopardy the Maria Sesti Junction railroad, the possession of which is of immense importance to the Russians and Rumanians. Attention is called here to the absence of the Russian official statement yesterday, while it is remarked that the Rumanian report does not appear to deal with the latest events.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Corp. Charles Pritchard (wounded), 373 Bielle avenue, Verdun.
Pte. Thomas W. Abbey (gassed), 189a McCord street.



CHINA DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TODAY

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 14.—Reuter's Limited has been officially informed that China has declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, the declaration dating from 10 o'clock this morning.

POPE OFFERS PROPOSALS OF PEACE: RESTORATION OF INVADIED LANDS ASKED

Vatican Sends Offer to All Belligerent Governments—Proposals Include Restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania—Is it German Move?

By Associated Press.

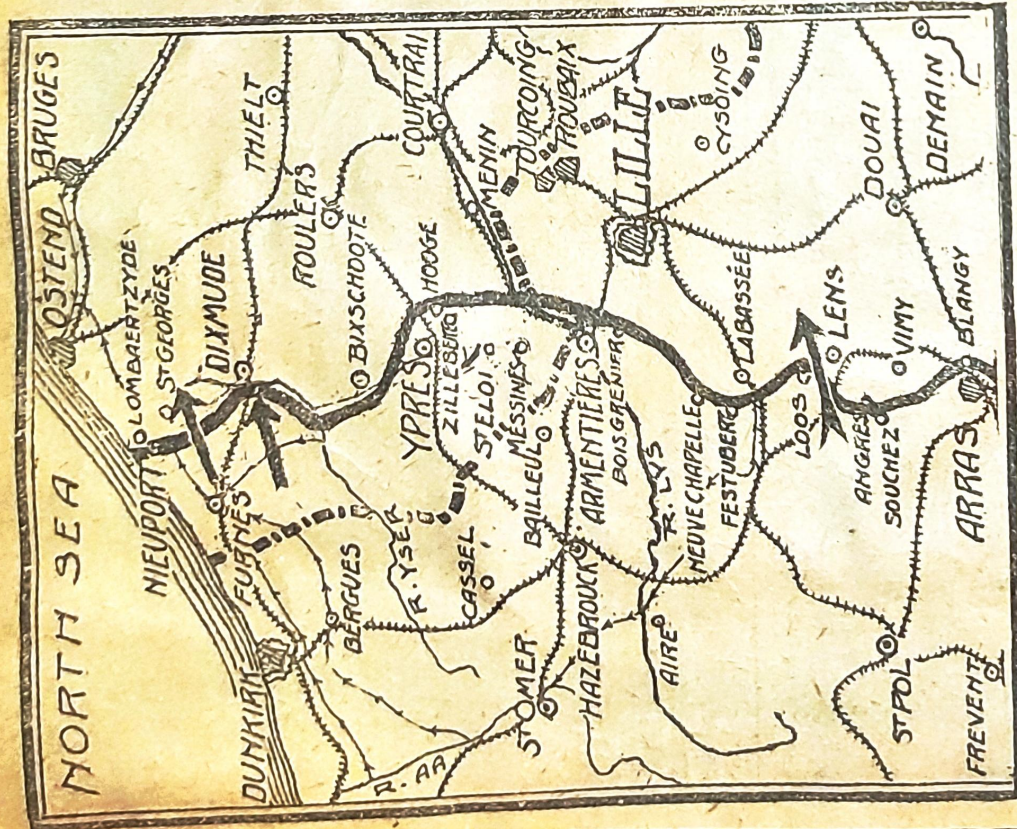
ROME, August 14.—Peace proposals made by Pope Benedict have been delivered to all the belligerent Governments.

The Pope suggests restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, and a peaceful solution of the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland, according to reports received from Vatican sources. It is expected the proposals will be published today by the Vatican.

Reduction of armaments, settlement of all international disputes by arbitration, freedom of the seas, and no retaliatory after-the-war economic struggle for supremacy, are the foundation stones of Pope Benedict's peace proposals.

The Pope's proposal declares that the injuries to all belligerents have been so great that there should be no thought of reparation except for the return of territory.

MAP OF TODAY'S OFFENSIVE



The British and French struck simultaneously today, as indicated by the arrows, the British to the southward.

POPE'S PROPOSALS WILL BE REJECTED BY THE ENTENTE

U. S. State Department Says War Aims Not Changed—Note May Cause Problem So Far as Russia is Concerned

STRONGEST DEFENCE OF LENS TAKEN IN MIGHTY BLOW BY HAIG'S FORCES

All First Line German Trenches Captured From Lens to Loos Salient and Advance Still Continuing — Canadians Take "Impregnable" Stronghold—French Also Advance

By Associated Press

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, August 15.—Hill 70, the famous German stronghold, northwest of the French mining city of Lens, which dominates the city and the Loos salient, was captured this morning by the Canadian forces.

Several hundred prisoners have been taken by the Canadians, and fighting is still in progress.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's forces attacked the German positions along a wide front early this morning, from Lens to the northeast of Loos. The official statement says the British have carried the German first line at all points of the front attack, and that they continue to progress satisfactorily.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 15.—The French attacked in Belgium last night and made a considerable advance in the region of the Dixmude road, the War Office announces. The Germans directed a heavy artillery fire against the French first lines on the Aisne front between Hurtebise and Craonne. On the Verdun front the French repulsed German attacks.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Nothing has occurred to change America's war aims, and these are substantially those of France and England, it was officially announced at the State Department today.

Further, it was pointed out, the general trend of the offer, in so far as it has been outlined to the State Department, contains a number of propositions to which the United States could not accede.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

From the re-appearance of the Zukunft it would appear that Harden may have been released from the military service for which he was drafted. With the suppression of his paper, Harden was pressed into service as a military clerk in July.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

The Corriere D'Italia, semi-official organ of the Vatican, says that in the court of arbitration destined to avoid future conflicts, the pontifical authority will be worthy of being represented, being a guarantee of the disinterested protection of the interests of peoples.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Next comes speculation as to the possible effect on American Catholics.

While the official text of the Pope's proposals is still unavailable, the unofficial intimations of it here give the impression that it is in reality a plea for establishment of the status quo as the first basis of peace.

The proposals of His Holiness are regarded as ill-timed, despite the good intentions he may have in advancing them.

The general impression in England is that his peace message is of German origin furnished through

If the Allies finally and officially decide to reject or ignore the Pope's proposals, it is nevertheless realized that much work done in Russia during the past months, may have to be done over again. The peace appeal, it is feared, will again arouse the pro-peace and pro-German elements in Russia.

Special to The Star.

So seriously does the President regard the situation that he clamped down the lid on his official family after a very long cabinet meeting. Mr. Lansing was obviously excited after the conference with the President, and declined to give a word for publication, even to the point of declining to discuss what the note actually contained, or what were the physical means of its reaching Washington.

France, under the terms of the Pope's proposal, as it is understood here, would not only have to forego all real hope of regaining Alsace and Lorraine, but she would have to resume peace without reimbursement for the devastation which the Huns have wrought from the German frontier to the Marne. Her tremendous losses, for instance, in mineral wealth, due to the gutting of her mines now held by Germans, and which will hurt her more than a severe war tax for generations, must go unrepaired.

Belgium, destroyed as seldom a nation has been in the world's history, must start all over again with no help. Serbia will undergo a like fate, while Italy must abandon her hope to win back the Italian speaking provinces which rightfully belong to her.

Perhaps the most startling proposal is that all Germany's colonies must be returned to her. This would prevent even the suggestion which has come from some pacifist quarters and perhaps England, Japan and other nations which have seized German possessions in other parts of the world, would be saved.

The statement says no attacks were made by the enemy in the Fokshani region, on the southern Rumanian front.

HILL 70 TO THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 15. — The British have pushed their lines into the northwestern environs of Lens, and toward the eastern side of Hill 70.

The British attack was made on a 4,000 yard front, which had an extreme depth of 1,500 yards.

The line then bends southwest and encloses the suburbs of St. Laurent and St. Emile.

The British guns had been pounding for days Hill 70, which the Germans considered impregnable. The infantry attack began at 4:25 o'clock this morning.

The capture of Hill 70 ranks in importance with the biggest military operations of this year. It was the last dominating position in this sector which remained in the hands of the Germans, and from it a wide territory can be controlled.

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EVEN THE HEATHEN CHINEE



T.G. RICEY

"No likee pariah dogs. Smack um alle same like Clistian man."

CANADIANS ONLY 800 YARDS FROM CENTRE OF LENS

More Posts Pushed Out on Front of 600 Yards
Last Night—French and British Parties Penetrate Enemy Lines—British Destroyer Sunk

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 14.—A British destroyer has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. The captain, two officers and 43 men were saved.

PARIS, August 14.—The German lines near Rheims were penetrated in two places last night by French reconnoitering forces, the War Office announces.

German raids in the Champagne failed.

CLEAR SNIPER'S NEST

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, August 14.—Posts were pushed out on a front of about six hundred yards into ruined houses from which enemy snipers have been annoying our men in the advanced line in the region to the north of the Lens-Lievin road early last night. Little resistance was experienced, and only one prisoner was captured.

The posts put out by us last night are only 800 yards west of the centre of the city, but a belt of razed houses lies between our men and Lens. Over the open space thus secured the enemy is able to direct a heavy machine-gun fire from the strongly fortified houses on the other side.

The artillery duel rages with strongly unabated violence. In the counter battery actions yesterday, Canadian gunners caused eight explosions in enemy gun positions and destroyed their gun pits entirely.

STEWART LYON.

BRITISH ENTER ENEMY LINES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 14.—"Our raiding parties entered the German lines last night northeast of Gouzeaucourt and at two points east of Vermelles, securing a few prisoners," says today's official announcement.

"A number of the enemy were killed and his dugouts were bombed.

"A hostile raid was successfully repulsed north of Roex. During the night, the enemy's artillery was more active than usual east and northeast of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde."

Special to The Star.
HAMILTON, Ont., August 15.—The local branch of the Great War Veterans Association, at its last meeting, strongly scored a number of city firms who have been in the habit of employing returned soldiers to do

PUBLIC SYMPATHY Some Hamilton Firms Traded on Returned Men

thought that "Jean-Baptiste" would not be caught again; the good old inhabitant has become foxy and neither "independents" or ultra-patriots would catch him again.

Dr. Choquette closed the series of speeches by advising good behaviour even in the face of provocation from the fanatics of Ontario and the paid henchmen of the Government.

CANADIANS ADVANCE MILE

taken up to an early hour today, and more were pouring back from the fighting zone.

The attack which swept the Canadians forward until they held the last positions dominating the approaches to Lens was a typical British "push." There was the usual rush before the battle. After the night of artillery engagements, a death-like silence fell. Then came the drum fire, the roar of guns, the screening of shells and the flare of rockets behind the German lines in rapid signalling.

The sun was just rising. The British barrage was under way. A curtain of steel was falling between the Canadian trenches and the enemy.

Then the Canadians went over their parapets. They followed their curtain of steel and flame across the open ground.

German rockets, carrying their "s.o.s." signals began bursting more riotously. But from the first everything went well with the British. With their bombing, their bayoneting and other work complete, they looked down upon Lens, complete masters of its gateway.

Cite St. Laurent, captured by the Canadians, is only about a mile north of the main section of Lens, between the coal city and Loos. Other points captured by the Canadians are in this same region.

Mrs. W. J. Miss Hilda and Miss Jean McCormick of Marcell avenue, are expected home from their trip to Portland Maine, Old Orchard and Boston, at the end of this week.

Miss Mabel Burkholder and Miss Elizabeth Turner have returned to Hamilton, Ont., after an extensive tour in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Social and Personal.

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wayland, at Idle Base Cottage, Pleasant Mount, Que., for the past week were: Miss M. Himpby, Mr. Robert Meagher, Mr. Leo Clough and Mr. Fred Hart.

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Aug. 15.—Positions over a thousand yard front, and to a depth of nearly a mile were stormed and captured by the Canadians early today in a new assault on the German defenses of Lens.

As a result of the objects attained by today's attack, the famous coal city is now nothing more than a death trap for the Germans. If they continue to hold it, their pride will cost them dearly in lives and blood.

SEVERAL VILLAGES TAKEN.

Hill 70 was captured in the first rush of the Canadians. In addition, Rasewood, Cite St. Laurent, Cite St. Emille, part of Cite St. Elizabeth, and a portion of Hugo wood were quickly taken. A number of other important mining centres and positions about Lens were next captured. It was during a dawn more beautiful than a painter's dream that Field Marshal Haig struck again at the German line. This time the blow fell against the approaches of the coal city, instead of in Flanders.

Everything was carried before the force of the irresistible push. The objectives fixed for the day were taken in the first rush, and then came the work of consolidating positions. Several hundred prisoners had been

FRENCH CRUMPLE ATTACKS

PARIS, August 17.—The Germans last night attacked the new positions gained by the French on the Steenbeke river in Belgium. The War Office announces that they were repulsed completely. Vigorous German assaults on the Aisne front also were beaten back.

The Germans also made a violent attack on the Verdun front. They gained a footing in the French advanced positions at some points, but were ejected by a counter-attack.

BRITISH PLANES RAID ENEMY DEPOTS

LONDON, August 17.—The Admiralty announces the successful carrying out yesterday of a series of raids by aviators of the Royal Naval Air Service, who dropped many tons of bombs on military objectives in Belgium. The Ostend railway station and sidings and the Thourout railway junction were attacked. The airdrome at Ghistel was bombed, and several fires were observed.

Attacks from the air were made on the airdromes at Engel and Uyteneke. All the airplanes returned safely.

Special Star Cable by F. A. Mackenzie.

LONDON, August 17.—The Canadian casualties in Wednesday's advance are light considering the nature of the engagement. This is undoubtedly due not alone to the artillery preparations ahead, but also to the training of the platoon system, improved methods of eliminating enemy machine guns, and the high training of the individual units in bombing and the use of rifle grenades.

F. A. MCKENZIE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 17.—The text of the official French statement follows: "In Belgium a German attack against our new positions on both sides of the Steenbeke was repulsed completely.

"At nightfall yesterday, the enemy, after an intense bombardment of our positions, made a vigorous attack on a front of more than two kilometres between the Vaucleurs mill and the Californie plateau. Beaten back by our artillery fire, the German infantry was not able to approach our lines at any point.

"Violent and repeated attacks against the positions we captured recently east of Cerny also met with a sanguinary check. It has been established that the losses of the Germans during the operations from August 13 to 15 in the vicinity of the Craonne plateau were particularly heavy.

"A surprise attack of the enemy west of Bray-en-Laonnois was easily broken up. In Champagne there

was heavy artillery fighting near Mont Blond and Carnillet. "On both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front) there were spirited artillery engagements. To the right of the river, the Germans, after a brief bombardment, made a violent attack last night on the front between the northern corner of Caurieres wood and Bezonaux.

"Our counter-attacks, and the precision of our fire, ejected the enemy from almost all points at which he succeeded in gaining a footing in advanced elements of our first line. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

"Our aviators took an active part in the operations on the Belgian front, engaging in numerous combats with enemy machines, of which two were brought down and two were forced to land within the German lines. Our aviators also attacked with success, using bombs and machine-guns and flying at very low altitudes, troop trains and aviation grounds of the enemy."

CANADIANS BAGGED 900 PRISONERS IN ADVANCE; BRITISH AIR OFFENSIVE

Continuous Counter-Attacks by Germans Fail Before Withering Allied Fire—Naval Planes Bomb Ostend and Military Works With Excellent Effect

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, August 17.—Attacks made yesterday by Russian and Rumanian forces north of Fokshahni, and on the lower Sereth river, on the Rumanian front, broke down under the Teuton fire according to the official statement issued today by the German War Department.

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, August 17.—The Russo-Swedish frontier which was closed recently, has been reopened.

Special Canadian Press Cable by Stewart Lyon.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS, August 17.—The total number of prisoners captured by the Canadians in the action around Lens is now over 900.

BRITISH HOLD ALL GAINS

LONDON, August 17.—The Germans made two counter-attacks last night against the new British positions near Loos. They gained temporary success at some points, the War Office announces, but subsequently the British line was re-established.

The statement follows:

"Early last night the enemy twice counter-attacked the new positions gained by us yesterday east of Loos, in the direction of Cite St. Auguste. At the second attempt he succeeded in pressing back our line slightly at some points, but later in the night our troops again attacked and re-established our positions.

"A further hostile counter-attack was completely repulsed. We secured a few prisoners.

"The artillery has been active on both sides in the night east of Ypres."

BRITISH LINE ADVANCES

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A German counter-attack on the positions captured by the British yesterday morning, southeast of Epehy, was completely repulsed after sharp fighting, according to an official statement issued today by the War Office. A successful raid was carried out last night south of Lens. On the Ypres battlefield the British line had advanced slightly southeast of St. Janshoek.

EXTENSIVE BRITISH AIR RAIDS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, August 20. — German military establishments in Belgium, which have been attacked repeatedly of late by British airplanes, were again raided on Saturday night, the Admiralty announces. The statement follows:

"Many tons of bombs were dropped on the night of August 18-19 by the naval air service on the following military objectives:

St. Pierre station and sidings at Ghent; Thourout station and dump, Bruges docks.

"A raid was also carried out yesterday morning on the Shelleghem airdrome, where a direct hit was made on a large shed.

"On the return our machines were attacked by hostile aircraft, which were beaten off with the aid of a Royal Flying corps patrol. One enemy machine was shot down out of control. All ours returned safely."

GREAT ITALIAN DRIVE IS ON

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, August 20.—Italy is today waging a determined offensive against the Austrian lines from the Adriatic to the Alps.

Fighting of great magnitude is in progress. The blow is probably the hardest the Italians have yet struck, and early reports tell of initial successes gained by General Cadorna's troops.

The offensive followed days of artillery preparation and extensive observer activity during which Italian information brought the most valuable assaults were launched on the Carso, Isonzo and Julian fronts simultaneously, the troops working in such concert as to weld the three attacks into one gigantic effort.

The attack was opened on a tremendous scale, the Italian infantry leaving their trenches on a wide front, as the artillery fire was lifted. Word from headquarters was that the attack was expected to be the

most effective the Italians have yet attempted.

The total length of the battle line on the Carso, Isonzo and Julian fronts is about 90 miles. Italy's April offensive centred for the most part along the Isonzo, from Geritz south to the Gulf of Trieste, where the drive was toward the Austrian seaport of Trieste. Italian troops penetrated to within 14 miles of this Queen city of the Adriatic.

At many places along the rocky line which marks the front the tremendous Italian artillery fire has actually pulverized the Austrian defenses. Front despatches today report the enemy hurrying up reserves to back up these weak spots and flinging their troops into play as human ramparts against the Italian advance waves.

It is at these spots where breaches have been blasted in the Austrian defence line that the hand-to-hand fighting is taking place. The defenders are bitterly resisting the Italian assaults.

FRENCH SMASH ON 11-MILE VERDUN FRONT AS ITALIANS START DRIVE

Petain's Forces Advance on Both Banks of the Meuse in Big Operation—Italians Strike Biggest Blow Yet Against Austrians—British Airmen Keep Up Offensive

By Associated Press.

ROME, August 20.—The Italians in their offensive on the Isonzo front, begun yesterday, have crossed the Isonzo river and already have taken 7,500 prisoners, it was officially announced by the War Department today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, August 20.—Occupation of Talou ridge by French troops, without fighting, was announced in today's official statement. A violent French assault is in progress over a front of more than fourteen miles, according to the War Office.

At all other places over a front of 14 3/8 miles, the German General Staff reports, fighting is in full swing.

Forces of the Central Powers on the Rumanian front have driven back the Rumanians on both sides of the Cituz valley and in the direction of the Trotus valley, it was officially announced.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, August 20.—A new and terrific battle was reaching a climax today around the bloody ground near Verdun. Today's official statement declared the fighting had "developed to our advantage." The conflict was over a front of twelve miles, extending from Avocourt wood to Bezonvaux.

For a week now guns on both sides of the Verdun sector have been violently active. The roar approached drum-fire yesterday and the infantry came into action immediately afterward. Front despatches today tell of desperate fighting in these clashes, extending into a great struggle over the whole of the twelve miles. French troops forged ahead at numerous places.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting continued late into the night especially in the northwest portion which lies between the German and Hill 70. The Germans continued to fling heavy counter-attacks against the Canadians and the battle surged back and forth amid the ruined buildings and trenches. This morning the advantage rested with the British and nowhere had the Germans been able to reach the lines from which the Canadians began their offensive yesterday morning.

GENERAL COUNTER-STRIKE PLANNED

It now appears from the statements of German prisoners that the German counter-attack at dawn yesterday, which by a strange coincidence began at the same hour as that of the Canadian attack, was preliminary to a general counter-attack which had as its object the recovery of Hill 70 and possession of which is necessary if the Germans are to continue their hold on Lens.

Large numbers of troops had been massed for this attack and these were used freely in the sanguinary struggle of yesterday and last night.

LENS POSITIONS ARE ALL HELD

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 22.—In the face of heavy German counter-attack the British have maintained the newly gained positions on the outskirts of Lens, the War Office announces. Further progress has been made at some points. Following is the official communication:

"South and west of Lens the new positions captured by us yesterday morning on the outskirts of the town have been maintained, and further progress has been made at certain points.

"Northwest and north of Lens also, as a result of heavy fighting in the course of which German counter-attacks were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire or broken up by our artillery, some additional ground has been secured in advanced positions captured on the 15th.

"There has been great artillery activity during the night on both sides and northeast of Ypres.

Throughout the fighting has been straightforward and largely with bombs and bayonets, although the artillery of both sides continue their concentrated fire. The air activity of both sides also has been intense.

The section over which the British attacked north east of Ypres against the Germans presents great difficulties for an advance as was evinced last week. It was in the southern part of this sector that the Irish troops made such a heroic fight against overwhelming odds.

Much of the ground is covered with deep, soft mud and every knoll is a German machine gun position. Many of these posts are strongly fortified with concrete and steel. Hill 35, which dominates the southern part of this battlefield is a veritable nest of machine guns and is strongly held by the Bavarians.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAINS: FRENCH HOLDING FIRM: ITALIANS ADVANCE

Additional Ground Won by Haig's Men to North,
While French Throw Back Great Masses of
Germans at Verdun—Austrian Losses 35,000
in Killed and Wounded Alone

By Associated Press.

ROME, August 22.—More than 13,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners have been captured by the Italians in their offensive on the Isonzo front, the Italian War Department announced today. The Italians also have taken thirty guns.

General Cadorna reports that the Italians have gained new successes along the whole battle-line. North of Gorizia the operations are proceeding regularly. To the south the struggle is localizing, especially on the Carso front.

By Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, August 22.—The British began another operation northeast of Ypres at dawn today, on the battle-scarred ground between Langemarck and Frezenberg. No details are yet available from this sector, which was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting last Thursday in the assault by the British.

Meanwhile the conflict continued about Lens, though apparently greatly diminished in intensity, with the Canadians still holding the Germans off from the positions which they had gained the southwestern part of the city yesterday, and at the same time clinging tenaciously to the numerous new posts in the German line on the northwestern section.

MONTREAL UNITS ARE HARD HIT IN RECENT FIGHTING

Thirty-two Officers are Reported Killed, Wounded or Missing

That Montreal battalions suffered severely in the recent heavy fighting on the western front is indicated in the unofficial casualty report which was received here yesterday afternoon and which included the names of thirty-two officers, killed, wounded and missing. A number of the officers mentioned, although fighting with Montreal units are not Montrealers, having been transferred from other battalions. The list follows:

13TH BATTALION.

Capt. Bennett, killed in action.
Capt. Melrose, Dunnville, Ont., wounded.
Lieut. Buchanan, 731 Pine avenue, west, wounded.
Lieut. Smith, wounded.
Lieut. Lloyd, Halifax, wounded.
Lieut. Ireland, Winnipeg, wounded.
Lieut. McCartney, Scotland, wounded.

14TH BATTALION.

Lieut. Pope, 128 Arlington avenue, Westmount, killed in action.
Lieut. McRitchie, Scotland, wounded.
Lieut. McCutcheon, Coatcook, wounded.

22ND BATTALION.

Lieut. Huot, 80 St. Denis street, Montreal, killed in action.
Lieut. Gatten, Sherbrooke, killed in action.
Lieut. De Varennes, Waterloo, killed in action.
Lieut. Des Trois Maisons, 417 Notre Dame street west, Montreal, wounded.
Lieut. Mignault, Levis, wounded.
Lieut. Garneau, Quebec, wounded.
Lieut. Cote, Cap Chat, wounded.

24TH BATTALION.

Lieut. Jones, England, killed in action.
Lieut. Wilkins, killed in action.
Lieut. Ritchie, 475 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, wounded.
Lieut. Jones, wounded.
Lieut. Walker, England, wounded.

87TH BATTALION.

Lieut. Jackson, Parry Sound, killed in action.
Lieut. Scott, wounded.
Lieut. Morris, wounded.
Lieut. Soloman, wounded.
Capt. Brodie, Montreal, missing.
Lieut. Dodwell, 1916 Wilson avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, missing.
Lieut. J. H. Laird, who had been serving with a Montreal battalion, and whose home was in Quebec, is reported killed in action.

FEAR HEAVY LOSSES IN CANADIAN FORCES.

Special to The Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22—Comparatively heavy losses at Hill 70 are feared by the Military Department from advices which have been received. Very few particulars are given, and only a few casualties have so far come through, but what has come is an intimation that the fighting was severe and that the result was not without its losses.

Cable inquiries for fuller particulars and details of the casualties went forward today, and an answer is awaited. From what can be learned here the 13th, 14th, 22nd, 24th and 87th Regiments were particularly affected, but the names and nature of the casualties have been received only in a very sparse and incomplete way.

At the Record Office today no casualties which distinguished the fight at Hill 70 from the regular list has been received.



Lieut. I. Yonkles (believed killed), 1657 Mance street.

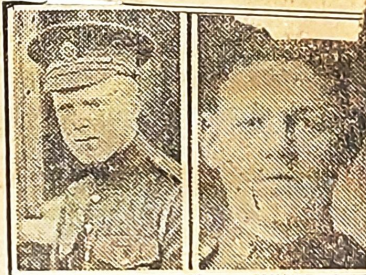


Lieut. F. Gatenby, wounded, 158 Laurier avenue.

Lieut.-Col. des Trois Maisons has received word that his son, Lieut. Leopold des Trois Maisons, was seriously wounded in action on the 15th inst. This is the second time that he has been wounded since going to the front last October. He was wounded at the battle of Vimy, and after spending six weeks in hospital, he returned to his battalion in the firing line. Lieut. des Trois Maisons went overseas with the 69th Battalion, but was later transferred to another unit. He has had eight months' experience as a machine gun officer, and qualified as a machine gun and Stokes gun and musketry instructor.



ons went overseas with the 69th Battalion, but was later transferred to another unit. He has had eight months' experience as a machine gun officer, and qualified as a machine gun and Stokes gun and musketry instructor.



Pte. A. D. McCrindle (wounded), 2821 Park avenue. Gnr. F. W. Desjardins (gassed), 665 Delorimier ave.



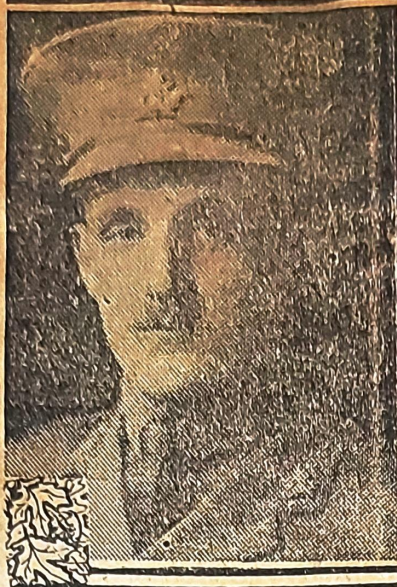
Lieut. John F. Wilkins (killed in action), son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilkins, Farnham, Que.

LIEUT. G. C. RICHARDSON.

Lieut. Gordon Crieff Richardson, reported wounded, enlisted as a private early in the war and went overseas in May, 1915. He won his commission in the field last year. His brother, Lieut. Paul Richardson, was killed in action at Ypres on June 2, 1916. Another brother, Lieut. Louis E. Richardson, is at present stationed at Shoreham Camp, in Sussex, England. Their sister, Miss Barbara Richardson, lives at 69 Victoria street. The following are the details of those whose names appear in the recent official casualty list:



Capt. H. D. Henry (killed in action)
427 Mackay street.



Lieut. G. W. M. Dodwell, who is missing, of the latest big Canadian victory at Hill 70.

KILLED IN ACTION.



Lieut. Roger Huot, killed in action,
80 St. Denis street.



Gunner A. D. Watterson, killed in action,
382 Roslyn avenue.



Capt. R. A. Brodie (reported missing)
3245 St. James street.

BLONDIN BATTALION REACHING 600 MARK

Eleven men were taken on the strength of the 257th French-Canadian Battalion, being recruited by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, over the week-end, and several more drafts are expected to be attached to the unit during the next week or so, which will bring the total strength well up over the 600 mark. With the coming of cooler weather the men are putting in full hours in training and all ranks are showing increased efficiency.

Those accepted during the past few days are as follows: Basil Lasak, Russian; John Antonese and Frank Adoff, Rumanians; Percy Parker, Irish; Phillip Doyon, Phillip Godaut, E. Goulet, Chas. Simard, Joseph Cloutier, Raoul Bertrand, Lucien Garrette, French-Canadians.

MONTREAL GIVEN 69 TRIBUNALS OF DOMINION'S 1,176

Three Hundred Allotted for Province of Quebec Alone

MEN CALLED IN ABOUT A MONTH

Preliminaries Will Take Some Little Time to Perfect

Special to the Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—Eleven hundred and seventy-six tribunals have been located to deal with exemption applications under the Military Service Act. They are distributed as follows:

Ontario, 427; Quebec, 300; Manitoba, 93; Saskatchewan, 57; Alberta, 110; British Columbia, 74; The Yukon, 2; Nova Scotia, 91; New Brunswick, 47; Prince Edward Island, 15.

In Montreal it is proposed to have 69 tribunals and in Toronto 30. The former number may be somewhat diminished.

The procedure now that the Military Service Bill is on the statute will be in this order:

- (1) Issuance of a proclamation establishing the exemption tribunals.
- (2) Creation of a Parliamentary Committee to appoint one member for each local tribunal, the county judges to simultaneously appoint the other members.
- (3) Issuing of a proclamation calling up the first three classes—20 to 34 year of age.

When the last-mentioned process will be started depends upon how much time is taken in perfecting the preliminaries respecting the constitution of the tribunals. At least a month will be needed.

When this calling up proclamation issues, a certain time will be given in which to report for duty or else secure exemption. It is emphasized that those who do not apply for or secure certificates of exemption in the prescribed period will forfeit the right of seeking it, once they are forcibly enrolled.

By the provisions of the regulations now being drafted by the advisory board under the Military Service Act, it is proposed that when the proclamation issues all who are affected must report to the tribunals, which will act simultaneously as registration boards and also consider applications for exemption.

Those who do not secure exemption will be drafted for service and, as stated, those who fail to report at all will be treated as deserters.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT GIVEN ROYAL ASSENT IN SENATE THIS AFTERNOON

Deputy Governor-General Makes State Visit and Measure is Assented to With Full Ceremony
—Amusing Incident Upsets Decorum of House

Special to The Star from our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—The Military Service Act was given the Royal assent at 3:15 this afternoon. Mr. Justice Duff, Deputy Governor-General, came down to the Senate, the Members of the Commons were summoned to the presence, and the formal words were pronounced that made the Conscription Bill finally law.

There was an amusing by-play in the Commons when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared to call the members to the Senate. Sir Robert Borden had just asked the leader of the Opposition to name his appointee to the board of selection that is to choose one member of each of the local tribunals under the Military Service Act. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on his feet to reply when the three knocks at the door that announces the coming of the Black Rod were heard. The Sergeant-at-Arms went to the door to "admit the messenger," but when he opened the portals in walked David Henderson, the oldest member in Parliament. The Gentleman Usher was behind him. The outburst of laughter that greeted Mr. Henderson's entrance took away much of the decorum of the scene.

BOARD OF SELECTION.

In the House today, Sir Robert Borden announced that the board of selection would consist of twenty-four members, four for Ontario, four for Quebec, two for each of the other provinces, and two for Yukon territory. Of these, one-half will be nominated by the Government and one-half by the leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister asked Sir Wilfrid to make his nominations.

In reply, Sir Wilfrid said that as the Bill was now law, however much he might disapprove of the principle, he deemed it his duty to accede to the request, and he would consult with the Prime Minister as soon as possible.

W. E. Knowles (Moose Jaw), rising to a question of privilege said he wanted to read to the House a well-written editorial from the Toronto Telegram. He emphasized the critical allusions to himself amid laughter. Mr. Knowles said he had never heard that the chairman of the railway commission had accepted favors from the railway companies. He (Knowles) was just laying down principle.

TWO BROTHERS WHO
HAVE BEEN HONORED



Above, Major Harold Trotter, C.E. "mentioned in despatches." Below Major Clifford Trotter, C.E., D.S.O. "twice mentioned in despatches," and in the King's Birthday honors.

Late Major Laviolette Laid To Rest Today With Full Military Honors

Many Prominent Citizens Paid a Last Tribute to This French-Canadian Hero of Courcellette—Service Was a Most Impressive One.—Funeral Fully Military.



The Late Major Laviolette

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided on the throne and was attended by the Rev. Canon Cousineau and Father Belancon. His Grace afterwards pronounced the final absolution. The Mass was sung to a requiem setting by Caselolini, the soloists being Messrs. Thibodeau senior; Doctor Vercheiden, baritone, and Magnan, bass. Prof. Pelletie presided at the organ and Mr. A. Laurendeau directed the choir. The music was most effectively rendered. During the mass the colors of the 22nd Battalion were held by Major Dulrue and Capt. P. Browne, M.C. who served with Major Laviolette in France.

During the service the church was heavily draped in black, and the altar was vested in a frontal of black cloth embroidered in gold. At the Gospel the electric lights were turned on in the dome and vaults of the nave, transepts and choir. Their brilliancy greatly relieved the gloom occasioned by the black trappings.

After the service, which was attended by a congregation that completely filled the sacred edifice, the body was replaced on the gun-carriage and was taken, via Dorchester, Drummond, Sherbrooke and Guy streets, to Cote des Neiges cemetery, where it was laid to rest with full military honors. The Last Post was sounded by the buglers of the

WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF TRIESTE

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Aug. 31.—Italy continued her attacks on three Austrian fronts today, but otherwise there was a lull in the European fighting zones.

The Austrians on the Bainsizza plateau have been powerfully reinforced, Rome reports. Strong counter-attacks have been constantly thrown at the new Italian positions. The Rome official statement has

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Associated Press.
BERLIN, August 31, via London.—A portion of the ground recently gained by the British south of Le Catelet has been recaptured by the Germans, the War Office announced.

CANADIANS VANQUISHED PRUSSIAN GUARD

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL-STAR OFFICE.

20 Cockspur Street, London, Aug. 31.

—Wounded officers just arrived in London tell me of the last two weeks' terrific struggle in "No Man's Land," when the Canadians and Germans were both preparing to attack each other and met in a hand-to-hand battle.

A Vancouver lieutenant of a British Columbia battalion said:

"Just before the time we were to go over the Germans began a counter-attack on our left, and in the centre between barrages we met the Prussian Guards. We fought at close quarters with bombs and bayonets for forty-five minutes before the struggle slackened. The opposing sides were thoroughly mixed up, and we had first to get them out of our line and then get into their line.

"All the time both artilleries were firing furiously. The Canadians in the end were too good for the Prussian Guard. We took the front line

"SOMEONE ASLEEP," SAY AMERICAN TROOPS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

little to say of the fighting in the sector before Trieste, but unofficial despatches indicate today a re-bombing of artillery fire and of aerial reconnaissance, indicating preparations for renewed offensive action there. Trieste is now not more than twelve miles distant from the battle-line.

Petrograd, and Berlin both report local fighting on various Russian and Rumanian fronts but no concerted German offensive is apparent.

Operations undertaken by the Russians yesterday at Marocz Lake, sixty miles southeast of Dvinsk, resulted unsuccessfully for them, says today's official report from the eastern front.

"The Germans are no match for our men with the bayonet, but had a slight advantage with stick bombs which, though not so deadly as ours, can be thrown much further."

A Vancouver Major of the same battalion says:

"We found Huns in our line on the left, and it took hours to bomb them out and drive them to their own front line, which was our objective. Our men suffered when the Hun barrage opened ten minutes before our barrage began, but we fought it out between the two barrages, and accomplished our task, but the battalion suffered severely. It was the stiffest fighting the Canadians have yet experienced.

"The Germans must have suffered terribly; our own losses were bad enough, but we did not suffer so badly as they. There was no holding up of hands by the Huns, who fought well. It was a long, stubborn fight."

WINDERMERE.

AUSTRIAN NAVY TRAPPED IN POLA: ALLIED SHIPS TO LET BLAZE ON PORT

Italian and British Monitors Have Enemy Vessels Bottled Up—Land Forces Smashing Away on Three Fronts—Weather Still Bad on Western Front

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—From Rome today there came to the Italian Embassy news of further successes by the fighting men under Gen. Cadorna. With the Bainsizza Plateau now safely in their hands, the Italians from that height dominate with their heavy guns most of the Austrian positions.

The Austrian fleet, bottled up in Pola, is in danger, as it is the intention of the Italians soon to turn the guns of Anglo-Italian monitors, now busy bombarding the coast to the northwest of Trieste, on the warships of the enemy.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, August 31.—The repulse of a German raid on the front below Lens is reported in today's official communication. The statement follows:

"The weather is unsettled. During the night the enemy heavily shelled our forward positions near Arleux-en-Gohelle (five miles southeast of Lens) and at an early hour this morning attempted to raid our lines. The German troops were repulsed completely."

By Associated Press.

PARIS, August 31.—"East of Cerny a German patrol which attempted to approach our lines was repulsed by our fire," says today's official statement.

"There was active artillery fighting on both banks of the Meuse. In Alsace an enemy attack south of Hartmannswiller-Kopf was repulsed completely. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

Lieut. Gitz Rice Tells
How He Became C
Entertainer

An exciting incident is described by Lieut. Rice, which occurred at a place near the firing line. While Gunner "Bob" Rice, his brother, who had just reached France with a Canadian battery, was singing at a performance in a big hall, the old song, "We're all under the same old flag," of which the last line reads "to conquer Germany," a German shell tore away the entire roof of the hall.

R DECISION.

members of a local tribunal cannot agree as to any course of action to be taken, they shall forthwith state in writing the reasons for their dissent, and the statement shall be sent to the Registrar for his consideration and cause the statement to be placed before the next meeting of the tribunal. If the Registrar is satisfied that the reasons are valid, he shall cause the statement to be placed before the next meeting of the tribunal. If the Registrar is not satisfied, he shall cause the statement to be placed before the next meeting of the tribunal. If the Registrar is not satisfied, he shall cause the statement to be placed before the next meeting of the tribunal.

That Will

(3) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection there shall be an appeal from any appeal tribunal to the Central Appeal Judge.

REGULATIONS FOR SUCH APPEALS.

(b) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Central Appeal Judge may make regulations governing the right to and fixing the conditions of appeal from an appeal tribunal to the Central Appeal Judge.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT JUDGES.

(4) The Central Appeal Judge shall be the tribunal of last resort, and the Governor in Council may, on his recommendation, appoint one or more other judges of any superior court to assist the said Central Appeal Judge in the discharge of his duties, and define their powers.

EXEMPTIONS.

APPLICATION FOR, AND GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION.

11. (1) At any time before a date to be fixed in the proclamation mentioned in section four, an application may be made by or in respect of any man in the class or subclass called out by such proclamation to a local tribunal established in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption on any of the following grounds:

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for occupational employment.

(d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;

(c) Ill health or infirmity:

(1) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date and to which he in good faith belongs;

(2) (a) A certificate may be issued to a person if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

(c) If certificate may be conditional as to time or otherwise an- granted solely on conscientious grounds shall state that such exempti- from combatant service only.

CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATES

KELLY
U. TOURNEY

(a) set out in the Schedule; or
(b) five before the class or subclass to which he belongs, as described in section three is called out.

Such service should be for the duration of the present war and of demobilization after the conclusion of the war.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any man from voluntarily enlisting in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, so long as voluntary enlistment in the Canadian Expeditionary Force is authorized.

DIVISION INTO CLASSES.

3. (1) The men who are liable to be called out shall consist of six classes described as follows:—

Class 1.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1883 and are unmarried, or are widowers but have no child.

Class 2.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1888 and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 3.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers who have no child.

Class 4.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 5.—Those who, were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers who have no child.

Class 6.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

(2) For the purposes of this section, any man married after the sixth day of July 1917 shall be deemed to be unmarried.

(3) Any class, except Class 1, shall include men who are transferred hereto from another class as hereinafter provided, and men who have come within Class 1 since the previous class was called out.

(4) The order in which the classes are described in this section shall be the order in which they may be called out on active service, provided the Governor in Council may divide any class into subclasses, in which case the subclasses shall be called out in order of age beginning with the youngest.

CALLING OUT BY CLASSES.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may from time to time by proclamation

SEP 11 1917

went back to school

17M

Name

Rank

Regiment

Berlin Bending Every Effort To Secure Peace But Britain Says No

(Copyright by the New York Tribune Exclusive in Canada to The Montreal Standard.)

By Arthur S. Draper.

London, Sept. 15.—Germany is desperately anxious to begin peace negotiations. She wants to create a peace atmosphere. She is directing encouraging press discussion and comment on every angle of peace.

Though her army in the East never had such an opening in the last three years, the people's attention is being directed not toward Russia, but toward peace. This about-face of the Prussian militarists is highly significant.

While Germany is working to create a peace atmosphere official Great Britain seems to be ignoring, if not discouraging, peace talk. Germany's motives seem clear. Having prevented a break through the West and blocked at least temporarily Italy's move upon Trieste, she rests upon the situation at it stands today. The Germans give no date for the collapse of the Allies from shipping losses, but they tell the people that time is their ally. Then will come their reply to the Vatican, which the Allies will spurn. Having created a peace atmosphere, the rulers can then turn to get further

policy is manifest whenever he rises in the Commons."

Shake-Up Is Likely.

As Parliament adjourned until the middle of October on the understanding that it would not reassemble unless an important crisis arose, and as Russia is evidently not considered in that category, the Government has still a full month to give its undivided attention to the war. Between then and now political changes are unlikely, but there is certain to be a big shake-up in the early fall, just as there is one in Paris today. That is quite clear from the best information I can get.

Germany's reply to the Vatican is expected to be released for publication this week. It is said to contain a general endorsement of the Papal offer without mentioning the specific terms it would negotiate. According to the "Weser Zeitung," Michaelis's constitutional committee begins its sittings next week to consider the entire question of the parliamentarization of Germany, while the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten says important changes in the Emperor's Cabinet may be expected shortly in conformity with the tenor of the Reichstag majority resolution. The Reichstag meets on September 26, when, the Kreuz Zeitung announces, the Alsace-Lorraine question will be debated.

Comment of Press.

Here is the comment of the Auga-

TORPEDO DEFLECTOR INVENTED BY EDISON

Causes Deadly Missiles to Take Erratic Course Through Water

New York, September 18.—A special despatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says:

Thomas A. Edison has contrived a mechanism to deflect torpedoes from their courses, it was said here today. According to report, the device has been tried with success on several destroyers, and has been installed on some liners. It is believed here that the extraordinary gyrations of a torpedo which missed a big American liner which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port were due, not as the passengers and some of the ship's officers seemed to believe to some new wrinkle developed in a German laboratory, but to the genius of Mr. Edison.

The futile missile was described by the passengers as a "corkscrew" or "boomerang" torpedo. One of the ship's officers was quoted as saying that it was a new model of torpedo, which pursued a corkscrew course toward its mark to make dodging difficult, and, if by any chance it was avoided by the vessel it would turn and strike it from the opposite side.

The erratic course described by the observers is said to be characteristic of the effects obtained by Mr. Edison's device in practice, and the final leap from the water, or abrupt change in direction, is seen as the final result when the approaching torpedo came within range of the full strength of the diver-

It is asserted with confidence that the American liner was one of the vessels which the instrument had been installed. The work of equipping other vessels is going on at a rapid rate. The expense and time necessary to install defense are said to be insignificant in the service rendered is taken into consideration.

182 St. Denis Street, Montreal

P. LAFRANCE & CO.

Our well-known moderate prices prevail throughout.

PUT PRICE ON KAISER

\$1,000,000 Reward Proposed for Man Who "Gets" Him

Special to The Gazette.

Mulvane, Kans., September 20. Twenty Mulvane men this morning pledged themselves to give \$50 each as the first thousand dollars toward a million dollar reward to be paid the man of any nationality who "get" the Kaiser. They believe reward, if the notices were properly scattered across German lines, would be one of the surest and quickest means of ending peace. They would broaden the net and pay the reward to the estate of the man should he lose his life in successful prosecution of that cause.

ATEST PHOTO OF CANADA'S
GREATEST AIR HERO



Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., who has recently been appointed chief instructor in aerial gunnery in the Royal Flying Corps. He has a "bag" of 37 German planes and recently won all Britain's awards for heroism, the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, and the Distinguished Service Order, for a single-handed attack on a German aerodrome. He is an Ontario Boy.—Official photo by Canadian War Records. Copyright.

REVOLT CRUSHED, STATES KERENSKY: UNQUALIFIED SURRENDER OF REBELS

Mutiny Has Failed Completely Premier Declares
—Gen. Korniloff Wanted to Negotiate, But Provisional Government Insisted Upon His Surrender Unconditionally—Hand of Iron From Now On

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—M. Skobelev, Minister of Labor in the Kerensky Cabinet and a member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, announced through the Russian official news agency today that Gen. Korniloff's adventure had collapsed, and that the army at his headquarters has surrendered.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—According to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, an understanding has been reached for the co-operation of Premier Kerensky as provisional Commander-in-Chief, and General Alexieff, former Chief of the General Staff.

NO SCRAPS OF PAPER

Japan's Treaties Are Sacred, Says Viscount Ishii

Boston, September 13.—"Japan is in this war on the side of America and the Allies, to win with you, to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute," Viscount Ishii declared tonight at a banquet given at the Copley Plaza in honor of the Japanese Mission, of which he is the leader.

"We do not enter treaties to tear them up and scatter them to the winds," he continued, earnestly. "Our treaties are not scraps of paper. We have tried to play our part and carry our share of the burden. We have helped to free the Pacific from the ships and the influence of the nation which has thrown off its thin covering of decency and now stands revealed in all the horrid nakedness of the savage. We are in this war with you to win with you. We are here to co-operate, to co-ordinate and to contribute."

HIGHLANDERS ON TOUR.

The hit scored by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dennis, chief commissioner of immigration and colonization for the Canadian Pacific Railway, in his recruiting tour of July, with a detail of the 43rd Highlanders, has led the authorities to grant the officer another venture in New England. The results of July's tour in New York and Chicago was the raising of over six battalions, now being trained for overseas. He will be accompanied on the present tour, starting next Sunday, by a unit from the 5th Royal Highlanders; and will spend a few days at each of these cities: Boston, Providence, Hartford, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

175
END LIEUT. J. C. HUNTER



Jack Hunter, the peerless M.A.A.A. water polo goal-keeper, has been reported in yesterday's cables as being seriously wounded, and is now in a Boulogne hospital.

KORNILOFF POWERLESS READY TO SURRENDER; CABINET SPLITS AGAIN

Cannot Agree on Punishment to Be Meted Out to Rebel General—Demand for Death Penalty is Rock Upon Which Factions Divide—Petrograd is Quiet Once More

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13, 10 p.m.—After being received by Premier Kerensky at the Winter Palace and informed of the fate which awaited him, General Kruiemoff, commander of the Korniloff troops, which were sent against Petrograd, returned to his lodgings tonight and shot himself. The general's wounds were not fatal.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—The Provisional Government, according to the Russian official news agency, has sent an extraordinary special commission to the Russian army headquarters in the field to investigate the Korniloff affair.

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—M. Soskice, private secretary to Premier Kerensky, told the Associated Press today that "the situation shows steady improvement." Continuing, he said:

"General Korniloff has not surrendered, but he is quite prepared to do so and is in a position of complete powerlessness. We have just received an offer of surrender from twelve companies of Korniloff's troops, who say they have been deceived."

GENERAL KRYMOFF IS ARRESTED

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Further evidence of defection in the ranks of the Cossacks from General Kruiemoff is given by the arrest near Luga of General Krymoff. The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates sent a deputation to the troops to explain the situation, whereupon the Cossacks decided that they were ready to arrest their com-

mander, provided an order was received from Premier Kerensky.

The council telegraphed to the Premier who ordered General Krymoff's arrest. General Kruiemoff submitted without resistance and was brought to Petrograd. The Cossacks of his command have joined the Government forces in the Luga garrison. Railway service between Luga and Petrograd has been restored.

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Major G. P. G. Dunlop, 60th Battalion, 299 Peel street.

LOCAL M. S. BOARD READY FOR RUSH

Examiners Will Be Fully Prepared for Applicants by Friday

"It will be Friday morning before we will be fully prepared to handle applicants seeking medical examination under the provisions of the Military Service Act," Capt. Drummond, of the Central Board of Examiners of No. 4 Military District, told The Star this morning.

"The instructions to proceed with this work came through from Ottawa only yesterday and we are now busy getting the necessary forms and other details in shape to go ahead. A few are being examined today, and by Friday we will be ready for the rush."

Capt. Drummond said that he anticipated handling at least 200 applicants a day, and that this morning the Board offices were inundated with inquiries, both by telephone and in person, from those wishing to make appointments.

ALLIED AIRMAN'S SOLITARY BOMB KILLS 900 HUNS

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18.—In the recent raid by Entente Allied airmen on the Belgian town of Roulers, says the Courier de la Meuse, a newspaper of Maastricht, Holland, a bomb fell on a building near the market and killed or wounded 900 Germans.

KILLED AT WIMY



Pte. Eric B. Eden, 42nd Highlanders, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Eden, of Gaspé Bay South, and was 20 years of age.

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, via London, September 19.—Sharp outpost actions occurred west of Lens yesterday morning and again this morning, in which the enemy were the aggressors. In the first affair, picked German troops raided our outpost line and succeeded in cutting off one of the garrisons. He tried to hide in a shell hole, but was discovered and captured. Shortly afterwards the score was evened by one of our patrols, which caught a member of a raiding party who had missed his way.

The objective of this morning's

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FRONTS SAYS PETROGRAD

Driving Germans Back Towards Riga and Also Forging Ahead in Region of Varnitza, Where Rumanians are Fighting Pluckily—French and Italians Repulse Enemy Attacks

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.—Russian troops are successfully essaying an offensive on two battle fronts today according to War Office statements.

On the Riga front, it was officially announced, a wood had been occupied south of the village of Bideg, northeast of Friedrichstadt. Yesterday's official statement, delayed, likewise mentioned progress at several points by Russian troops.

On the Rumanian line, the War Office announced occupation of a sector of the enemy's fortified positions in the region of Varnitza.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF RUSSIAN REPORT

The text of the statement reads:

"Western front—The situation in the Riga sector is unchanged. In the region northeast of Friedrichstadt our detachments, after an engagement, occupied a wood south of the village of Biddag. We captured a machine gun. On the remainder of the front there was fusillades and scouting.

"Rumanian front—On the right bank of the River Zultz, the Germans after artillery preparation yesterday attacked and occupied a sector of the enemy's fortified positions in the region of Varnitza.

"During Sunday evening, after strong artillery fire with chemical shells, the enemy endeavored to attack the Rumanian positions in the Pantzlu-Marascheli region, but were frustrated by rifle and artillery fire.

"Caucasus front—There is no material change.

"Aviation—Our pilot, Komarovskiy, in making a reconnaissance, was attacked by an enemy airplane, which he brought down in the direction of Vladimlr-Volhynsk."

FURTHER ADVANCE ON RIGA FRONT

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Sept. 17, (delayed).—Russian forces on the Riga front continue to make progress in their drive against the German. On Sunday the Russians occupied a German position southwest of Hapsal and also forced the Teutons out of Sadzen Farm, to the south of Bisseral. The text of the statement issued today by the Russian war office reads:

"Western (Russian front: In the direction of Riga, fighting between advanced posts continues, our ad-

vance elements offering resistance everywhere and at certain points making progress.

"We have occupied the farm of Sadzen south of the town of Bisseral, and also have taken the cemetery southwest of Hapsal, on the north bank of the river Aa.

"West of Sabelki, in the direction of Lina, one of our parties successfully raided enemy trenches. On the rest of this front there were rifle firing and scouting operations.

"Rumanian and Caucasian fronts: There was nothing special to report."

KAISER IS MAD AND FIT FOR STRAIT JACKET

So Declares Raemakers, the
Great Dutch Car-
toonist

GERMAN PEOPLE
ARE ALSO MAD

The Only Cure is a Military
Defeat Which Will End
Kaiserism

Louis Raemakers, the Dutch cartoonist, "the man who pursues the Kaiser" by his matchless cartoons "which will be my sole business until the Germans are defeated, as defeated they will surely be," explained in a recent interview the reasons for his determination to expose to the world the infamies of Germans in Belgium, saying in part:

"I saw some photographs that were taken in Belgium—photographs not drawings. They were taken in a room where there were 18 or 20 Belgian girls—dead. The photographs were taken just as the girls were found. I can tell you in the privacy of this room the distressing, the heart-breaking circumstances. Worse than death had come to them first; then mutilation, horrible, unbelievable mutilation. The camera showed it all—every detail, but you cannot tell it all in the paper; I cannot draw a picture like that. That was truth. I cannot make my cartoons so strong as truth.

"A friend of mine—a Dutch doctor

—came over the Belgian border into Holland. He had attended a Belgian girl who had died from flendish treatment by 18 German officers and soldiers. I could not draw that. And yet those cases are numbered by the thousands and the thousands. So, you see, I have an object in making my pictures as strong as I dare. I want to bring it home to the people of the civilised countries what this uncivilised nation is doing. There must be no mock sentimentalism. Those who are not German in spirit must be made to see the beast they have to slay."

"And will there be no punishment for this?"

"If there be not," he said slowly, "then shall we lose all faith in good as against evil; then shall we lose all belief in God as against the Devil."

THE KAISER IS TRIED.

"His conscience does not trouble him in the least. The Kaiser in per-petrating these bloody acts firmly be-lieves he is carrying out the will of God. This God is for him and his people alone. The school to which the Kaiser and his followers belong teaches that the Germans are the chosen people of God, whom they be-lieve is a German God speaking the German language.

"The Kaiser has been accounted a very brilliant, a very versatile man. He is a very superficial man. He is stupid. He has skimmed this point and that point. He has had many teachers, many advisers. Flatterers have told him he was a great artist, a great musician, that he could write a wonderful play, that he could write fine poetry, that he was a mighty military genius, until he began to be-lieve that he knew all professions, all trades and excelled in them. The re-sult has been confidence in himself, confidence in his leaders, and confid-ence in the German people. So he went to war in the belief that God called him. And all the German peo-ple in Germany and many of them outside of Germany believe that. The Kaiser is mad, and the people of Germany are mad. The conscience of

BRITISH DRIVE EAST OF YPRES SWEEPS FOE FROM IMPORTANT LAND

Furious Fighting on Ypres-Menin Road—British Advance in Face of Hail of Bullets—All First Objectives Captured, Says Haig.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British forces on the Belgian front attacked the German positions at 5:40 o'clock this morning east of Ypres. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that satisfac-tory progress was made and that the British already have com-pleted some valuable positions.

The text of the British official statement, says: "We attacked at 5:40 this morning on a wide front east of Ypres. Satisfactory progress is reported. Our troops already have captured some valuable positions."

EARLIER OFFENSIVE CONTINUED

The new British offensive, for which recent reports of heavy artillery bombardments, aerial activity and raids into the German lines had pre-pared the public, commenced at daylight this morning.

This attack apparently is a continuation of the earlier offensive, which was brought to a stop by bad weather and the necessity of bringing up guns for the assault which was made this morning.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's selection of the battlefront to the east of Ypres in Belgium as the scene of his latest offensive against the Ger-mans indicates that it is a continuance of the expressed purpose of the British Commander-in-Chief to force the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria from the western coast of Belgium and to cut off the German submarine and airplane bases on the North Sea from Zeebrugge to Nieu-port, including Ostend.

The British drive apparently is being made in the direction of Roulers and Courtrai, from which Belgian towns, according to recent despatches from the Dutch frontier, the German military authorities have been evac-uating the civilian population.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO ATTACK ON NEW FRONT S-WEST OF GHELUVELT

**Completeness of Victory Achieved is Emphasized
on All Hands — German Counter-Attacks
Wiped Out by British Artillery—Airmen Did
Wonderful Work**

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, via London.—British troops at Passchendaele and Gheluvelt, on the Belgian front, at times yesterday pressed forward for a distance of more than two-thirds of a mile, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff.

West of Passchendaele the British were pressed back by a counter-attack. North of the Menin-Ypres road, a portion of the terrain remained in the hands of the British.

The statement also says that after fluctuating fighting between Langemarck and Hollebeke, the British were able to advance for a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

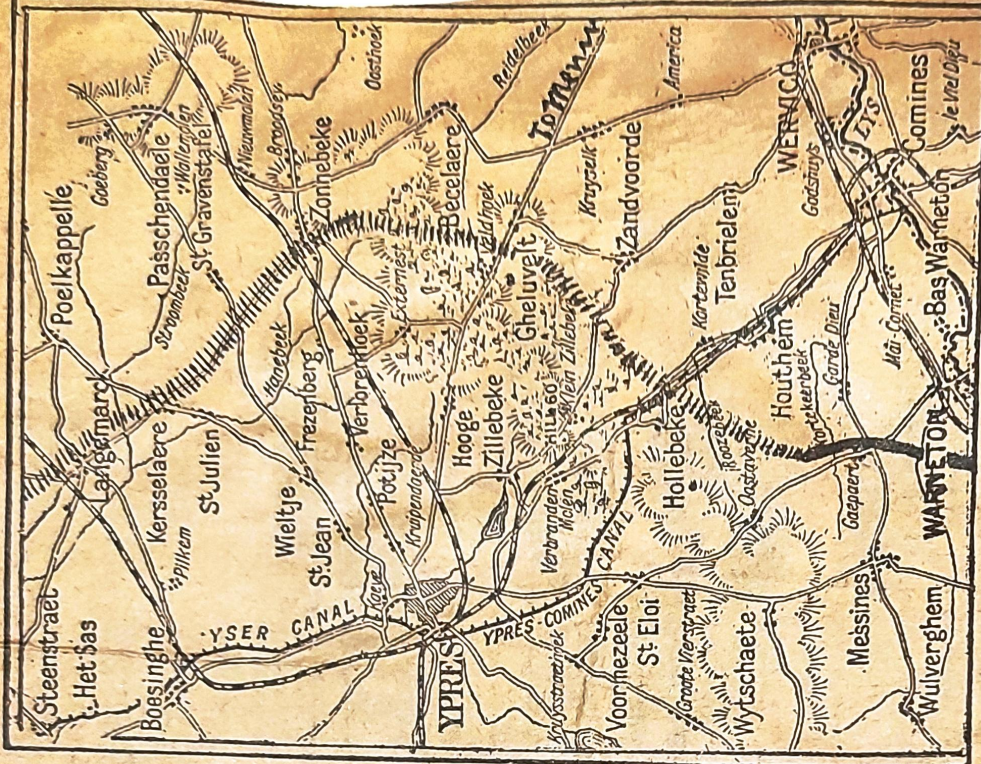
By Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 21.—During the night the British forces, with comparatively little opposition, consolidated and considerably improved the new line which they had won in their offensive against the Germans to the east of Ypres.

Today, from the newly-acquired enemy stronghold known as Inzac, southeast of Zonnebeke, flutters the Australian banner—symbol of the greatest victory which has marked British operations in the western theatre in the past year, not excluding that at Messines.

Southwest of Gheluvelt the Germans are still holding a position which the British desired, and today at 9:40 o'clock Sir Douglas Haig began a local attack here.

SCENE OF NEW BRITISH VICTORY



The shaded line is approximately the new battle-front east of Ypres, where the British gained yesterday about a mile in depth on an eight mile front.

BRITISH VICTORY IS COMPLETE

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in later reports regarding the British offensive on the Belgian front, to the east of Ypres, yesterday, when the British troops pushed through the German lines for a distance of more than a mile, says that the completeness of the British success is confirmed by detailed accounts of the battle.

The British War Office, after the receipt of Sir Douglas Haig's report today, issued this bulletin:

"More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of our success." During the evening local attacks delivered by us in the neighborhood of Tower Hamlets and northeast of Langemarck cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of our objectives in these localities.

"It is now established that in the many counter-attacks delivered by considerable forces of the enemy during the afternoon and evening his casualties were unusually great.

"The clear light of the latter part of the day enabled our troops to obtain warning of impending attacks, and in every case the advancing lines of German infantry were destroyed by the concentrated fire from our rifles and machine guns.

"The obstinacy with which the enemy constantly repeated his attacks only added to his losses without recovering for him any of the valuable ground which we had won.

"Exhausted by his previous efforts, the enemy made no counter-attacks during the night and our troops were able to consolidate the positions undisturbed.

"Our own losses in the battle are light.

"In the course of the night small hostile attacks were driven off west of Havrincourt and west of Lens."

Langemarck, mentioned for the first time today in reports of the new drive, lies about four miles above the Ypres-Menin road, which Sir Douglas Haig yesterday described as the centre of the British offensive. The eight-mile front of the new blow would make it extend over the same sector in which the British in their offensives of July 31 and August 16 gained ground.

This same sector where the British have been gaining ground was the scene in the Spring of 1915 of the last great German attempt to break through to Calais. The ground is historic also in that it was the first battlefield where gas was used by the Germans.

BARRAGE FIRE NEVER BEFORE SEEN

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 21.—Behind an inferno of bursting steel, British troops "carried on" stiff further today into German positions along the Ypres-Menin road. Probably the greatest artillery duel of the whole war raged last night over the eight miles on which Sir Douglas Haig's troops struck early yesterday morning. The Germans poured a terrific barrage to cover their counter-attacks and the British imposed a wall of shells before the enemy's advances, or ahead of own troops.

Shaken German prisoners examined today after the first sweep of the great offensive, declared the British barrage fire heralding the infantry assault was the most deadly in the history of the war. The first push carried the British forward nearly a mile.

British were not content with a single wall of bursting shells ahead of their troops. Not even two, or three or four walls was enough—but actually five distant lines of fire were thrown to pulverize resistance. With almost superhuman ingenuity, the five lines of fire were made to merge in forward and backward and sideway sweeps.

It was a veritable 'boom of death' weaving its terror further and further into the enemy lines. Barrage passed through barrage until it seemed the air was clogged with shells. The Germans everywhere put up a stubborn resistance, especially from dugouts and machine gun emplacements of concrete which had survived the terrible barrage fire. The enemy's guns retaliated heavily in spots, specially on the Anzacs, to the right of the attacking centre.

Ivernness copse, Glencorse wood, Nonne Bosscher wood and Dumbarton lakes were scenes of particularly fierce fighting. The enemy were keenly alive to the importance of holding the heights which formed the centre of the attack, and they struggled desperately against the British waves.

Unlike previous offensive blows struck recently, the British used very few tanks. The ground was not favorable for their utilization. Also they were not needed, as the depths of the British artillery fire was greater than has hitherto been seen anywhere in the war.

The ground over which the advance was made was muddy. Heavy showers during the night made the going even heavier. Throughout the morning the clouds hung only 100 feet above the ground, and a high wind whipped a stinging mist in the faces of the fighters.

According to a pre-arranged plan, great numbers of British airmen participated in the attack. They earned the right to be called "aerial cavalry" hereafter. At 500 feet altitude and less, during the thickest of the infantry fighting, they swooped above the German lines watching for open bodies of troops, and, finding them, ducked down sometimes so low that their wheels seemed almost to touch the helmets of the Teutons, their machine guns spattering death. It was the first battle in which the airmen were formally assigned to the task of machine gunning infantry.

WAR SITUATION REVIEWED

Today found the British in Flanders holding all the valuable ground they gained in their attack of yesterday when they surged forward on an

GEN. HAIG HOLDS ALL HIS GAINS

**German Counter-Attacks
Were Wiped Out by the
Artillery Almost Before
They Started or Were
Mown Down by Rifle
and Machine Gun Fire,
Not One Reaching the
British Line**

Eight-mile front on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road penetrating the German lines more than a mile in places and capturing prisoners in excess of 2,000.

All the reports emphasize the completeness of the success the British troops achieved. They hold Veldhoek, Zevenkote, and numerous strategically important farms and wooded tracts, which had been heavily fortified by the Germans, but which were captured in the resistless British sweep.

Late yesterday the Germans began to counter-attack, but every thrust was effectively dealt with by the British guns, which wiped out the advancing lines of German Infantry.

The heavy casualties sustained in these fruitless attacks evidently impelled the German command to order their cessation, for there were no repetitions of them during the night, and the British were able thus to consolidate their newly-won ground without disturbance.

In some sectors the British continued their offensive tactics during the evening. Local attacks, notably northeast of Langemarck, resulted in the clearing out of a number of strong points to which some German forces were clinging.

Correspondents' despatches today report the continuance of similar tactics at night when the new line was considerably improved in strength. Today's advices further announce the resumption of the British attack during this morning, southwest of Gheluvelt, where a position desired by the British was still held by the Germans. This was assaulted by British forces, which advanced to the attack at 9:30 o'clock.

From none of the other fighting fronts were there indications in the morning's despatches of operations of more than ordinary importance.

STORY OF BATTLE

BRITISH TROOPS GRIMLY ADVANCED

**Went Over or Through Every
Conceivable Ostacle Ger-
mans Could Invent**

(By Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, September 21.—The scene of the present British offensive includes one of the most important and strongest parts of the German line in this section, and has been marked by some of the most bitter fighting of the war since the Allies seven weeks ago began their drive, which has become known as the battle of Flanders.

The wooded elevations east and south-east of Ypres, among which are such dominating positions as Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse, were the vital points, and the Germans had made their defence here as nearly impregnable as they were able, being determined to retain them without regard to the cost. The battles of the past few weeks bear witness to the strength of the defenses at these points.

The crucial sector may be said to begin with the ridge known as Anzac, which lies about a mile south-west of Zonnebeke.

South-west of Anzac is Nuns' Wood, and just east of this is the famous forest known as Polygon Wood.

When the British in August fought their way forward to Polygon Wood, they found Nuns' Wood so flooded that they were forced to go around it, and the ground here still presents great difficulties to the movement of troops because of its swampy condition. Nuns' Wood merged into Glencorse Wood on the south and a little further down and astride the Ypres-Menin highway is Inverness Copse of undying fame.

Between Glencorse Wood and Inverness is an open stretch of solid ground of some 400 yards, and here on the Fitz-Clarence farm the Germans had built great steel and concrete redoubts whose machine guns dominated the southern part of Glencorse Wood and the northern section of Inverness.

Below Inverness are Dumbarton Lakes, and the ground about them is pitted with shell craters, which are filled with water. The paths and trenches here were wiped out by artillery fire, and the shell holes are so close together that there is no space to walk around them. In most places the mud and water are knee-deep.

Still further south is Shrewsbury Forest, through which the British line ran, and the ground in front of the British trenches is a mass of tangled barbed wire. Just below Shrewsbury Forest is Belgian Wood, which lies near Hollebeke. There are many other little bits of forest scattered through this section, most of them in marshy ground which was rendered still more difficult by the devastation wrought by shells.

Between Hollebeke and the River Lys the country is more or less open, and it is dominated by Messines. North of the Ypres-Roulers railway the country presents the same difficulties from marshy ground, although there are a few wooded stretches.

The British began an intense artillery preparation with guns of all calibre about a week ago, and this continued with unabating fury until to-day. Counter battery work resulted in a large number of German guns being silenced, and many enemy ammunition dumps near the batteries were blown up by shell fire.

The entire front over which the attack was to be made was searched out by high explosives, and as an additional precaution the British gunners kept putting down a heavy barrage fire, first in one place and then in another, and sweeping the whole country before them.

The German guns, of course, have not been silent, but their fire was comparatively weak. All this artillery preparation by the British was vital, if there was to be hope of success, for they had tested the strength of this front before and knew that their infantry faced a task that would try their mettle to the fullest.

In previous attacks the shell hole warfare conducted by the Germans in this region has proved a grave embarrassment, and it was only by a bombardment such as was conducted that could wipe out these concealed positions. It was impossible that the Germans should not have known that an offensive was being prepared, but it appears from statements by prisoners that there was much doubt as to the exact positions where the British would strike.

PRIDE OF HUN OFFICERS HAS BEEN HUMBLLED

Now Show Eagerness to Salute
When They Are Captured

CONFESS UTTER DEFEAT

German Snipers in Shell Holes
Were Killed by Trench
Mortar Fire

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to The New York Times
and The Montreal Gazette.

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Act.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
Sept. 21.—In spite of the many Ger-
man counter-attacks yesterday and to-
day, and many vain and costly at-
tempts to counter-attack, we hold all
the ground gained by our men yester-
day except at one or two points.

This morning, when I went again
among the men who have been fight-
ing, there was a blue sky over the
rags and tatters of the city of Ypres
and above the tall solitary tree stumps
on the ridge that goes up to Polygon
Wood by the way of Glencorse Copse,
and all the air was filled with the song
of many aeroplanes. All I learned
about the battle was made more cer-
tain by the narratives of these young
soldiers, who are proud and glad of
what they call a "real good show." Wounded men walking down over the
wide stretch of fields which are still
under gunfire, weak with the loss of
blood, suffering the first pain of their
wounds, and shaken by their experi-
ences under shells and machine gun
fire, speak with quiet enthusiasm of
the day's success, and say it was easy.
Behind such colossal barrages as our
guns rolled in front of them, some
of them in their eagerness went too
far from the barrage in order to chase
the enemy, and I have met Australl-
ians here and there, and some men of
a Welsh regiment who fought further
south, who were wounded because
they ran in front of the barrage lines
and were caught in our shell splinters.

LIE IN WET GRAVES.

But that was a rare episode, and
along the whole line of attack the
men followed the moving walls of
shells—vast shells that flung up
masses of earth like suburban villas,
and smaller shells that fell like con-
fetti, all glinting in wet mist—and
felt sure that the enemy in front of
them would have lost all his fight
when they reached his hiding places,

if any of them lived. Many Germans
died on that ground, so that the shell
holes between the blockhouses are wet
graves in which their bodies lie.

And many of the blockhouses which
resisted so long in former attacks,
are smashed, or at least so battered
that the garrisons inside were de-
moralized by the fearful hammering
at their walls. There was a brown
belt of death across that mile-deep
of woods and ridges, and barren
fields, but here and there, as I have
already told, men stayed alive in
those concrete houses, and fought
with machine guns to the last, and
even kept sniping from the shell holes
in which they escaped up to the time
our troops reached them. They were
brave men, most of them, for it needs
great courage to show any great
courage after such a fury of gunfire,
and fifty per cent. of our prisoners
are wounded, as I have seen myself,
and others are haggard and spent
after the frightful adventure.

An hour or two ago I met a column
of them on the road, marching down
slowly through the ruined village and
staring hollow-eyed at the movements
of our troops, at all the troops behind
our lines, and at all our whistling
and busy Tommies, who glance back
at them without any malice now that
the battle is over.

OFFICERS ARE HUMBLE.

In a dressing station a young wound-
ed German sprang to his feet as I
came in and said, "Good day, sir," very
politely, but the pallor of his face was
that of a dead man. The German of-
ficers, who among the prisoners show
the same kind of eagerness to salute,
which is a rare thing for them, and I
hear that they do not disguise the fact
that yesterday was a day of great
defeat for themselves and of great
victory for us. The completeness and
quickness of it staggered them, and
they speak of our barrage fire as an
awful phenomenon that had undone all
their plans, and destroyed the new
method of defence which they had
believed could save them to the end.

As wounded men or prisoners they
see things darkly, and we should be
great in folly if we believed that all
the enemy's strength of resistance is
destroyed. But at least it is clear af-
ter yesterday that the new German
method of holding lines lightly by
small garrisons in block-houses, with
reserves behind for counter-attacks,
has broken down, and by reverting to
the old system of strong front lines
he would sugar again as he suffered
on the Somme under the ferocity of
our artillery. The German officers have
hard words to say about their higher
command, which led them into this
tragedy, and their pride was broken
yesterday.

HIGHLANDERS ARE
RECRUITING IN U. S.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The ar-
rival here to-day of 150 offi-
cers and men of the Fifth
Royal Highlanders of Canada,
with pipers and a brass band,
marked the opening of a great
recruiting drive for Canadian
and British regiments. Morn-
ing and afternoon parades, two
two rallies on the common and
a patriotic meeting in the
Arena to-day were arranged.
Colonel John S. Dennis, of the
Canadian Army, is in charge
of the campaign, which will be
directed toward enlisting as
many as possible of the large
number of British-born men in
New England.

BLACK WATCH GET 100 RECRUITS ON STORMING BOSTON

Montreal Men Receive Wel-
come at Monster
Meeting

Special to The Star.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Fifth
Royal Highlanders of Canada, the
famous Black Watch have taken
this city by storm. Within a few
hours of their arrival, Mayor Curley
presented them with a stand of
stars and stripes, which they are to
take back to Montreal with them.

Later to carry overseas. Besides
this Honor loaned the battalion
an official stand of colors belong-
ing to the City of Boston, and these
will carry on their tour through
New England states side by side
with the King's colors and the reg-
imental flag.

Conservative Boston gave these
killed warriors one of the most
hearty and spontaneous greetings
ever extended to any visitors in a
long time, and all day the officers
and men were cheered as they ap-
peared in the streets. The pipe and
brass bands attracted much atten-
tion and more than 100 recruits were
secured for the British and Cana-
dian forces on their first day here.

Last night more than 20,000 people
attended recruiting in Boston arena,
and on land adjoining it. Among the
speakers were Governor McCall and
Mayor Curley. Sixty-four recruits
were sent to Canada last night.

WELCOME TO VISITORS.

In welcoming the men, Governor
McCall said:

"I think it is particularly fitting
that I should welcome these sold-
iers of Canada to Massachusetts.
The United States and Canada are
united by common ties. We have a
common frontier nearly 4,000 miles
long, and that frontier is guarded by
neither nation with any weapon as
strong as a popgun, but it is safer
than if it were guarded by a thou-
sand fortresses, because its protec-
tion is in the mutual respect of two
great nations.

Brig.-Gen. W. A. White especial-
ly urged young Irishmen to enlist,
declaring that he had been twenty-
five years in an Irish regiment and
he knew their worth.

An interesting feature of the re-
ception in the afternoon was the
fact that for the first time in its
history, foreign troops marched
through Boston armed with fixed
bayonets. Permission both of the
Federal Government and of the
Commonwealth was necessary
for this.

ENGLAND HAD MOST CHEERFUL WEEK-END

German and Austrian Notes
Reveal That Teutons See the
Handwriting on the Wall

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to The Montreal Gazette
from The London Times.
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Act.

London, Sept. 23.—This is the most cheerful week-end that England has had in a long time. Drooping spirits have had a sharp rebound, and there is every appearance that the recovery is on a solid basis. The German and Austrian notes, while not taken seriously as a peace move, are construed as a symptom of weakening and a measure to prepare the public of the Central Empires for altered war prospects. "They see the handwriting on the wall," is a comment often heard, and expresses the prevailing view.

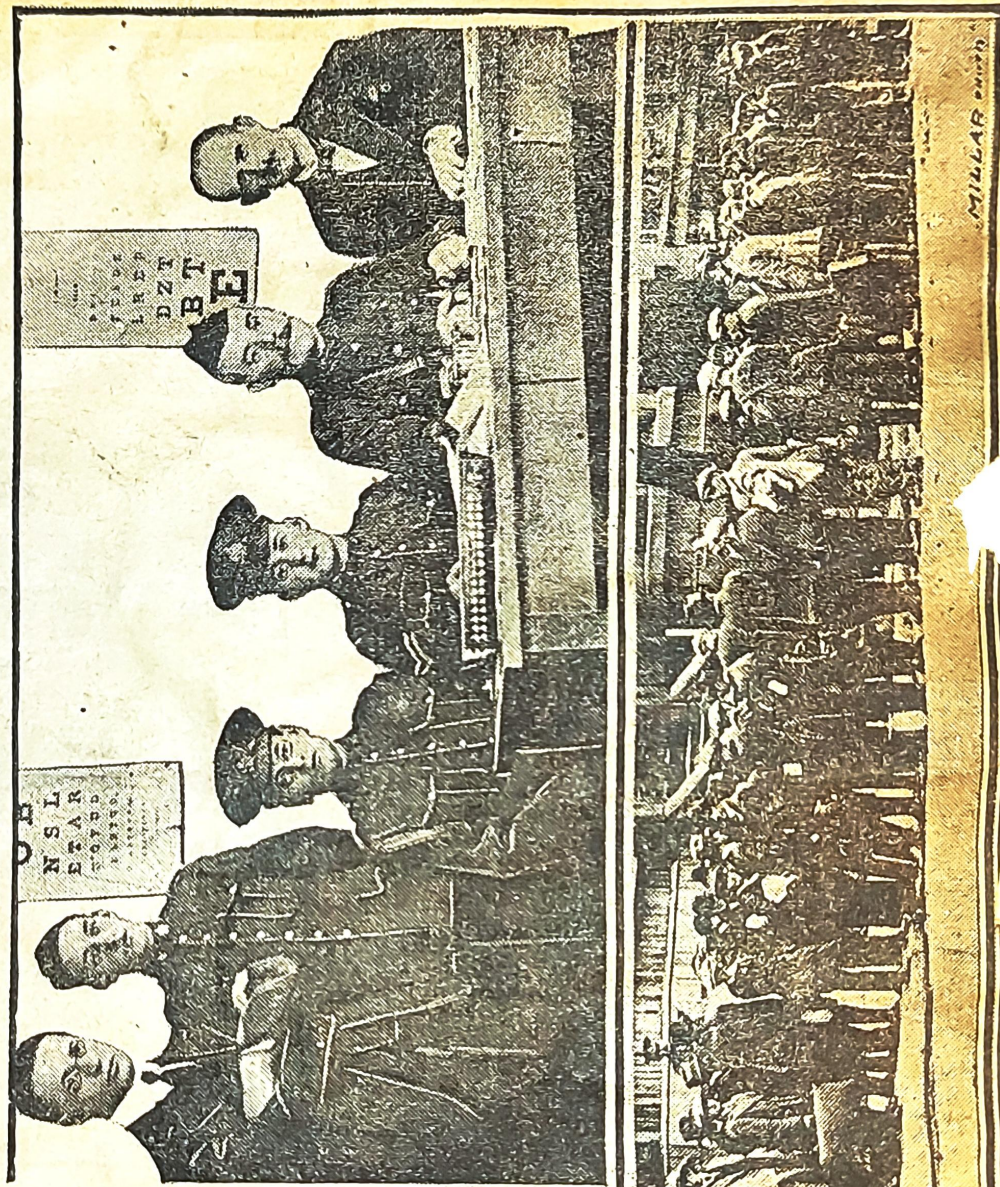
These notes must be construed in the light of military developments which are of the utmost significance. On land and sea Germany has suffered a serious check. After the first six months of the submarine campaign, averaging a weekly destruction, including sinkings by raiders, of almost 150,000 tons, July and August showed an average of slightly more than 116,000 tons a week.

KILTIES LEAVE FOR NEW ENGLAND

Montreal Highlanders Will
Help Recruiting British
Canadians in U. S.

The detachment of Montreal Highlanders, accompanied by brass bugle and pipe bands, were given a rousing send-off at the Windsor Station last night, on the occasion of their departure for the next two weeks, in the big British-Canadian campaign for recruits, throughout the New England States. The party was in command of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall and the other officers, accompanying the Kilties, were Major E. B. Finlay, 42nd Battalion; Capt. W. H. Jamieson, Lieut. S. McDonald, Lieut. J. G. McLennan, M.C., 73rd Battalion; Lieut. P. P. Hutcheson, 73rd; Lieut. J. L. T. Shum, M.C., 42nd; Lieut. W. F. Whitehead, Lieut. D. C. A. McEachern, Lieut. H. Russell Murray and Lieut. W. A. Ramsell, also a number of non-commissioned officers who have seen service at the front.

MANY SEEK EXAMINATION UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT



The above, reading from the left, are the members of the staff of the Central Mobilization Depot, 447 Union avenue: Dr. J. Rosenbaum, Corp. Walker, Corp. O. G. D. Webster, Corp. F. E. Baker, Sergt.-Major J. W. Thomas, and Capt. C. F. Ritchie, A.M.C. Below is a line of young men who were waiting to be examined this morning.



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NEW DEPOTS NEEDED TO TAKE CARE OF THESE CROWDS

RUSH OF BRITISH RECRUITS IN U.S.

Special to Star.
BOSTON, Mass., Oct.—The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission obtained 65 recruits in Boston yesterday. It was the biggest day's haul for two months. The doctors rejected 14. When the office closed last evening, 20 men were still waiting to be examined. There were recruits from all the cities the Highlanders and their bands have visited in their campaign. Seventy-six men left North Station last night.
Ralph Smith, aged 41, a veteran of four British wars, enlisted yesterday. He heard the pipes in Lawrence the other day and made up his mind then to rejoin the army. He has been a fireman in Methuen, and he has a wife and three children.



Other centres for the examination of class A men under the Military Service Act will be opened in the city soon. At present there are two in operation, the central one at 447 Union avenue, and one at the Craig street Drill Hall, facing Champ de Mars. Above is shown a long line outside the Union avenue depot.

...from of the Khedive of Egypt, who made his fortune for him, an" gave him the title of Pasha.

HIGHLANDERS TO BARRACKS HERE

MacLean's Kilties to Take Up Quarters in City

The New Brunswick Highlanders, or better known as "MacLean's Kilties," will arrive in Montreal towards the end of this week, and will take up their quarters in the Peel Street Barracks, which by that time will be vacated by the 228th French-Canadian Battalion. The 280th Battalion as the Highlanders are known, is in command of Lieut.-Col. Guthrie, and has an establishment of twenty-nine officers and 1,175 men rank and file. The battalion has been training all summer at Valcartier, and as the camp breaks up this week, it has been decided to send the Highlanders to Montreal, being the most convenient place to barrack the men until they leave for overseas.

This unit made a splendid record for itself on its recent visit to Boston and other American cities, under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, on which occasion hundreds of British subjects resident in the United States were enlisted to reinforce Canadian battalions now at the front.

On the return to the city of the 70th Battery from their summer training camp, the men will take up quarters in the Guy street barracks. The horses of the battery, however, will be stabled in the Mount Royal Stables, St. Catherine street west, which has been recently taken over by the Government, for military purposes.

KILLED IN ACTION



Capt. D. Jellett Barker, assistant to the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been killed at the front.

ALL OVERSEAS MEN

R.H.C. Reinforcements Went to U.S. to Help Recruiting

The detachment of Highlanders from No. 2 Reinforcing company, which left the city last night, accompanied by the brass and bugle bands of the 5th Royal Highlanders, to take part in the recruiting campaign throughout the New England States, was sent down at the special request of Lieut.-Col. Dennis, who has charge of the Canadian end of the work in the States. Lieut.-Col. Dennis is making his request to the Militia authorities at Ottawa, particularly asked that men destined for service at the front be sent down. The reinforcing company was made by the authorities of the Militia Department at Ottawa, instructions to this effect having been sent to the officer commanding the Montreal District.

BRITISH SQUELCH FIVE GERMAN ATTACKS; NEW DRIVE IN THE MAKING

made battle Ger- re study war and as an in- man- sed the or Line. rather, 1 im- strong efences, ed and ack to h that, he first bt be 1, they rerful far as could of if , any would an ce in mber ible orce, been and the y-fire h a ould the the y of



THE THRUST FOR CAMBRAI BY GENERAL BYNG'S THIRD ARMY: A MAP SHOWING THE BRITISH LINE BEFORE THE ADVANCE, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE ADVANCE.

these facts, and marine bases and so save herself from her greatest suggests itself is as far back-

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Germans Striving Desperately to Forestall Haig in What May Be Drive of Great Results—Whole German Flanders Line Wobbling—Russians Coming Back

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, October 2.—Russians advanced detachments in the Riga region yesterday broke through the German lines and pushed forward for a distance of one mile, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office.

The text of the statement reads:

"In the Riga region, south of the railway in the Kronenberg-Spittal-Grounduli sector, our vanguard detachments have advanced one mile."

By Associated Press.

LONDON, October 2.—Five attacks by the Germans along the Ypres-Menin Road and at the northeast corner of Polygon Wood have ended in complete failure, the War Office announces.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, October 2, via London.—A portion of the fighting round at Polygon Wood, on the Flanders front to a depth of 500 metres, was captured by German troops from the British yesterday, army headquarters announced today. The gained ground was retained.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Alarmed by the success of the Italian drive over the Bainsizza Plateau, Germany is withdrawing large numbers of Austrian troops from France and from Galicia and Bukovina and rushing them to the front to meet the new offensive of General Cadorna. Official despatches received from Rome today say the second phase of the great battle is about to open.

258TH LEAVE 'MID CHEERS; DRAFT TOO ACCLAIMED

French-Canadians Quit City to Continue Their Training

A magnificent send off was accorded the 258th French-Canadian Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, and a draft of one hundred men of the No. 2 Reinforcing Company, 5th Royal Highlanders, on the occasion of their departure from the city this morning to continue their training elsewhere. A crowd of several thousand people assembled at the station and cheered, to the echo, the departing soldiers. Relatives and friends were fairly loaded down with parcels containing delicacies and other requisites for the comfort of the men on their journey, and many affectionate scenes were witnessed, as the last "good-bye" was said.

THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

The 258th Battalion, about three hundred strong, presented an inspiring spectacle as they marched down Peel street from the barracks to the station, and all along the route crowds waved their hats or handkerchiefs cheering lustily as the soldiers marched briskly along. The brass band of the unit played martial airs, adding much to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

At the station, a guard of 100 men from the first depot battalion, First Quebec Regiment, in command of Lieut.-Col. Piche, kept a passage way clear, and when the troops arrived, Lieut.-Col. Stewart, divisional transport officer, took charge, and the men were entrained in the nine coaches waiting for them.

THE REINFORCING DRAFT.

The reinforcing draft, in command of Capt. Molson, paraded from the Guy street barracks, arriving at the station at about the same time as the French-Canadian unit. They were wildly cheered as they swung into the station.

Among those on the platform were Major-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., of the Montreal Military District, accompanied by his staff officers, Lieut. Col. Leduc, A.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Hill, G.S.O. A large number of officers and men of the 22nd Battalion who have served at the front, were also present. The Hon. Rodolphe and Mrs. Lemieux, whose son is an officer in the 258th, were among those last to leave the platform, after the train pulled out.

The officers of the 258th Battalion, who accompanied Lieut.-Col. Blondin, were Major (now Lieut.-Col.) Daly Gingras, D.S.O., Capt. J. Chénouard, Lieut. A. Chasse, adjutant; Lieuts. Duckett, Ernest Witte, Lemieux, G. H. Murphy, J. E. Aubry, J. F. Quesnel, L. A. Ladouceur, J. E. Giroux, J. Turgeon, M.L.A. (Saskatchewan) C. L. Bulsson, Capt. Morin (Norbert, medical officer, formerly of the 22nd Battalion; and Xavier de Chacagnac, of the army.

258TH BATTALION OFFICERS LEAVE TO TRAIN



Lieut.-Col. Hill, G.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. L. Leduc, A.A.G.; Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, 4th Military District; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Officer Commanding 258th Battalion; Lieut. A. Chasse, Adjutant, 258th Battalion.

Canada R. H. Solid Canadians, 2nd Oct.
Boston Transcript: The stalwart men in khaki-modified Highland garb who marched through our streets this morning are admirable representatives of two countries which have nobly done their bit in this great war — of Canada and of Scotland; and in this capacity they are doubly our brothers. The blood of Scotland is an appreciable and a pure stream in our Yankee veins; and as for Canada, its frontier, either politically or radically, has been well-nigh abolished by the common cause in which we are engaged. Thousands of our best youth have fought and died in the Canadian ranks in France, and have helped there to give the Canadian organizations the highest reputation as fighters and as workers among all the armies of the Allies. If there was ever an army which acquitted itself with credit at every moment and in every task, it has been the Canadian army in France; and the applause which followed these Highlanders throughout their line in this city showed that our people had heard and knew well the proud record of the Dominion in the field. This fine organization should obtain the full support here which it asks, and should leave us with all and more than the number of recruits whom it seeks. Its manly and resolute appearance, and the sentiment of brave service which its organization represents, should stimulate anew the abundant patriotic spirit here. By the time that we have sent one-half as many soldiers to the front, in proportion to our population, as Canada has sent, there will not be a shred of hope left for Germany, and Germany will know it.

MCGILL MARKED SORROW FOR LATE CAPT. MOLSON, M.C.

Their profound sorrow over the death in action of Capt. Percival Molson, B.A., M.C., was expressed by the Governors of McGill University at their meeting yesterday. The following resolution was adopted:—

"Of Captain Molson it may be said with truth that he was a McGill man from his youth up. His athletic prowess as an undergraduate gave him a reputation that extended over the whole continent of America. And as he had been a leader among students, so as a graduate he wielded a far-reaching influence for good. Quite recently, and at a comparatively early age, he was chosen to serve as a member of the governing board, and the memory of his service in that capacity, marked, as it was by the genuine modesty that was ingrained in him, as well as by an earnest and whole-hearted interest in everything that pertained to the well-being of the university, will always be appreciatively cherished by his sorrowing colleagues. The news of his gallant but untimely death touches our hearts, not only with the deepest feelings of personal sorrow, but also with a keen sense of regret that one who bade fair to become a great power for good in the community should have been so prematurely taken away.

"To the very end, he was mindful

of the interests of the institution of which he had always been so bright an ornament, and the board desires to express its greatest gratitude for his thoughtful bequest of a munificent sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, which he made to the university for purposes in connection with the new campus."

The secretary was requested to convey the above as an excerpt from the minutes of the meeting to the late Captain Molson's bereaved mother and to his brothers and sisters.

Approval was given to the arrangements made by the Military Hospitals Commission to erect a hospital for returned wounded soldiers on the Macdonald College grounds, St. Anne de Bellevue.

Final arrangements were made for the opening of a Department of Pharmacy and A. J. B. Moore was appointed head of the new faculty.

The Board decided to extend congratulations to Sir Charles Blair Gordon, K.C.B., and to Sir A. Campbell Geddes, K. C. B., upon the honors conferred on them for their eminent services in connection with the war.

HIGHLANDERS ARE SECURING RECRUITS

A party of fifty-seven men recruited at Providence, R.I., and Boston, under the auspices of the British-Canadian authorities, arrived in Montreal yesterday from Boston to be attached to the First Quebec Regiment, Montreal Military District. The men are all Britishers who have been residing in the United States, and have been recruited as a result of the campaign at present being carried on throughout the New England States, under Brig.-Gen. White.

The party arrived here in charge of Sergt. McGillicuddy, of the Canadian recruiting headquarters, Boston, and R. H. Bryden. The men state that the Montreal Highlanders were given a remarkable ovation on their arrival in Boston on Monday. Over 70,000 people turned out to welcome the Canadians, who were received by the Governor and his staff, the mayor of the city, the State Guard and detachments of American sailors.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED



Lieut. Guynemer, who has been missing since September 11.

CAPT. GUYNEMER MISSING: FEARED HAS BEEN KILLED

World-Famous Airman Had
 Seventy-Eight Airplanes
 to His Credit

Special Star Cable by Canadian Press.

PARIS, September 26.—Captain Guynemer, king of the world's airmen, France's idol, is probably dead. Formal announcement that he had been missing since September 11 set all Paris mourning today. The War Office had no details to offer. It was assumed the fighting aviator, who is officially credited with bringing down fifty-three enemy planes, had been killed in action over the German lines near Dunkirk.

For months the Germans have been trying to "get" this greatest of fighting pilots. Few Germans dared single-handed combat with him. But half a dozen enemy planes searched in mass formation, trying to run him down.

Guynemer has never failed to accept a challenge to battle, no matter how many his foes.

The official communication issued last night announcing that Guynemer is missing states that Captain Guynemer on September 11, while reconnoitering in Flanders, found himself, while pursuing the enemy, separated from his comrades of the patrol. The communication concludes as follows:

"Despite that all means of investigation have been tried, we have not obtained any further information up to the present date."

ARTILLERY DUELS ARE RAGING UPON WESTERN FRONT, LATEST REPORTS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Violent artillery fighting occurred last night on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, says today's official statement.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"There was the usual artillery activity on both sides," says today's official communication. "There is nothing of interest to report."

BRITISH BOMBARD HUN STATIONS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—British aviators dropped seven tons of explosives in attacks Thursday night on German military establishments in Belgium. The following official report was given out today by the Admiralty:

"On the night of September 27-28 there were bombing raids by naval aircraft on the following objectives: The Lockgates at Zeebrugge, the St. Denis-Western airfield, the Gontrode airfield, the Houtave airfield. The bomb dropping at Zeebrugge appeared to be good while at Houtave bombs fell among hangars and huts on the southwest side of the airfield. Seven tons of explosives were dropped. All the machines returned."

TWO GERMAN RAIDERS SHOT DOWN

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The following official announcement was made this morning:

"Lord French (commander of the Home Defences) reports that the latest information indicates that about twenty enemy machines participated in last night's raid. Bombs were dropped in a number of places, the coast."

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS



The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. A. Dawes, son of the late James P. Dawes, of Montreal. Capt. Dawes enlisted for overseas service shortly after the outbreak of the war, and having qualified as a lieutenant he left for the front with the Canadian Field Artillery, reaching France in April, 1915. He was wounded in May, 1916, came home to Montreal to recuperate, and returned to France in March, 1917, when he received his captaincy. His brother, Lieut. Richard J. Dawes, has just qualified as a lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps, and is now in France attached to a scout squadron.

KILLED IN ACTION.



Capt. Geo. E. Tinling, second son of C. W. Tinling to give his life for his country.

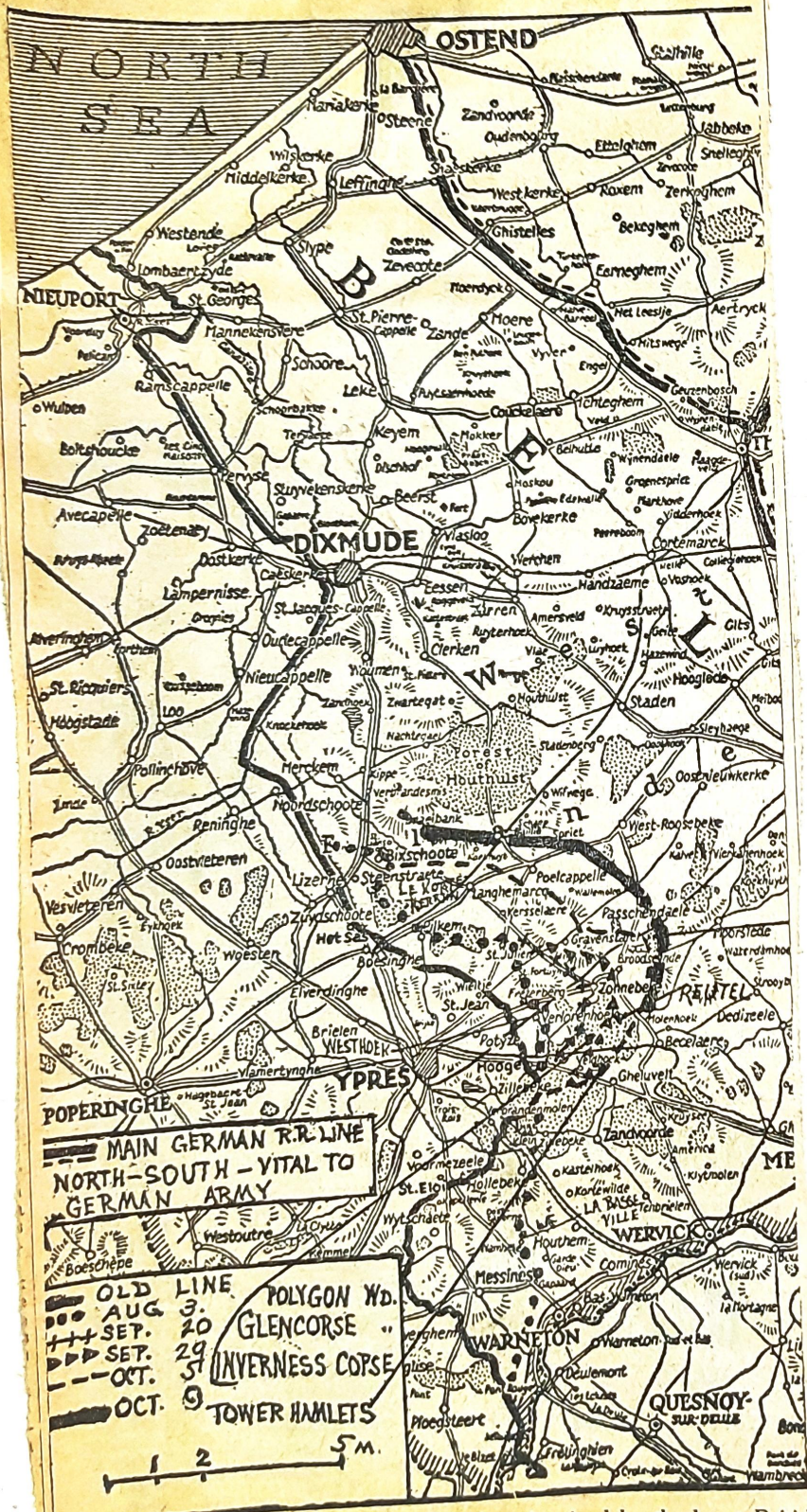


DETAILS OF MEN WHO FIGURE ON CASUALTY LISTS

Capt. George E. Tinling is Second Son to Make Supreme Sacrifice

Charles W. Tinling, vice-president and general manager of the National Drug and Chemical Company, of this city, has received a cable message from the British War Office, to the effect that his son, Capt. George E. Tinling, of the 3rd East Lancashire Regiment, was killed in action on October 4. Capt. Tinling, who was 22 years of age, was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he joined a special war class at the beginning of the war. He was recommended to the British authorities for a commission and was gazetted second lieutenant in the 3rd Lancashire Regiment, which he joined in February, 1915. He was wounded in June, 1915, and promoted to a lieutenantcy, and later to a captaincy. His brother, Lieut. C. B. Tinling, who went overseas with the McGill Hospital unit, as a sergeant-major, died of wounds early in war. He had transferred to a Highland battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cantile and was wounded at the battle of Arras.

LATEST ALLIED DRIVE



The above map shows the precise ground gained by the latest British drive, with the lines reached in previous drives given for comparison.

7 MORE CANADIANS ESCAPE FROM HUNS

One Was Imprisoned on Island
in Baltic—Most Were Cap-
tured in Sanctuary Wood

Canadian Associated Press

London, Oct. 30.—Seven more Can-
adians have escaped from Germany
and reached England. No. 5147 M. R.
Stowe, an original member of the
Princess Patricia's was captured in
May, 1915, and imprisoned at Stendal,
Munster, and Castrop; 1310 J. Watts
an original member of the Black De-
vils, whose home is in Port Arthur,
was captured in April, 1915 at Ypres;
the following escaped together: 400896
R. Howitt, Mounted Rifles, wounded
and captured in Sanctuary Wood, in
June, 1916, and 503454 A. Blacklock,
tunneler, who enlisted at Calgary, al-
so captured in Sanctuary Wood; an-
other man captured in the same wood
was 111047 F. Boyd, Mounted Rifles,
belonging to Fredericton; 113295 J.
Hocking, Mounted Rifles, captured in
June, 1916, was imprisoned on an is-
land in the Baltic where he worked
on a farm, but was later transferred
to a camp in Germany, whence he
escaped alone; 109158 A. J. McMullen,
Mounted Rifles, captured in Sanctu-
ary Wood. He served in several
champs and escaped alone. All these
men adopted pretty well the same meth-
ods of escape, travelling by night
and sleeping by day and all look fit,
despite their hardships.

They expect to return to Canada al-
most immediately.

the klittes and pipers of the Fifth
Royal Highlanders of Canada. When
this picturesque and inspiring com-
pany of Scotch musicians marched
up the stage there was no mistaking
the loyal and enthusiastic attitude of
the assembled guests.

At the conclusion of this effective
prelude Raymond Hitchcock, the
master of ceremonies, delivered the
introductory speech and began the
program.

The Montreal Highlanders played
several selections.

U. S. SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Arrange-
ments for polling the vote of soldiers
and sailors in the United States ser-
vice, in this country and abroad, who
are entitled to vote in this state in
the coming election, are about com-
pleted. About 165,000 voters are in-
volved, about 40,000 of whom are en-
titled to vote in the mayoralty elec-
tion, so it is not entirely out of the
question, should the election be close,
that the soldiers and sailors vote will
tip the scale for Hyland or Mitche-

RECRUITING RALLY HELD IN NEW YORK

Canadian Highlanders Stirred Au-
dience with Pipes

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The official
British Empire rally staged last night
at the Hippodrome proved one of the
most enthusiastic gatherings of the
year.

The program presented by the
British and Canadian recruiting, and
sions was one of rare distinction, and
every item on it helped to arouse
the huge audience to a pitch of ex-
citement which reached its climax
and found expression in the stirring
patriotic address of Lieut.-Colonel
C. D. Murray, the speaker of the
evening.

The keynote of the entire rally was
trucked at the very outset by the ar-
rival of the famous "Black Watch."

LATEST DETAILS OF 1/19/17 CASUALTY LISTS

Local Men Who Figure in Recent Returns from Front

Lieut. D. J. Barker, formerly assistant to the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been killed in action, according to private advices received in the city yesterday. Lieut. Barker, who went overseas as a captain in the 24th Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne, reverted to the rank of lieutenant, in order to get to the front. He had been in the trenches only about two months, when he was killed in action on Saturday. He was the son of D. J. and Mrs. Barker, of 'Acton, Ont., and was about 35 years old. In the business world, Lieut. Barker was well thought of, and he also took a prominent part in athletics, having been president of the Montreal Racket Club. In referring to his death, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor said that his death was not only a personal loss to him, as he had known him from his early youth, but that it was the severest loss the bank had yet suffered through the war; that he had shown marked ability and cleverness, and had a grasp of banking and business generally that was quite exceptional in a man of his years. That there was no limit to the position he might have attained in the bank's service.

PTE. T. L. MacDONALD.

Pte. Thomas Leo MacDonald, d. re-

BRITISH STRENGTHEN HOLD ON GAINS WHILE BEATING ENEMY BACK

Another Counter-Attack Against New British Positions at Zonnebeke Smashed—French Repel German Effort—Russian Destroyer Sunk in Baltic

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The Russians have captured Oromaru, twenty-four miles west of Meri, in the Caucasus, it is announced officially.

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The Russian destroyer Ochotnik was sunk by a mine in the Baltic on Wednesday.

The Ochotnik, 246 feet long and of 615 tons displacement, was built in 1905. She was armed with two 4.7-inch guns and six 6-pounders. Her normal complement was 98 men.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Another German counter-attack was made last night against the new British positions near Zonnebeke. The attack was broken up by the British the War Office announces.

The statement follows:

"Yesterday evening another counter-attack by the Germans against our positions in Zonnebeke was broken up by our rifle and machine gun fire and artillery. South of Tower Hamlets and south of Polygon Wood isolated strong positions in which parties of the enemy were holding out close to our new position have been cleared up.

"We killed or captured several Germans without loss to ourselves in carrying out a successful raid last night southwest of Cherisy.

"The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity during the night south of Lens. The artillery on both sides has been active on the battle front."

1970

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The British attacked on a wide front in conjunction with the French this morning, the War Office announced.

"At 5.20 o'clock this morning we again attacked on a wide front east and northeast of Ypres in conjunction with our allies on the left. Reports say that satisfactory progress is being made on all parts of the battle front. The weather continues stormy."

The vast morass of mud over Flanders caused by the last two days of drenching rain did not stop the British Commander's plans for a continuation of his drive.

"North-east and east of Ypres" is in exactly the same general sector in which the British made their overwhelmingly successful "big push" of last week. Then the weather was ideally cool and clear. Today it was sleety and rainy, with strong winds.

Today's blow comes more quickly after a great offensive than any similar drive which the British have undertaken in more than a year. Sir Douglas Haig heretofore has been content to strike a staggering blow, reach certain specified objects, and then hold these until every plan was perfected for a further advance—possibly for weeks.

He delivered such a blow last Thursday. He advanced over a front of eight miles. Today—five days later—he has again thrown his line forward.

From this change in tactics London harbors the growing belief that the whole comprehensive British campaign plan, to cut off the German supply marine bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend, now seems likely to be realized possibly at an early date.

In addition, it is believed the sudden change in Sir Douglas Haig's customary tactics is another proof of the complete failure of the newly adopted German "pill box" system of defence.

The wedge in the German line has been driven so deep that with the high ground lost, their position has been made most unfavorable, and another "strategic retreat" has been predicted.

Recent despatches from the British front, however, told of heavy rains, and deep mud, conditions which ordinarily a renewal of the offensive would not be expected. The decision of the British staff to return to the attack so quickly may indicate a purpose to force a decision before the cold weather sets in, or before the Germans have recovered from the last blow, which appeared to have partially demoralized them.

BRITISH AND FRENCH IN GREAT CONCERTED DRIVE PUSH HUN BACK AT YPRES

Haig's Men Attack on Wide Front North and Northeast of Ypres in Conjunction With French—Satisfactory Progress Made on all Parts of Battleline—Weather Stormy.

Special Star Cable by William Philip Sims, of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Oct. 9 — More than a mile advance into the German lines was achieved by Field Marshall Haig's second smash within a week, which started early today.

This great penetration was reported at several places. The newest British offensive centered about Passchendaele.

By Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 9 — The British have pushed back the Germans through Poolcapelle, and are fighting in the eastern outskirts of the city about a large brewery.

Just north of Broodseinde, at Daisy Wood, the Germans held out strongly. The British surrounded the wood and hot fighting followed.

The attackers pushed forward a considerable distance down the slopes of Broodseinde Ridge to the lower ground.

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:: Britain's Protection Against Air Raiders ::



There is waiting for the Hun aviator who comes within range of this big British gun, an exceedingly warm welcome. The gun and its crew are stationed somewhere along the east coast of England. This anti-aircraft piece is evidently a naval gun for it is manned by a gun crew of sailors. It is mounted on a railroad truck and is mobile so that it can be brought into action wherever danger from the air threatens. The photo shows the crew loading it for use against the German airmen. British Official Photograph.

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

TIRPITZ IS LESS HOPEFUL

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of the German Imperial Navy, interviewed by the Brunswick Landes Zeitung, is quoted as saying: "We can continue confidently to expect a final triumph over England so long as we continue to sink vessels faster than she constructs them. A submarine war success cannot be expected immediately, however, but if we pursue our aim firmly we shall find after some months that our position for negotiations with England will be quite different."

"England desires negotiations now while her position is comparatively favorable. The decisive factors are the shipping losses suffered by the Entente and neutrals who expose themselves to our U-boat war. 'No definite time can be fixed for our success. As regards raw materials, our position today is stronger than that of France or Italy. How far England will be able to make her supplies last cannot be predicted."

"We are now at the fateful hour of our existence, Germany cannot maintain her position as a world power against England unless her position is founded on might."

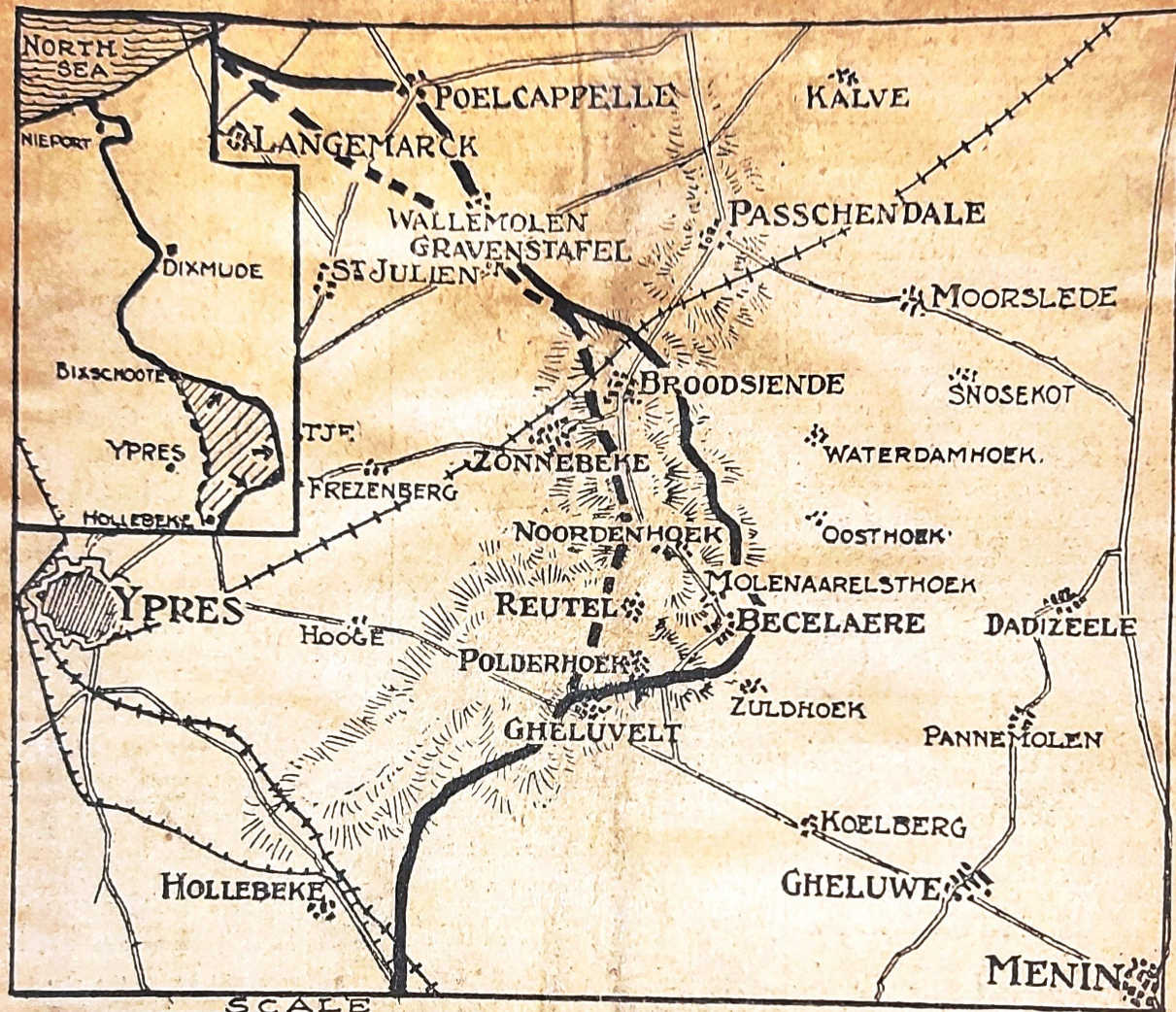
GERMANS BUY LEATHER

Say War Will End Shortly
After New Year

Buenos Aires, October 9.—Coinciding with the American demand for Argentine dry hides to meet military orders and renewed British buying as a result of the lifting of the leather embargo, the Germans here are buying heavily, and their competition in the market is helping to increase prices.

German brokers say they are buying on German Government orders. They express confidence that the war will end in January or February. Prices of hides have risen 12 per cent. in the past ten days.

: Where Anglo-French Forces Attacked To-Day :



British and French communiques tell of another great drive on the Flanders front. The French are advancing from a point northwest of Langemarck and the British from that point down the line as far as Broodseinde. Good progress by both armies is reported already.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN

ONLY MAN REPORTING
FOR SERVICE

Of 175 Claiming Exemption---
Wants to Live Up to
His Name

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 16.—One hundred and seventy-five unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 34 reported themselves to Postmaster Wigle here yesterday under the new draft measure and every man but one filed a claim for exemption. The solitary volunteer was Alfred Napoleon Leclair, a French-Canadian, 21 years old, living at 81 Arthur street and employed at the Ford office as a bookkeeper.

"Then you don't want to ask for exemption?" he was asked.

"No, sir. My name is Alfred Napoleon Leclair, and I want to try and live up to it. I'll go any time you want me," was the reply.

ABSOLUTE ASCENDANCY

British Have Upper Hand, Says
Chief of Staff

London, September 29.—General Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff, speaking today at an hospital opening at Hampstead, said that during 1917 the British have captured more Germans and four times as many guns as the Germans have taken from the British during the whole war. The British were now fighting, he said, with the best material, while the enemy's resources were diminishing. The German losses had grown heavier, while the British losses were lighter.

Do We Know That We Are At War?

Do we? Officers and civilians alike, returning from across the Atlantic tell us that the thing that forces itself on them at once is that we are living just as if the greatest struggle of the ages were not in progress at all.

It is too true.

One officer remarked the never-ending stream of automobiles on our streets—most of them new since 1914—and he added, "In England not a single motor-car has been made for pleasure since the war began."

Another pointed to our entertainments.

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, "Canada is in the war to the end!"

What are we doing as individuals to hasten the end?

Have we sacrificed a single pleasure?

Those of us who cannot go to the front, Have we **given** until it hurts?

Have we sacrificed in dress?

Are we not more expensively clothed than we have ever been?

Some of us have been grievously hit—wounded sore. In many homes there are chairs that will be forever vacant.

But the great mass of the Canadian people—are they straining every nerve to end this frightful orgy of blood?

Are we not dozing while this new and bloody chapter of the world's history is being written?

Do we **sense** it when we read "Nightly raids on London the new German policy?"

Do we picture the anguish of mothers as the bursting bombs tear their little ones to pieces or bury them beneath the ruins of what once was home?

Do we?

Do we visualize the hourly deeds of sacrifice in the firing line—do we realize the heights of heroism to which our own boys have risen?

If we did, would we not throw off the sloth that has fallen on us and do mighty things?

The man who says, "Canada has done enough," is a man whose soul is atrophied.

CAPT. G. E. TINLING KILLED IN ACTION

Second Son of Mr. C. W. Tinling to Fall Was With Imperial Army

PTE. P. A. BIELER DEAD

Son of Professor Bieler, of Westmount, Reported as Having Died of Fever on October 1st

Word has been received from the British War Office that Captain Geo. E. Tinling, of the 3rd East Lancashire Regiment, son of Charles W. Tinling, vice-president and general manager of the National Drug & Chemical Company, of this city, was killed in action on October 4.

In June, 1915, Captain Tinling, then a lieutenant, was wounded. He was twenty-two years of age, and was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he joined a special war class at the beginning of hostilities in Europe. He was recommended to the British authorities for a commission and was gazetted second-lieutenant in the 3rd East Lancashire Regiment, which he joined in February, 1915. He was subsequently promoted to a lieutenantancy and later became a captain.

His brother, Lieut. C. B. Tinling, who went overseas with the McGill Hospital unit, under Col. H. S. Birckett, as sergeant-major, died of wounds early in the war. He had transferred to the Highland Battalion, commanded by Col. Cantlie and was wounded at the battle of Arras. He was born in Hamilton, Ont., obtaining his early education in that city and preparing for McGill, which he entered in the fall of 1910. He represented Highfield School at cricket and football, and was a good all-rounder.

SOLDIERS' WILLS IN RHYME STAND LEGAL IN COURTS

Strange Trench Documents Have Tommy's Characteristic Humorous Touch

London, September 15.—The "last will and testament," which the British private frequently writes into the little army "pay book," which he carries

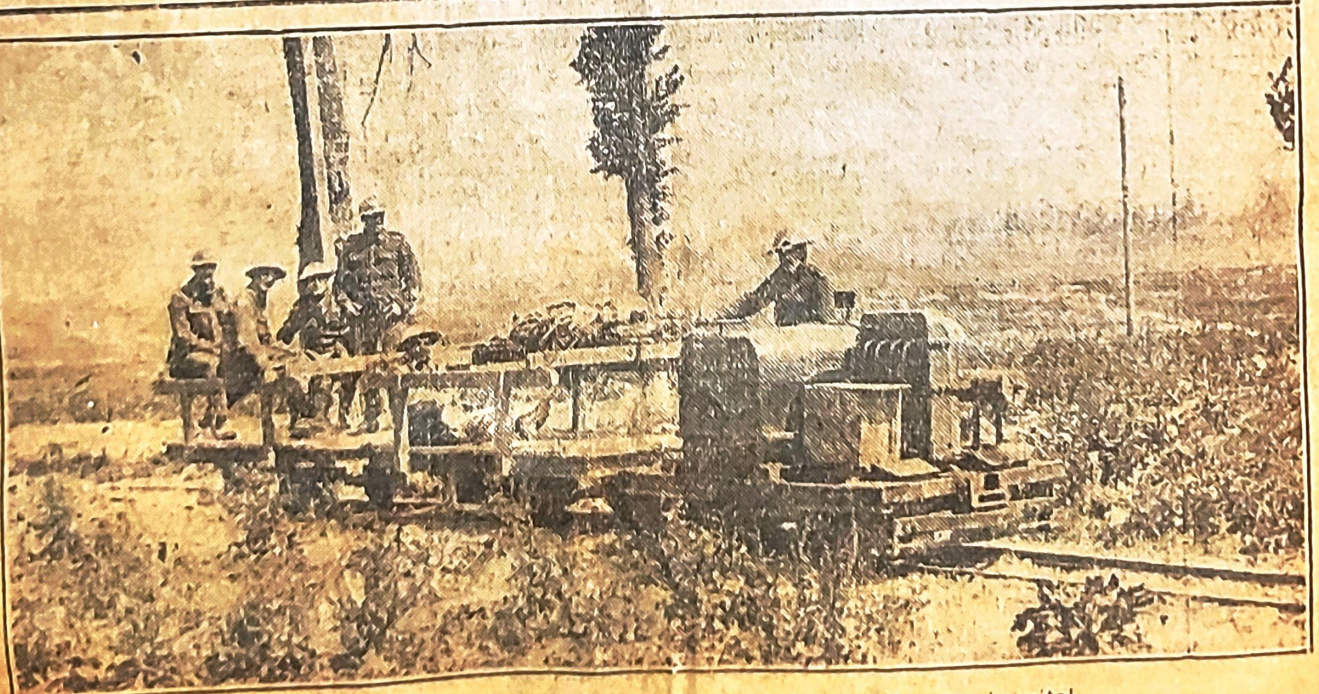
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14

SIDELIGHTS ON WAR EVENTS



New Salients on the map of Europe, One Week's Events

CANADIAN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE WESTERN FRONT



Canadian motor-train taking wounded men who have been fighting near Lens to hospital.
Official Canadian War photograph (copyright).

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TELLS LONDONERS REPRISALS SOON

"We Shall Bomb Germany," With Compound Interest," He
Shouts to Crowd in Southwest London — Berlin Already
Shows Signs of Fear.

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—The German military authorities have issued orders that all lights in the governmental district of Dusseldorf and a great portion of Westphalia must be darkened at night, according to the General Anzeiger of Essen. Similar precautions against air raids are being taken at other places in western Germany.

London, Oct. 3.—A crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London yesterday appealed to Mr. Lloyd George, says the Daily Mail, for reprisals against Germany for the air raids on London.

The Premier shouted to the crowd: "We will give it all back to them and we will give it to them soon. We shall bomb Germany with compound interest."

The crowd cheered the promise of the Premier wildly. The Premier had just completed a tour of the area damaged in the raids with Viscount French, commander of the home forces.

That the British Government contemplates some new and effective steps to counteract German air raids on England is borne out in speeches made by Major General Sir Francis Lloyd-George and I am perfectly confident the Director of the Defenses of London before long we shall achieve just what we want. Dr. Christopher Addison, former Minister of Munitions, at a meeting in the London district called to discuss the recent raids. General Lloyd speaking with reference to reprisals said, "If you desire reprisals, you must let the authorities know and I shall be glad to convey the different forms of ruthlessness, your intentions to the proper quarter."

Europe Enters Winter On Rations Cut Down to Starvation Limits

Neutrals as Well as Warring Peoples Reduced to Condition
Just Short of Famine—Italy's Troubles Multiply
While Russians Face Actual Hunger

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

(Copyright by The New York Tribune, exclusive to The Standard.)

London, Oct. 13.—The close of the harvest season finds all the governments and peoples taking stock of their winter supplies. Not a single European nation, neutral or belligerent, views the outlook with confidence or satisfaction. Though the world famine, which economists forecast a year ago, will not arrive this winter, Europe is going to have the shortest rations in her history.

After midwinter many countries will suffer real privations, and perhaps starvation. From this angle it is natural to exaggerate the economic weakness of the enemy and minimize the hardships of the Entente, but even making allowance for this tendency it is difficult to make out an optimistic story.

The French food controllers have just given figures showing that France's grain harvest for 1917 was the smallest in fifty years, and that to meet the deficit some 140,000,000 bushels of cereals must be imported. In ordinary times France has 8,000,000 men to till her soil, but since August, 1914, 3,000,000 of her best workers have been under arms. Recently 250,000 men were restored to the land, but France must depend largely upon her imports from America during the coming winter.

Shortage Troubles Italy

The French food controller has reduced the monthly allowance of su-

gar to seventeen and one-half ounces, decided the bread ration for the city populations and removed the meat restrictions. All useless imports have been cut down, and tonnage is used only for the necessities of life and for war materials. The food controller will regulate military as well as civilian supplies. Before the winter is ended France will be under the strictest rationing. That the food difficulties will be overcome is undoubted, but it will be no easy job.

Italy also has her troubles. Minister Caepa, the Italian food controller, was recently succeeded by General Alfieri, who had made a considerable reputation as an organizer while Under Secretary of War. Caepa's resignation followed disorders in Turin as a result of the scarcity of food. Italy has an elaborate system of food cards and regulations, but she has failed to arrange for an ample supply of commodities. The result has been a serious shortage and much unrest.

General Alfieri's job is to organize a campaign to stimulate production and arrange for imports. Italy's economic outlook is not as favorable as that of France, because her shipping problem is even greater. The coming winter must be a hard one for Italy, but the change in the controllership has had the effect of quieting the unrest, for the moment, at least.

Russia's difficulties are the greatest in all Europe and need little description. Under the new government, with an expert business man

DR. MICHAELIS GERMAN CH

Carcer was a Brief and Stormy
One --- Socialist Elements
Have Been Demanding His
Head For Weeks Past --- Resignation Now in Hands of
Kaiser

London, October 24. — Dr.

Georg Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, has placed his portfolio in the hands of Emperor William, according to an Amsterdam despatch given out by the Wireless Press.

Deserted and Defeated Kerensky Flees From Petrograd, Latest Report

Defeated in battle by the Bolsheviks, and deserted by most of his own officers and men, Premier Kerensky is in flight and his whereabouts is unknown in Petrograd. The head of Russia's Provisional Government was about to surrender to the Maximilists under coercion when he disappeared.

In Moscow the tide apparently has turned and the Bolsheviks are in control of the ancient Russian capital, with forces of the Provisional Government besieged in the Kremlin. Heavy artillery is being used against the historic walls.

Between 2,000 and 5,000 persons have been killed in Moscow since the outbreak of the revolt. General Kaludines, leader of the Cossacks, is reported approaching the city, with relief for the Kerensky forces.

Cossacks Defeated

Previous to his sudden flight Premier Kerensky had seen his force, mostly Cossacks, defeated by the Bolsheviks near Tsarskoe-Selo, which is now in the hands of the revolutionists. The Bolshevik troops were commanded by members of the old aristocracy and former army officers.

A traveller returned from the Caucasus reports that while conditions in most provinces are not normal, there

is no sympathy with Premier Kerensky. He believes that the Russian people want a leader who will maintain authority and order. The Cossacks in Kuban, Astrakhan and the Don region have united and formed their own Government.

Italian Line Holds.

From Lake Garda to the Adriatic Sea over the Asiago Plateau and down the Piave Valley, the Italians are holding the Austro-Germans in check. Nowhere has the Italian line been penetrated for important gains, although the enemy pressure is very strong. Teutonic attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses everywhere in the mountainous region except around Cison, in the Sogana Valley northeast of Asiago.

The intense artillery duel continues along the Piave. The invaders here have been unable to make further crossings of the river. At the river's mouth the enemy advance has been held up, if not stopped completely through the Italian action in opening the flood gates of the Piave and Sile rivers, resulting in the inundation of seventy square miles of terrain. Attempts to cross the river further north have been defeated by the Italians. The Teutonic force which crossed at Zenson is held on the river's bank by the Italians.

CANADIAN OFFICERS INSPECTING GERMAN TRENCH AND FIELD GUNS CAPTURED BY THEM IN FOLIE WOOD DURING THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

ONE CANARY DEFIED BRITISH DIVISION

Its Freedom Meant Plans Exposed—Infantry Could Not Hit It, So Artillery Called

Special to The Gazette.

Washington, Oct. 30.—How one little canary bird caused consternation among an entire division of British troops and had to be killed, is told by Dr. Robert Davis, recently arrived in the United States to lecture at the Officers' Training camps on activities of the Red Cross in Europe. "For more than a month on a northern sector of the line the British had been secretly mining beneath the German trenches," said Dr. Davis. "The work was almost complete. During the operations several canary birds were, as usual kept in the excavations to warn the workers of the presence of fire damp, which is fatal to the birds. One little songster, however, escaped from its job, flew into the middle of No. Man's Land and alighting on a bush began to sing.

"Consternation reigned in the British lines. If the bird had been discovered by the Germans, the work of weeks would go for naught, as the enemy could easily interpret the meaning of its presence and prepare to combat the sapping operations. The infantry was immediately ordered to open fire on the canary to destroy it. But it seemed to bear a charmed life. Even the sharpshooters failed to bring it down, as it hopped from twig to twig. Finally the artillery had to be called on. A trench gun with a well-aimed shell blew the bird and the bush and the song into nothingness."

ON TO JERUSALEM



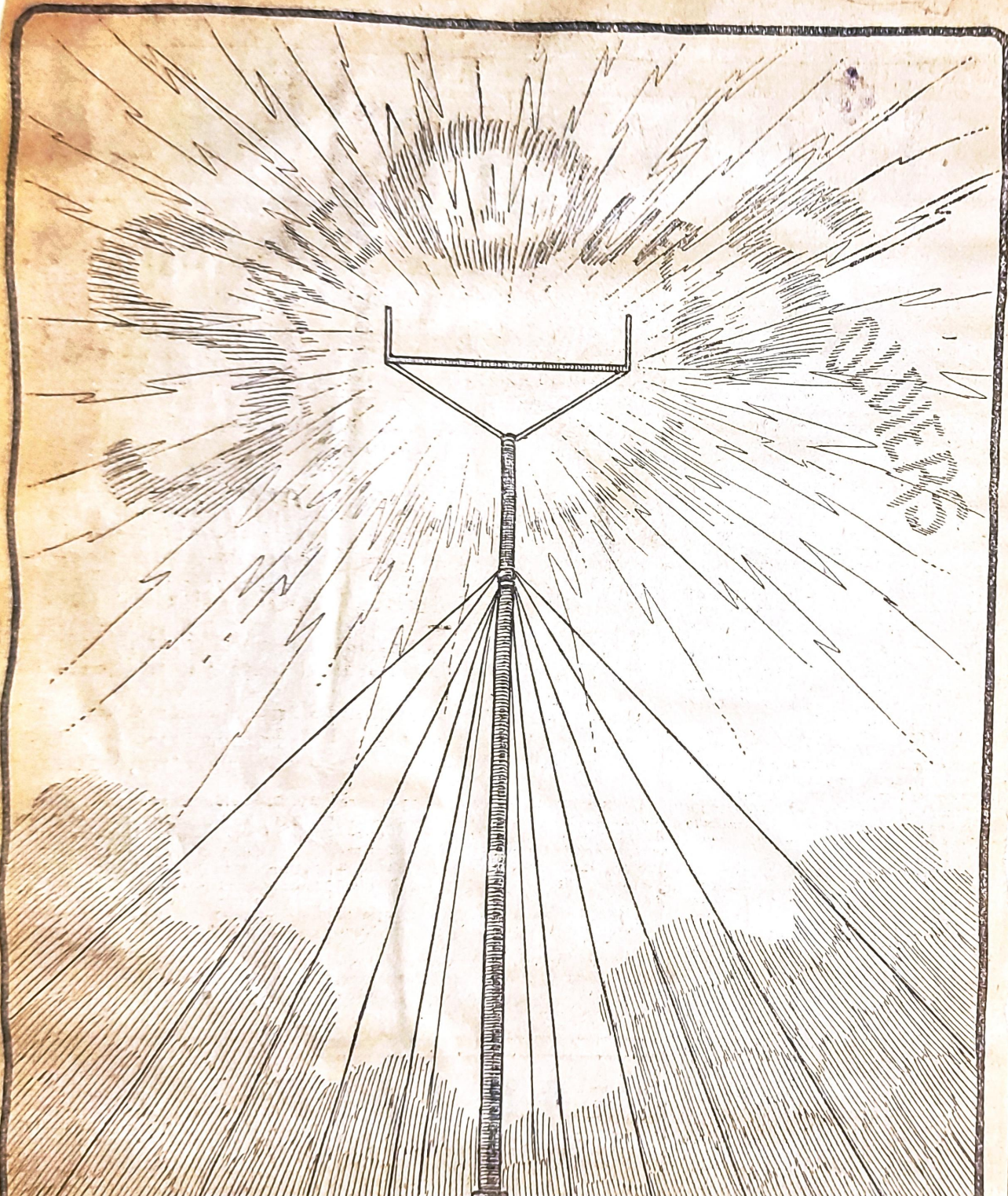
Samson carries off the gates of Gaza.

JAN 1918

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THE MESSAGE

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VICTORY LOAN STATION

1943-1944

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CAPT. T. M. PAPINEAU, OF PRINCESS PATS, KILLED IN ACTION

Believed to Have Fallen Week
Ago in the Attack on
Passchendaele

JOINED ORIGINAL BATT.

Greatgrandson of Famous
Papineau Decorated Early
in War—First Tried to
Join "Rainbow" Crew

Private advices received in Montreal last night announced the death in action of Capt. Talbot M. Papineau, M.C., of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Inference drawn from the report points to the P.P.C.L.I. having taken part with the other Canadian units in the attack on Passchendaele. The death of this gallant officer reduces the roll of original officers still with the crack corps raised and sent overseas by Major Hamilton Gault, to three, the survivors being Colonel Adamson, O.C., Major Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., and Capt. Niven, M.C.

Capt. Talbot Papineau got into khaki a few days after war was declared and had paid no visit to Canada since going overseas on active service. In the summer of 1914 when the war cloud in Europe lowered Mr. Papineau was in Vancouver as the representative of the Montreal Canadian Club at the convention of Canadian Clubs being held in the Pacific Coast city. He saw his duty at once, and after trying without success to become a member of the crew of H.M.C.S. Rainbow on the Pacific station, admitting no previous military experience, he telegraphed Major Hamilton Gault offering his services and asking for a commission. His request was granted.

While with the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plains, he, together with his tent-mate Lieut. Stewart, of Halifax, sustained painful burns when a lamp exploded, but he was soon able to rejoin his regiment.

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS.

News of his fearlessness in action filtered through to Canada from time to time after his regiment had come to grips with the enemy, and in April, 1915, he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery shown two months before at St. Eloi. On that occasion the official report dealing with the award read:

"Lieut. Talbot M. Papineau, of the Princess Patricia's for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 28, when in charge of bomb-throwers during an attack on the enemy's trenches he shot two of the enemy himself and then ran along the German sap, throwing bombs therein."

He was later given his captaincy and for a period was on the staff of Lord Beaverbrook, who was the official Canadian "Eye-Witness" recording the exploits in action of the soldiers from the Dominion.

Capt. Talbot M. Papineau, who was the great-grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau, who took a leading part in the disturbances of 1837, was born thirty-four years ago at Montebello, Que. He received his early education at the Montreal High School and graduated in Arts from McGill University. He was successful in winning a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. During his stay there he showed his usual aptitude for sports and rowed for his class in the annual contests.

PRACTISED LAW HERE.

Returning from England he entered the study of law at McGill University and, after graduation, he joined Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., in legal practice in October, 1909. Later Mr. Campbell joined, Mr. Papineau being a member of the firm of Campbell, McMaster & Papineau when he left for active service.

All his life Capt. Papineau had been a lover of outdoor activities, and one of the last sporting events he took part in was the two hundred mile canoe race from Mount Laurier to Ste. Rose. This trip he took with Mr. J. G. Ross, of Montreal, and, after a gruelling paddle of two days and a half—involving difficult portages and rough waters under storm conditions, Papineau and Ross finished second.

Capt. Papineau was a member of the Mount Royal Club, University Club, Montreal Racquet Club, Montreal Canadian Club, Montreal Reform Club and Beaconsfield Golf Club.

Except through intimate personal channels little was heard of the Montreal officer, save, of course, the deed for which he was decorated, since he went overseas. The only occasion on

which Capt. Papineau broke that silence, with intent was when he addressed an open letter to Mr. Henri Bourassa, expressing contrary views to those voiced by Le Devoir in respect to Canadian participation in the war. It is believed that Captain Papineau was killed when his battalion captured Meetechele.

CREST FARM AND MEETCHELE WON BY CANADIANS

Last Remaining Strongholds Before
Passchendaele Village

FIGHTING WAS DESPERATE

Two Counter-Attacks Repulsed
by the Men from the
Dominion

By W. A. WILLISON.

Special Correspondent to the Canadian Press.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, October 30.—Satisfactory progress has been made by our forces all along the line in a day of desperate fighting. The Canadian infantry by the latest reports, had taken both

Crest Farm and Meetechele, and, with the splendid support of our artillery, had repulsed two counter-attacks. Meetechele was the enemy's last stronghold in front of Passchendaele.

Scrambling over the hastily-constructed trenches which marked the forward line reached by the recent attack, the Canadians at dawn today pushed forward again along Bellevue and Passchendaele ridges in an advance which stretched from beyond Meetechele on their left, to the Ypres-Roulers railway on the right. Dry weather yesterday had given place to an intermittent drizzle in the early hours of the evening, changing to cold and clear weather, with a biting wind. But no wind could dry this already deglued land, and our infantry, skirting the quagmire of Ravebeek Basin, struggled up towards the higher levels of ground that was little more than a constant succession of shell-holes from our own and enemy gunfire in the last few days, following the constant shelling of three years.

SIX PROVINCES THERE.

Six out of the nine provinces were represented in the advance, regiments from Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan moving forward under the protection of a tremendous barrage from our artillery, supported by concentrated machine gun fire. One wing attacked towards Meetechele, the enemy's strongest remaining machine gun pill-box position on Bellevue Spur. The other moved up against Crest Farm—held by a permanent garrison, strongly wired, defended by machine guns in concrete strong points, and situated on the shoulder of Passchendaele Ridge, overlooking the ruins of Passchendaele itself.

The men of the Dominion went slipping, scrambling and struggling over treacherous ground, pulling one another out of quagmires. Subjected at every exposed point to machine gun fire and constantly shelled, they slowly pushed their way forward and gained considerable ground.

In the whole history of the war, whether on the Somme or in the Salient, it is questionable if men have ever fought under worse conditions than these which have prevailed since October 1st, the date of the first desperate effort to take Bellevue Farm.

The Canadians' capture of that spur, and their success in securing a footing on Passchendaele Ridge last Friday, won glowing tributes from the British Commander-in-Chief, who personally called on Lieut.-General Currie to compliment his troops engaged in these splendid achievements. Very warm and welcome congratulations have also been received from General Byng, so greatly loved by the Canadian troops, and from other high commanders in the British forces.

Today's advance was made under better conditions than those of last week, and on rising ground, but where the terrain was better, the enemy has had four precious days in which to strengthen his defences. Information gathered from aeroplane observation, the examination of prisoners and from other sources proves that he has made the best possible use of the time.

LIEUT. HENRY S. FRY IN CASUALTY LIST

Son of Mr. H. Fry, 66 McTavish Street, Suffering from Gunshot Wounds

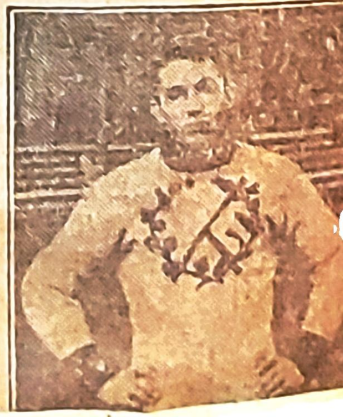
MANY SIMILAR CASES

Majority of Names Figuring in Lists Are in Hospital from the Same Cause

Mr. H. Fry, of 66 McTavish street, has received word from Ottawa that his son, Lieut. Henry S. Fry, of the Highland unit commanded by Lt.-Col. Cantile, is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital at Le Touquet, suffering from gunshot wounds. Lieut. Fry went overseas with the McGill General Hospital unit, and was transferred to the Highland battalion. He is twenty-four years of age, and previous to going overseas, was a Law student at McGill University. He lived with his parents at 66 McTavish street.

PTE. A. A. HODGSON,

GREAT MCGILL FOOTBALL STAR KILLED IN ACTION



SERIOUS CANADIAN LOSS

No News of How Capt. Papineau Fell in Action

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.
(Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.)

London, November 6.—So far no news has reached London as to how Capt. Papineau fell in action, except that he met his death on Passchendaele Ridge.
His death has made a profound impression on all sides, and it is regarded as a serious loss to Canada. The Times, besides publishing a third column obituary notice has a display page calling attention to the fact. When The Gazette representative met Captain Papineau at Vimy Ridge about a month ago, he was on the point of leaving for a ten-day stay in England, and he refused to get into the car until a colleague of his had taken over his dog and promised to feed him daily.

"MONTY" MONTGOMERY.
McGill football star whose death in action in France is reported to-day.

MIRACLES WITH GUNS

During the same period miracles have been performed with our artillery. Straining men and straining teams have worked incessantly, advancing our gun positions. Great and little guns have been hitched to mighty tractors and literally forced through clinging mud. Men have sweated and wrestled with the guns all day, and slept beside them at night practically without shelter, and risen from muddy beds at daybreak to strain again with their mighty charges. But the artillery has been moved up, and today the artillery and infantry worked together with that precision which is the result of a complete understanding and an exhaustive attention to detail.

So with the Medical Services. Evacuating the wounded was a tremendous task on our first push. With the advances of the last three or four days, that task has been rendered more difficult, stretcher-bearers having to struggle through thousands of yards of slime with their wounded burdens before reaching the advanced dressing stations. But the greater the task the harder the responsible men strain to overcome it, and every detail of today's evacuation was perfected, as far as was humanly possible, well before our advance. So with the Red Cross and chaplain services in common. Coffee posts, established by a wise combination between both services, had been pushed far into the forward areas, and amply supplied with hot soup, cocoa, biscuits and the ever-welcome cigarettes

FAMOUS EXPLORER'S SLAP FOR KAISER



CAPT AMUNDSEN —

London, October 24.—Captain Raold Amundsen, the noted Norwegian explorer, went to the German Legation at Christiania on Tuesday, says Reuter's Christiania correspondent, and returned to the German Minister his German decorations as a "personal protest against the German murder of peaceful Norwegian sailors on October 17 in the North Sea."

GERMANS SENT REELING BACK IN FLANDERS

Depth of Nearly 1,000 Yards Gained by Haig's Men

ALL OBJECTIVES TAKEN

Berlin Says British Took Passchendaele, but Were Later Driven Out

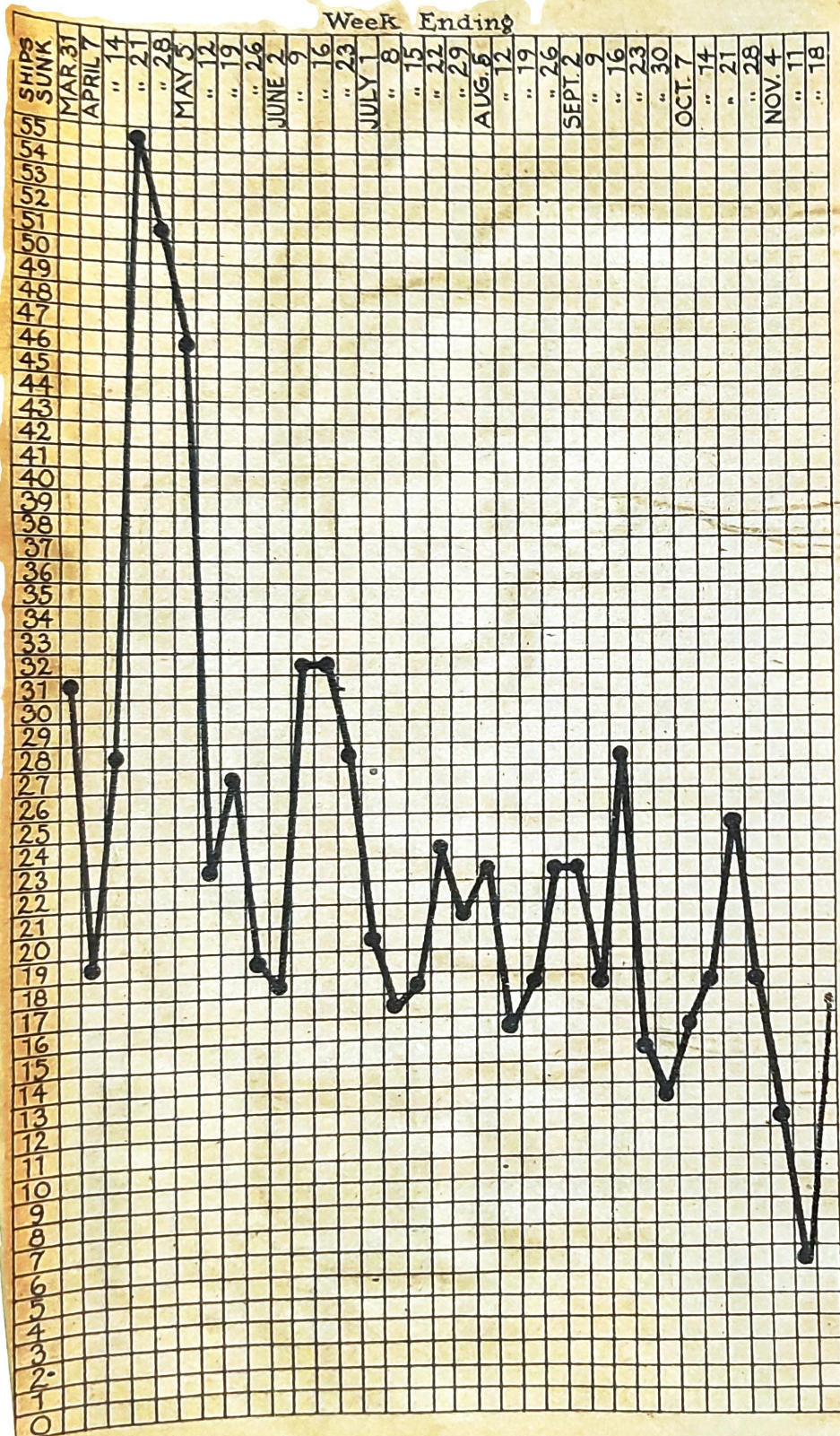
Associated Press Cable.

London, October 30.—Field Marshal Haig again has sent forward his forces in the Ypres sector on what apparently were intended as line-straightening operations, and again he has been successful in gaining the greater portion of his objectives. The attacks were delivered over small fronts in the regions of Passchendaele and Poelcapelle, where spurs of ridges and other points of vantage were taken. The Canadians, with their usual brilliancy of attack, early in the offensive gained their objectives, including Crest Farm, 400 yards from the heart of Passchendaele. Some of them even penetrated into the town itself and also were close to the village of Goudberg, to the north. The German official communication states that Passchendaele was captured, but asserts that later the Canadians were driven out.

On the other battle fronts, except for spirited artillery fighting in the Aisne and Meuse sectors of France, the operations have been of a minor character.

Trend of Sinkings by U-Boats

Chart Showing Number of British Vessels Destroyed Each Week Since Germans Threatened to Starve Allies by Unrestricted Submarine Warfare



"MONTY" IS KILLED IN ACTION

Was Quarter-Back of Shaughnessy's Famous McGill Championship Football Team

Another great McGill footballer is gone. Lieut. Lorne C. ("Monty") Montgomery, star on the McGill Intercollegiate champion football team led by Frank Shaughnessy, has died of wounds in France, according to information received at the University to-day.

A member of the great team which "Shag" moulded, and "Pap" Paisley captained, Montgomery played a brilliant game at quarter-back in the season of 1913, when McGill annexed its second straight title. Again in 1914, when McGill fought it out to the last ditch with Varsity, only to have the honors snatched from their grasp in the closing minute of a terrific struggle on the Varsity oval in Toronto, Montgomery was again a conspicuous figure. Showing the gallantry and courage on the football field which afterwards won him his rank in the greater game in France, Montgomery played brilliantly in the closing games of that season despite the fact that he was badly crippled, and suffered intense pain

WON BOXING TITLE

Montgomery was one of the finest all-round athletes McGill has ever had. In addition to his great football ability, he was a boxer of no mean skill, winning the Intercollegiate championship in the 145-pound division on the team coached by Jack McGrearty, now boxing instructor at the M.A.A.A. He was also a member of the McGill hockey team, and competed with success in the gymnasium athletic competitions. In addition to his athletic prowess, he was a brilliant student, and it was characteristic of him that he carried off many honors and prizes in his studies while engaged with great success in athletic pastimes as well. "He was the only man I ever knew," said former coach "Bill" Steedman of the McGill team to-day, "who could do a dozen things at a time and do them all well. As a football player, he was as near perfection as you could get, probably the smoothest quarter-back McGill has ever had, and a credit to the developing genius of Shaughnessy. He wasn't a big fellow, but he had the weight where it counted—above the shoulders."

ENLISTED AS PRIVATE

A native of New Richmond, Que., "Monty" enlisted originally as a private in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill). Going to France with that unit, he rose to the rank of sergeant, and then determined to secure a transfer to the infantry, where he could see more active service.

He returned to England, and there qualified for a commission in the Canadian Infantry, being attached to the Highland Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cantle. He had returned to the front but recently after spending a furlough in England, where he had met several former McGill athletes now doing service at the front.

MUST SEPARATE GERMAN PEOPLE FROM MONARCH

Only Way Is to Hit Them Over
Head With Club,
Says Taft

RUSSIA A PULPY MASS

Deliberate Forcing of America
Into War Will Be Puzzle
for Future Genera-
tions

New York, December 4.—Future generations will find it hard to comprehend why Germany forced the United States into war, declared former President William H. Taft in an address here tonight before the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. "We must fight until Germany is decisively beaten," Mr. Taft told the convention, which is dealing chiefly with engineering aspects of the war concerning fuel, ships, railroad and motor transportation, aircraft, armaments, agriculture and munitions.

"Now that we are in the war," Mr. Taft said, "we must contribute not only money and foodstuffs, but also our man power. The war is not yet in our souls, and we will not fully realize what it means until the first big casualty list arrives."

With Russia "a pulpy mass," the former President added, the war must be fought on the western front, where the line may reach from the North Sea to the Adriatic.

"There is likely to be misrepresentation of President Wilson's statement that the United States is not fighting the German people," Mr. Taft said, "for we really are fighting the German people. We must fight to separate the German people from their ruler, and I guess the only way we can do that is to hit them over the head with a club."

Mr. Taft urged that engineering and medical students be exempted from military service until they complete their studies. The war may last "three or four more years," he said, "in which even engineers and physicians would be in great demand."

A resolution adopted by the convention recommended that the Government co-operate in all contracts for munition, and that a clause requiring that all standard and reference gauges and standards of measurements be submitted to the bureau of standards for certification as to accuracy. The action was described as "highly important in order that productions manufactured in one plant might be interchangeable with those produced in another."

GERMANS FAIL TO DRIVE WEDGE IN BYNG'S LINE

Efforts in Mass Attack Brought
Only Minor Gains

ENEMY'S LOSSES HEAVY

British Mowed Down Waves
of Bavarians in Stubborn
Defensive Fight

Associated Press Cable.

London, Dec. 12.—The Germans, following their heavy artillery preparations of recent days, have attempted to drive a wedge into the British line west of Cambrai, but although they used numerically superior forces, their effort brought them only a minor gain.

The attack, launched between Bullecourt and Queant, was similar to that adopted by Crown Prince Rupprecht's troops when they pierced General Byng's front southwest of Cambrai nearly two weeks ago, and caused a retirement of the British on the salient General Byng previously had driven toward Cambrai. A like purpose doubtless was involved in the latest offensive, and for its execution huge waves of Bavarians were thrown upon the sector in an endeavor to overpower the defenders. The British, however, held tenaciously to their ground, except at one point, where the enemy penetrated a front-line position.

As in their previous attempt to wreck the Cambrai salient, the Germans lost heavily in the enterprise, the British mowing them down with machine gun and rifle fire in the fighting which lasted from dawn until one o'clock in the afternoon. The spot chosen for the attack was similar from a strategic standpoint to that near Gonnelieu, where the offensive of a fortnight ago began, and had it succeeded, another retirement by the British on the Cambrai sector probably would have been necessary.

Notwithstanding their failure, the Germans are keeping up an intensive bombardment of British and French positions all along the western front and daily are receiving additional reinforcements in men and guns from the eastern theatre.

JERUSALEM CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Official Announcement
of Victory in Near East
—U. S. Review Predicts
Big Hun Effort

London, Dec. 10.—Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons, to-day, that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

Two Raids Defeated

London, Dec. 10.—"A raid undertaken by the Germans last night, southwest of La Bassée was driven off before reaching our lines," says to-day's communication.

"Another party of the enemy which attacked one of our posts east of Kottlin Zillebeker was repulsed with loss to the assailants."

Big German Effort Soon

Washington, Dec. 10.—Germany has massed on the western front her greatest army of the war, Secretary Baker declares in his weekly war review made public to-day. To meet this menace the United States must speed up its military preparations, the Secretary adds, with a warning that the enemy is preparing to put into execution in France plans he has been maturing since the defeat of the Russian armies at Tannenberg early in the war. The peace negotiations with Russia have permitted the massing of men on the western front for this purpose.

"The United States must stand squarely behind our soldiers," the Secretary said.

"It is not sufficient to prepare to fight; we must prepare to win."

The review asserts that though the

..... (Sign your name)
State what section of city you pr
Please give me the names of children
State Class to

MONTREAL OFFICER IS INVESTED WITH D.S.O.



LIEUT.-COL. B. McENNAN, D.S.O.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 29.—An investiture was held at Buckingham Palace to-day and the Distinguished Service Order bestowed upon Colonel Harry Jacques, Medicals; Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, Cyrus Peck, Major Thomas Coleman; Military Cross and Bar, Majors Dougall Carmichael and Alec Saunders, all of the infantry.

Major Bartlett McLennan was prominent in business, sporting and philanthropic activities in Montreal before offering himself for war service. He was a member of many clubs, and was an enthusiastic horseman and huntsman. Although receiving part of his education at the Royal Military College, Kingston, from which he graduated in 1889, he was not directly interested in military matters until the war began. Early last autumn he was severely injured by being thrown from his horse.

VICTORY LOAN TOTAL NOW \$411,891,750

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Canada's total subscriptions to the Victory Loan continue to roll in, despite the fact that the campaign has been closed for three days. The total reported by Dominion headquarters up till 10 a.m. to-day was \$411,891,750, of which Ontario subscribed \$201,555,500. Other provincial totals to date are: British Columbia, \$17,820,500; Alberta, \$15,234,400; Saskatchewan, \$20,000,000; Manitoba, \$31,769,850; Quebec, \$94,147,100; New Brunswick, \$10,250,000; Nova Scotia, \$15,384,600; Prince Edward Island, \$2,313,450. Some of these figures will probably be increased.

VICTORY LOAN TOTAL IS \$408,475,400

One Out of Every Eight Persons in Ontario Subscribed

By Canadian Press.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—According to the latest reports issued tonight, the grand total of subscriptions for Canada to the Victory Loan now amounts to \$408,475,400, bond holders numbering 707,113.

G. H. Wood, chairman of the Ontario executive, reports that returns received since last night's statement was issued total \$1,130,700, making Ontario's grand total now \$201,555,500, from 301,390 subscribers, or 1 in 8 of population, a record for the world.

Other province totals are:

British Columbia	\$17,820,500
Alberta	15,234,400
Saskatchewan	20,000,000
Manitoba	31,769,850
Quebec	94,147,100
New Brunswick	10,250,000
Nova Scotia	15,384,600
Prince Edward Island	2,313,450

Some of these figures will probably be increased.

CIVILIANS RELEASED

British Deliverers Received With Rejoicings

British Army Headquarters in France, November 21 (By the Associated Press).—Thousands of British cavalry today were co-operating with the great army of tanks and infantry in continuing the successful assault begun yesterday by the British troops against the Hindenburg defenses over a wide front in the Cambrai section.

Open fighting has been going on at many places since yesterday, and the horse troops, who long had waited for a chance to vindicate their existence in this war, were rendering invaluable services in "mopping up" the enemy territory. Bitter fighting occurred at many places, but the British forces, who up to this morning had penetrated strong German positions for a distance of some five miles, were still pushing onward this afternoon. Masnières, Marcoing, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt and Flesquieres all lay behind the advancing troops, and by noon the cavalry was to be seen drawing in on the Bourlon wood, which lies west

IMMENSE SUCCESSES FOR BRITISH, LAST MONTH.

London, December 4.—Figures given out by the War Office last night show the British captured on all fronts in the month of November 26,869 prisoners and 221 guns. Of these captures 11,551 men and 138 guns were taken on the western front; 10,454 men and 80 guns in Palestine, and 4,403 men and three guns in East Africa.

RUSSIAN PUZZLE

BRITISH SAYS WILL BE ALL RIGHT

Cannot Judge Result by Mysterious Kaleidoscopic Changes Going on

London, Dec. 5.—The situation in Russia is unique in history, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, writing Saturday, but it is not yet advisable to attempt to raise the curtain upon the "mysteries of the tragic-comic drama."

The correspondent insists that "Russia will right herself if generously allowed the necessary latitude by the puzzled Allies, and next spring it will put new armies in the field to fight the invader with the success that marked the Russian efforts earlier in the war."

"In the meantime," he adds, "the situation is extremely curious. Some force which is above or beyond all the contending parties is putting the spokes into the wheels of all of them."

The correspondent instances the various interferences with the administration without, however, elucidating his suggestion.

ASKS KAISER TO QUIT

His Abdication Urged to Give German People Benefits of Peace

Special Cable to The Gazette.

Geneva, December 10.—Albrecht von Graefe Goldebee, an influential member of the Reichstag, writes in the Deutsche Zeitung, the official Pan-German organ, asking the Kaiser to abdicate.

Von Graefe points out that it is considered throughout the world that Prussian militarism is inseparable from the Hohenzollerns. He concludes: "By reason of these circumstances, we, the elected representatives of the German people, humbly propose this question to your illustrious Majesty: 'Would it not be in conformity with the traditions of the Hohenzollern family to remove willingly this last obstacle and thereby give the German people the inestimable benefits of peace?'"

JERUSALEM WAS SPARED ATTACK BY THE ALLIES

Capture Delayed to Avoid Damage to Sacred Places

GERMAN DREAM CRUSHED

End to Enemy Project of Driving South and Invading Egypt

Associated Press Cable.

London, December 10.—Jerusalem is in the hands of the British after having been for virtually 1,200 years in the control of the Moslems.

The holy city of the Christian religion capitulated to General Allenby's forces, consisting of British, French and Italian troops, after it had been entirely surrounded, and with its fall was swept away the dream of the Germans and the Turks of driving southward through Palestine, capturing the Suez Canal and invading Egypt.

Since the recent taking of the town of Jaffa, on the Mediterranean Sea, and the gradual closing in on Jerusalem by the Allied forces, the fall of the ancient city daily had been anticipated. It was not the lack of strength that prevented its capture, but rather the desire of General Allenby to carry out his plan of enveloping the city and forcing its capitulation, as a frontal attack would have endangered the numerous sacred places inside the city and in its environs.

Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the surrender in the House of Commons today.

The Chancellor said British, French and Mohammedan representatives were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places.

General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem. Welsh and home county troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, surrendered to General Allenby.

General Allenby expected to enter Jerusalem officially tomorrow, accompanied by the commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French political mission. British political officers, together with the British Governor, were in the party that had gone ahead on the safeguarding mission, the Chancellor stated.

The capture of Jerusalem had been delayed to some degree in consequence of the great care that had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

3,000 YEARS OF STRIFE Holy City Has Changed Hands Scores of Times

Wars have raged round Jerusalem for more than three thousand years, and now it has been one of the objects of a spectacular campaign in the greatest of all wars. Charles Johnston, writing in the New York Times, recently quoted the word-picture of Pierre Loti (J. Vialat), who went to Jerusalem on a pilgrimage from Egypt along the same line which has been followed by the British forces. The city on this occasion lay half concealed in dust and lashing rain amid stony and mournful mountains. It is recognizable from all other towns, with its formidable walls and its little cupola-covered roofs of stone; Jerusalem, gloomy and high, enclosed within its battlements. That wonderful building, the great Mosque of Omar, at red sunset stretches its shadow across the Mount of Olives.

Almost without a break during thirteen centuries, Jerusalem has been in Moslem hands, since the Caliph Omar captured it after four months' campaign. The Persians, who had taken it in the year 614 of our era, were forced to surrender it fifteen years later to the Emperor Heraclius. Eight years later Omar took it, and a few years later the "Dome of the Rock," called the Mosque of Omar, was built in its magnificent beauty by Abd al Malik, "The Slave of the Lord." Godfrey de Bouillon captured the ancient city in 1099, establishing the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, but in 1187 the chivalrous Saladin recaptured it and rebuilt the ruined walls. Then Richard I. of England essayed to free Jerusalem again, and did indeed come within sight of the historic city, but withdrew without completing his high undertaking. Richard Coeur de Lion did, however, capture the port of Jaffa, but Saladin refused to give up the city. In June of the following year Richard I. of England and his army marched on Jerusalem from Askalon. The Turks were preparing to flee when Richard decided that he could not besiege the city and returned to Europe. What he had failed to accomplish was achieved a generation later by diplomatic negotiation by Frederick II, who held Jerusalem by treaty for fifteen years, from 1229 to 1244. After the latter year Jerusalem was under Moslem rule.

1517, when the Ottoman Empire took it. It was the last time it was held by a Christian power. The city has since been in Moslem hands, except for a brief period in 1917, when it was captured by the British.

Constantinople the fortunes of Jerusalem also rose. In the year 460 the Empress Eudoxia rebuilt the walls, but 614 Jerusalem was captured by Chosroes, King of Persia, and it passed into Moslem hands. The walls have been destroyed and rebuilt a score of times, when the city passed through a long series of tragic wars and was overtaken by the greatest misfortunes.

The city had grown by accretion since the time David captured it when it was merely a hill fort of the Canaanites.

SUEZ CANAL SAFE NOW.

Apart from its connection with the campaign being waged against Turkey by the British in Mesopotamia, the fall of Jerusalem marks the definite collapse of the long-protracted efforts of the Turks to capture the Suez Canal and invade Egypt. Almost the first move made by Turkey after her entrance into the war was a campaign against Egypt across the Great Desert of the Sinai Peninsula. In November, 1914, a Turkish army, variously estimated at from 75,000 to 250,000 men, marched on the Suez Canal and succeeded in reaching within striking distance of the great artificial waterway at several points. For several months bitter fighting took place the canal being defended by an Anglo-Egyptian army aided by Australians and New Zealanders, and French and British forces.

For the greater part of 1915 conflicting reports of the situation were received from the belligerents, but in December of that year definite information showed that the Turks had been driven back as far as El-Arish, about 85 miles east of the canal. A lull occurred then, which lasted for six months and in June, 1916, the Turks again advanced as far as Katieh, about fifteen miles east of the canal. Here they were decisively defeated, losing more than 3,000 prisoners and a great quantity of equipment. Another period followed in which the situation was greatly confused through the vagueness and contradictory character of the official statements, but, in December, 1916, the British stormed El-Arish, and a few days later severely defeated the Turks at Maghdabah, about 60 miles to the south on the same front. Two weeks later the invaders had been driven out of Egypt, and the British

forces crossed the border into Palestine.

SURPRISE AT CAMPAIGN.

There had been no hint, from either official or unofficial sources, as to a British intention to undertake a definite invasion of the Holy Land, and it was with intense surprise that the world learned on March 7, last, that the British forces had captured El-Khullil, fifteen miles south of Jerusalem. El-Khullil, also known as Sheal and El-Khalil, is the modern name of ancient Hebron, the site of the tomb of Abraham and the home of David.

Apparently the British advance to Hebron was not in sufficient force to maintain a hold on this position, for while shortly afterwards the despatches from the Palestine front showed the British to have pushed up the coast to within a short distance of Gaza, their interior column was located some distance south of Beersheba. The campaign lapsed into stagnancy through the heated period, but was actively renewed with the setting in of cooler weather last fall.

Early in November the activity which had been displayed by the British forces for some time bore fruit in a victory which resulted in the capture of Beersheba, with the taking of 1,800 prisoners. The British at this point were then forty miles south of Jerusalem.

Simultaneously the coastal column became active, and in a hot engagement with the Turks penetrated the Ottoman lines southeast of Gaza and by November 7, the city of Gaza was in their hands and the British were pursuing the Turks northward, after having inflicted casualties estimated as in excess of 10,000 upon them, exclusive of numerous prisoners taken.

By this time the British inland force was again up in the neighborhood of Hebron, where the Turks were reported organizing for the defence of Jerusalem. General Allenby, the British commander, meanwhile kept his forces near the coast in rapid motion northward and after taking the railway line junction between Jaffa and Jerusalem, pushed on to Jaffa and captured that important coast city, the port of Jerusalem. This was in mid-November.

By November 22, the British had pushed southwest from Jaffa until they were within five miles of Jerusalem, on the northward. They began drawing their lines closer about the

city in this direction, while steady pressure was being kept up, by the interior column from the south, and on December 7, General Allenby announced that he had definite possession of Hebron. The city of Jerusalem thus was virtually cut off on all sides but the east.

Few details have come through as to the progress of the encircling movement since that date, but the process must have been carried out with considerable rapidity to culminate as speedily as it has in the surrender of the city.

EXCEEDS FALL OF BAGDAD.

In sentimental and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fable-crowned Bagdad. The model city of Jerusalem contains about 60,000 inhabitants and is the home of pestilence, filth and fevers, but in historic interest it naturally surpasses, to the Christian world, all other places in the world. General Sir Edmund Henry Allenby, the victor of Jerusalem, was transferred to the command of the British forces in Egypt, which have conducted the Palestine campaign, in June of this year. He was in command of the Third British Army in the western front during 1916, and at

the head of this army General Allenby commanded the British right wing in the battle of Arras, beginning Monday of this year.

THIS IS A PEOPLE'S LOAN

By LORD SHAUGHNESSY

The ordinary Government loan is usually of interest chiefly to the banker, the trustee, the large corporation, and the regular investing public, but the success of the new Victory Loan of \$150,000,000 vitally concerns every Canadian wage-earner, every mechanic, every farmer, every salaried employee. Without this loan Canadian industry and agriculture and business must come to a standstill, representing as it does the capital necessary to finance the purchase of food and army supplies for the Allies and for our Canadian armies at the front, supplies which represent a very large proportion of our total agricultural and industrial production. These supplies are produced by Canadian labor, which must go unpaid unless the necessary capital is forthcoming. That capital, moreover, must come from the savings of the Canadian people, as under present circumstances it cannot be borrowed from abroad.

This loan is and should be a People's Loan. The present war is not a banker's war, nor a war for large financial interests, but is a war which champions the rights of free peoples. It is the bounden duty, therefore, of every Canadian freedom-loving citizen to become a bondholder in this loan, as it were to become a bondholder in the Company of Free Peoples, and to help with cash if he or she cannot take a place in the fighting ranks.

The banks, the large companies, and the employers will no doubt give and give generously, but it is from the great army of the people that most of the money must come. In many concerns the employee will be helped by his or her employer to purchase bonds on easy instalments. There could not be a safer or better investment. These bonds bear good interest, and have behind them the guarantee of the whole Canadian people. The Government in asking the Canadian people to make this loan is therefore asking for no sacrifice. It is asking only for co-operation, which at the same time will ensure prosperity for the people who lend.

LIEUT. J. M. MORPHY DIED OF WOUNDS

Second Son of Dr. A. G. Morphy
Went Overseas With
Montreal Highland Unit

WOUNDED IN SEPTEMBER

After Arriving at Front from
Visit to His Soldier Brother,
Then Critically Ill in
London

Word was received in Montreal yesterday of the death from wounds in London of Lieut. John Montague Morphy, second son of Dr. A. G. and Mrs. Morphy, 761 Sherbrooke street west. Reference to the death of the young Montreal officer was made at the morning service in St. George's Church

ST. GEORGE'S CROSS TRIUMPHANT

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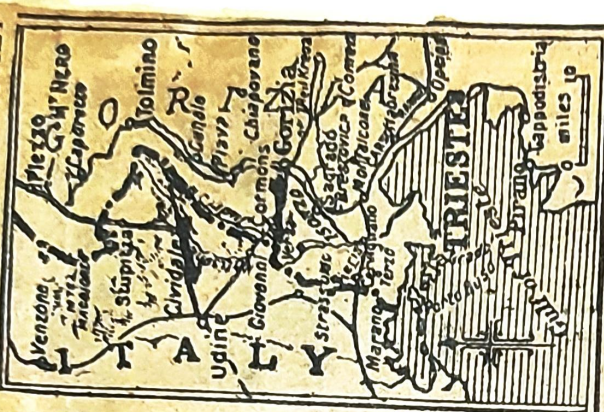
The Crusader (on the walls of the Holy City):—At last!

Captain Edward C. Evans

With impetuous mood, the Canadians reached and passed their objective. It is with them a point of pride to go beyond their objective. Meanwhile the troops on the left and right, which should have supported them, found their plan broken by a concentration of machine guns. The assaulting waves and supporting elements were compelled to withdraw towards the reserves, but the Canadians remained under an enormous deluge of shell fire and machine gun fire without our artillery for a moment being able to aid them.

A wonderful incident then happened. A colonel passed in front of the troops with firm step and head held high, as if on parade. "There is no middle course for us," he cried. "We either pass forward or we die!" Under a hurricane of death, waves of men dashed forward and swept, one by one, the pill-boxes standing in the line. The eighteen armoured

THE THRUST AT ITALY



The arrows show the direction of the German advance.

ALLEMANT, VAUDESSON AND MALMAISON TAKEN AND 3,000 PRISONERS

French Forces Now Overlooking Laon Plains After Brilliant Victory—Advance on Front of Two-thirds of Mile—"Important Success," says Premier Painleve

PARIS, Oct. 23.—French troops achieved one of the most important victories of recent months' fighting early today when they swept forward for nearly two miles over a front of two-thirds of a mile, capturing Allemant, Vaudesson, and Malmaison fort.

Premier Painleve announced the drive as "a most important success."

Three thousand German prisoners were taken in the drive, he stated, with twenty cannon. French forces now have reached the brickyard at Chavignon, overlooking the Laon plains.

Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—An attack was made by the French early this morning on the Aisne front northeast of Soissons. The War Office reports that considerable progress was made along the whole battlefield, and that numerous prisoners were taken.

"This morning at 5.15 o'clock, after artillery preparation for several hours, our troops assaulted the powerful German positions in the region of Allemant and La Malmaison (northeast of Soissons). On the whole front of attack we made good progress, and we took a number of prisoners.

"Northwest of Rheims there was rather heavy artillery fighting in the night. Three surprise attacks against our small posts west of Bermericourt and east of Neuville were without result.

"In the Argonne an incursion into German trenches at Cheppy Wood enabled us to inflict losses on the enemy and bring back prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery action became violent late in the night in the region north of the

KILLED IN ACTION.



Lieut. H. Patton Sherman, son of Mrs. Margaret Sherman, formerly of Montreal, but now residing at Cornwall, has been reported killed in action whilst serving with the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. Sherman was posted as missing, but a recent letter from his squadron commander to his mother states that German aviators, as is their custom, dropped a list of the British airmen who had been brought down on their side of the lines, and Lieut. Sherman's name was given on this list as killed. He was reported missing on April 10 last, when he failed to return from a flight over the enemy's lines.

Lieut. Sherman was born in Cornwall in 1890, and enlisted in Winnipeg in the first days of the war with the 10th Battalion. Overseas he transferred to the 1st Divisional Supply Column, and later still was moved to the 1st Field Ambulance of the British forces. He secured his commission in the R. F. C. in January of this year.

His mother is at present visiting Mrs. E. P. O'Neill, 10 Lincoln avenue.

CANADIAN TROOPS DIG IN ON CREST OF PASSCHENDAELE

Special Star Cable by William Phillip Simms of the United Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Oct. 30.—Canadian troops swarmed up over Meecheele spur and advanced to the crest of Passchendaele ridge, crowned by the town of Westroosebeke, in part of Sir Douglas Haig's new drive today.

Holding fast to their new lines, the Maple Leaf boys threw back a vigorous Bavarian counter-attack. The enemy was vigorously entailed by machine-gun fire from captured Prussian machine-guns and what remnants reached the British lines were thrown back in disorder.

Westroosebeke is the town at the outermost end of the Passchendaele ridge—approximately three miles north-east of Poelcapelle and above the same distance due north of Passchendaele. From Westroosebeke the ridge drops off into the level flats of Flanders.

BRITISH TAKE ANOTHER STRIDE TOWARD ROULERS, FRENCH REPULSE ATTACK

Haig Reports Good Progress in Latest Offensive
Launched From Passchendaele—French Beat
Back Enemy Near Cerny—American Army
Giving Blow for Blow

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, October 30.—Teutonic troops in the "Jaunzerne" sector of the Russian front started a sudden attack yesterday afternoon and forced a retirement of Russian forces, today's official statement reported.

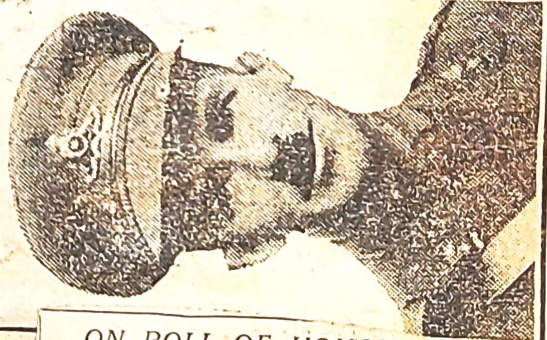
LONDON, October 30.—The Germans have been driven back in places to a depth of nearly 1,000 yards in today's British drive on the Ypres front, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports.

The principal fighting is taking place towards the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Poelcapelle. The British are reported to have fought their way along several important spurs of the great system of ridges. The Canadians quickly gained a great part of their objective.

The fighting today was on a more limited front than the battle of last Friday. The weather was fine.

Associated Press.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. John J. Sherman (killed in action), Hawkesbury, Ontario.

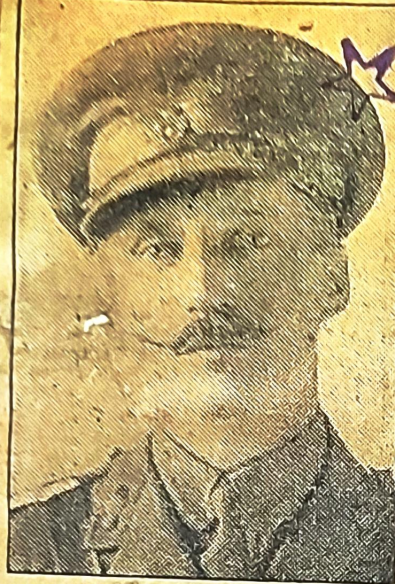
ON ROLL OF HONOR



Lieut. John Montague Morphy, second son of Dr. A. S. Morphy, 761 Sherbrooke street west, who has died of wounds.



Capt. H. F. Sare (killed in action), 57 Bruce avenue.



Major E. G. M. Cape (wounded), Montreal.



Major Samuel Mathewson, M.C., reported wounded, 112 St. Famille street.



Pte. H. Gray (wounded), 2 Laporte avenue.

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Pte. Alfred Townsend (wounded), 3161 Lanoré avenue.



Capt. V. E. Duclos (wounded), 488 Elm avenue.



Capt. Eric B. Finley (wounded), 391 Mountain street.



Lieut. K. O. Hutchison (wounded), 345 Mackay street.



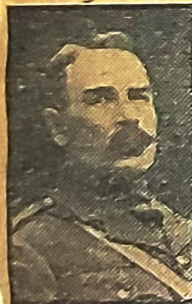
Pte. A. M. Florence (wounded), 1037 Tupper street.



Sergt. W. H. Staines (wounded), 2079 Cartier street.



Pte. R. Brown (wounded), 1067 Evelyn street.



Lieut. W. J. Holaday (died of wounds), 122 Stanley street.



Capt. A. H. A. Murphy (wounded), 761 Sherbrook street west.



Pte. J. S. Hornsby (wounded), 2019 Cartier street.



Sergt. J. T. Hornsby (wounded), 2019 Cartier street.



Pte. G. E. Rogers (killed in action), 1635 Manco street.



Lance-Corp. Fred J. Lear (wounded), 126 Magdalen street.



Pte. C. R. Doody (wounded), 131 Rozel street.

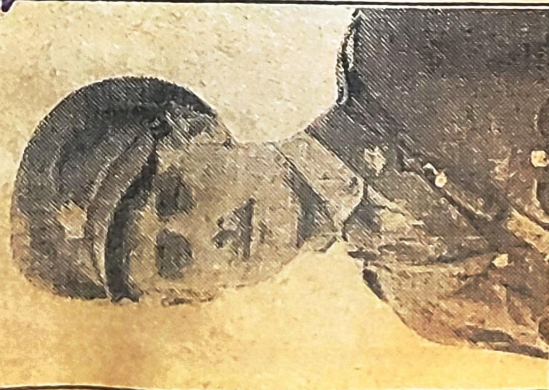
LIEUT. L. C. MONTGOMERY.

Lieut. Montgomery went overseas as a private in the McGill Hospital and transferred to the infantry with a commission. He was born at New Richmond, P.Q., and was a student of medicine '17. He was a well known athlete, playing senior football, hockey and basketball.

LIEUT. I. B. YONKLES.

Lieut. Isidore B. Yonkles has been wounded three times and is now at No. 14 General Hospital at Boulogne with a wound in the left forearm. He is an American, and enrolled as a private in the 42nd Highlanders, later gaining his commission and transferring to a Guards battalion.

KILLED IN ACTION



LIEUT. JOHN H. HANNAFORD. Whose parents reside at 143 Grey avenue, one of those who fell at Vimy Ridge.



Pte. A. M. Croft (wounded), 7 Hickson avenue.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. A. P. A. Morphy (seriously ill),
761 Sherbrooke street west.

ON CASUALTY LIST



LIEUT. G. V. WHITEHEAD
Wounded, 306 Peel street.

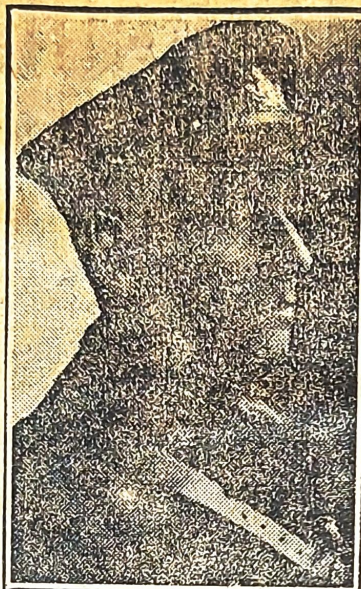


MAJOR T. M. PAPINEAU, M.C.,
P.P.C.L.I. (Killed).

MONTREAL

ON THE ROLL OF HONOR

LIEUT. A. E. McFALL



Wounded, 33 St. Luke Street.
LIEUT. G. A. PARKINS



Wounded, 828 University street.

LIEUT. C. J. DRYDEN



Wounded, 4548 St. Catherine street,
Westmount.

LIEUT. L. H. BIGGAR



Wounded, 738 Pine avenue west.

ON ROLL OF HONOR.



Lieut. W. H. Falkner, of the Royal
Flying Corps, who has been killed
in action.

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PEEL STREET HONOUR ROLL.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REGIMENT.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
E.C. EVANS.	42 nd Bn. R.H.C.	Lt. now CAPT.	WOUNDED.
G. EADIE.	73 rd Bn. R.H.C.	LT.	WOUNDED.
K.E. TURNBULL.	73 rd Bn. R.H.C.	LT.	KILLED.
P. CHEVALIER.	22 nd Bn.	LT.	WOUNDED (2)
? CHEVALIER.	22 nd Bn.	LT.	WOUNDED (2)
K. McLEA.	IMP. FORCES.	LT.	SHELL SHOCK.
Ed. WHITEHEAD.	14 th Bn.	CAPT.	WOUNDED. KILLED
VICT. WHITEHEAD.	148 th Bn.	LT.	
PENNY.	IMP. FORCES.	LT.	
PENNY.	IMP. FORCES.	LT.	
M. LAFLEUR.	McGILL ART. DRAFT.	GUNNER.	
J.K.L. ROSS.	R.C.M.V.R.	COMMANDOR.	
W.S. MAC TIER.	13 th Bn. R.H.C.	Lt. now CAPT.	WOUNDED (2) M.O.

